

MANY ARE SLAIN IN MEXICAN WAR

Federal Forces Are Driven Back Into Guaymas by Insurgents After Loss of Four Hundred Men.

REBELS GAIN GROUND IN OTHER DISTRICTS

Capture of Parral in Chihuahua and Reynosa, Near Matamoros, Gives Them Control of Much Railway.

EL PASO, Tex., May 10.—The evacuation of Parral is admitted by General Antonio Iturbide, commander of the northern military zone, which is explained that the Parral garrison was out of ammunition, and was virtually forced to move out. Refugees report only slight fighting incident to the evacuation.

The taking of Parral by the insurgents places them in control of the branch line of the main railroad running from Jimenez to the mining centre, as well as practically all of the main line between Chihuahua City and Matamoros, and much of the Mexican Northwestern Railway west of the state capital.

Hard Fighting at Guaymas

NOGALLES, Ariz., May 10.—After a retreating loss of 400 men on both sides in fighting which lasted from 5 o'clock yesterday until midnight, 2,500 Federals were driven back into Guaymas by 3,000 insurgents. Heavy cannonading is reported today from Guaymas, the state troops being indicated that the attack on Guaymas proper had begun.

Among the killed was Colonel Martinez, chief of Federal artillery.

The Federals were driven from their new advance trenches just out of Guaymas, leaving 200 dead in this fight, according to the latest report from the front.

Evidencing that still another war aeroplane is being smuggled over the border to assist in the attack on Guaymas, a huge package was received by express today at Nogales, Sonora, it was claimed by Didier Mason, the French aviator, who narrowly escaped arrest below Tucson, Ariz., where his aeroplane was held by the United States Federal authorities.

Mason said the package contained the vital parts of an aeroplane, but no engine. Then, with his mechanic, he departed tonight for the south, bringing the mysterious package with him.

It was intimated that the packages held below Tucson were dynamite.

Rebels Capture Reynosa

BROWNVILLE, Texas, May 10.—Four hundred Constitutionalist defeated 250 Federal troops at Reynosa, state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, late today, killed five Government soldiers, wounded nineteen, captured the town and burned its important buildings. The Constitutionalist losses are not given in the reports of battle reaching this city.

One Mexican woman was killed and three Mexican men were wounded at Hidalgo, on the American side of the Rio Grande. Missiles landed at the United States immigration station at Mission, but injured no one. Twenty-one Federals crossed the river, where they were taken into custody by Sergeant Burgess and four men of Troop "C," Fourth United States Cavalry. The remainder fled in the direction of Matamoros, fifty-two miles away.

When the Constitutionalist began to advance upon Reynosa, the 2,500 inhabitants of the place saw the Huerta troops were outnumbered, and fled to the American side.

Matamoros, opposite Brownville, also is fearing a rebel advance, and has been Continued on Page 23, Col. 5

JAPANESE DELEGATE SAILS

Baron Juichi Soyeda to Investigate Conditions in United States Regarding Immigration in Alien Land Law

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Baron Juichi Soyeda, delegated by the Japanese-American Association of Japan to visit the United States to investigate conditions which have resulted in the passage of an anti-Asian land bill in California, sailed today for San Francisco, according to a Tokio cablegram to the Japanese-American of this city. A great assembly assembled at the railway station to bid him farewell. It included several Cabinet members and Mayor of Tokio.

The Liberal party has issued a long statement denouncing the California land law, and is actively attacking the officials of the Japanese Foreign Office because of their alleged inability to meet the California situation.

Would Close Gambling Resorts

PARIS, May 10.—After an animated debate the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 275 to 264 passed a resolution in favor of further consideration being given to an amendment to Deputy Ploin's gambling bill. The amendment seeks to revoke all gambling licenses granted under the law of 1907. The acceptance would involve the closing of many clubs and summer resort casinos.

HARMONY NOT IN SIGHT

Efforts of Senator Cummins to Secure Conference of Republicans Meet With Little Success

WASHINGTON, May 10.—One more effort is to be made to start a harmony movement in the Republican ranks. Senator Cummins, anxious about his own seat in the Senate, which he must fight for next year, has tried for several days to work up enthusiasm for a Republican conference that is to be held at the Chicago Republican Club next week, but he started yesterday for the conference discouraged.

Senators Brister, La Follette and Poindexter have announced that they will have nothing to do with the conference at Chicago. Senators Gallinger, Smoot and others of the standard Republican faction ridiculed the idea of "shelters" reorganizing the Republican party.

"We must follow the men who helped to build the party, and not those who helped to wreck it," said Senator Gallinger.

Delegates at Washington

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Lord Weyland, chairman of the English delegation to the conference arranged for the celebration of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, and Sir George Houston Reid, Irish Commissioner for the British Empire, will reach Washington tonight to remain until Tuesday. The remainder of the delegation, now in this country, are arranging for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of peace among the English speaking nations, which will arrive on Monday, when they will be received by President Wilson, and attend a reception given by Secretary Bryan, a luncheon by Col. R. M. Thompson, and a dinner given by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.

GOOD CLIMATE AND HARD WORK

Sir Charles Tupper's Theory to Account for His Longevity—Canada's Climate One of Her Advantages.

LONDON, May 10.—The splendid nonagenarian, Sir Charles Tupper, arrived in London Thursday night and yesterday, talked with a representative of The Daily Chronicle about his beloved Canada. Sir Charles is now the sole survivor of thirty-two men who met in Quebec in 1854 and laid the foundation of the Dominion.

"I wish I had no specific for long life save one—hard work. I have never known anything else. My only holidays have been in train journeys and crossing the Atlantic. This last was the sixty-fourth time I crossed it. The first time I came to England was in 1846. I crossed the Atlantic in a brigantine of 160 tons. We were forty days getting from St. John's, N. E., to Lough Foyle, Ireland.

Canada's climate is one of her great advantages. It makes men. If you study the history of the world, you will see that it is men from the cold North who have always ruled it. The Southern races have always gone under. Then you remember that the United States would not have had its ten million negroes were it not for the warm Southern States, and they are increasing in those states, while native American white men are decreasing. We have been saved from that great problem by the cold weather. The Constitutionalist have three transcontinental railway lines working, and we must remember that New York is a thousand miles nearer Asia by way of the Canadian Pacific and Vancouver than by any port in the United States.

"I would know this and be abrogated the Elgin Treaty in order to force Canada to join the United States. Our relations with the United States are now better than they ever were. Hundreds of thousands of people from the United States come over into Canada every year and settle down. The find the law better administered with us than with them, and there is greater security for life and property."

Will Try Atlantic Flight

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—James Martin, who holds a pilot's license for the air and a master's license for the sea, announced on his arrival from the Hawaiian Islands that he would attempt to cross the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland next August in competition for Lord Northcliffe's prize of \$50,000 for the first aviator to make the passage inside of 72 hours. The air line he will attempt to follow is 1,335 miles long, and he expects to make a non-stop flight in a specially built French aeroplane.

See Father in Moving Pictures

MADRID, May 10.—Queen Victoria took her children to a cinematograph exhibition of pictures taken during King Alfonso's visit to Paris. The young princes and princesses readily recognized their father in the pictures and applauded him loudly. This manifestation delighted the audience, who roundly cheered the royal party.

Railroad Magnate Dying

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., May 10.—The illness of Henry M. Flagler, the railroad magnate, is causing much alarm to his friends here today. Flagler is growing weaker daily, and his business associates have been summoned to his bedside.

CRIMINAL WORK OF MILITANTS

Houses Set on Fire in Various Parts of Britain—Bombs Are Deposited in Stations and Postoffices.

LIVES ENDANGERED BY EXPLOSIVES

Resistance to Taxation Spreading Throughout Country—Precautions Taken for the Safety of Church Edifices.

DUBLIN, May 10.—A tin canister containing forty-two sunporer cartridges was found tonight in the lavatory of the Empire Palace Theatre. The cartridges were packed all around with cotton soaked with oil. A cotton cord, also soaked, was attached to the canister, and the cord was burning when the bomb was found.

A girl, formerly employed at the theatre, was arrested. Nothing is known, however, to connect her with the suffragette movement.

Later in the evening an alarm clock, to which a small box was attached, was found in the telephone box of the post office on College Green. An examination failed to disclose any explosives.

Large House Fired

LONDON, May 10.—A fire in a large unoccupied house at Beckenham, outside of London, this evening, was extinguished after three hours' work. The blaze was attributed to suffragettes. The firemen were alarmed at finding a bulky parcel in one of the burning rooms. They thought it contained a bomb, but examination revealed that it was merely a cylinder.

Refusing to Pay Taxes

Tax resistance as a means of protest against the failure of the British Government to grant woman suffrage is spreading throughout the country among women who are reluctant to employ the more violent Pankhurstian methods. Following the recent "selling up" of household goods belonging to Miss Beatrice Harraden, a distinguished suffragist and author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," at Kilburn, because she refused to pay her income tax, scarcely a day has passed without reports of similar instances from some section or other. Under the motto "No taxation without representation," the membership of the Women's Tax Resistance League is increasing by hundreds weekly.

Public meetings are being held in all the larger cities of the United Kingdom, where the women are pledging themselves to pay no form of tribute to the Government "until they shall have obtained a voice."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

MAY BE CHANGE AT RIDING HALL

Illness of Duchess Likely to Prevent His Royal Highness' Return—Mr. Harcourt is Spoken of as Successor.

LONDON, May 10.—The possibility that the Duke of Connaught will not return to Canada increases, owing to the health of the Duchess. Although the medical bulletins describe a slight improvement, it is understood that her condition is still grave, and that it will be a long time before the Duke can leave her side.

The announcement on Tuesday that his successor had already been selected need occasion no surprise, since the political situation in the Dominion is such as to make a long term undesirable.

Information of the selection of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, which comes from a reliable source, may be surprising, but it will least astonish those who are cognizant of the recent curious movement in the Liberal party.

A section of the ministerialists, whose views are accepted by Mr. Massey, a leading radical journalist, have made a set against Mr. Lloyd George, demanding his removal from the office of Chancellor and his appointment to the Local Government Board, and suggesting Mr. Harcourt as his successor for the treasury.

It is well known that antagonism exists between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Harcourt, which found expression in the famous speech made by the latter on woman's suffrage, in January, but he would hardly care to take over the legacy of the speculative budget, which he would stand to gain nothing with a chance of loss of reputation if the future falsified his predecessor's hopes.

Besides this, the rumors of approaching dissolution are strengthening, which would tempt Mr. Harcourt to retire with a peerage and vice-regal before a possible Liberal defeat.

OPERATOR LEAVES VESSEL

New Scheme of Striking Wireless Men to Win Success—Description From Steamer Alameda

SEATTLE, Wash., May 10.—A new scheme of the striking wireless operators to win their strike for higher wages was revealed today, when a wireless message was received by the Alaska Steamship Co. from the steamer Alameda, which sailed for Alaska last night, that one of the wireless men was missing, and that the vessel was at sea with only one operator aboard.

The Alameda left here with two operators who had gone on strike, but returned to work. Investigation developed that one of the operators had scrambled over the side as the Alameda was casting off and had slid down a rope into a waiting rowboat. According to customs officers, the wireless operator is subject to loss of his license for the desertion.

Smallpox in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—A smallpox epidemic is flourishing in Stockholm. A Swedish workman returning from Russia developed the disease and spread the infection in a public ward of the general hospital. There have been thirty-five cases, with one death. There was a great rush for vaccination, nearly half of the inhabitants having been vaccinated within a few days.

Death of Mrs. John Ford

LONDON, May 10.—Mrs. John Ford died here yesterday. Mrs. Ford was the wife of John Ford, formerly third secretary of the British Embassy at Washington. She married Mr. Ford in 1906. By permission of King Edward, the wedding ceremony was performed in the Chapel Royal of St. James' Palace.

MESSAGE READY FOR CALIFORNIA

Secretary Bryan to Lay Before Governor Johnson Japan's Protest Against Anti-Alien Legislation.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary Bryan formulated tonight a message to Governor Johnson of California, setting forth the protest of the Japanese Government and the views of the administration here as to what was considered discriminatory in the Webb anti-alien bill, now awaiting action by the governor.

Mr. Bryan conferred with President Wilson for an hour. It was declared that the secretary should frame a communication to Governor Johnson, but the nature of which is not disclosed. Mr. Bryan said the message would not be sent tonight, but probably will be conferred with the President tomorrow before dispatching it.

Secretary Bryan conferred with the Japanese Ambassador immediately after the conference with the President, but it is believed he merely advised him of the intended course of action.

A formal reply to the Japanese protest probably will not be made by the State Department until some answer is received from Governor Johnson as to his action on the bill.

The report that spread in official circles tonight, that Secretary Bryan would urge the California governor to refer the bill back to the Legislature for modifications that would meet the Japanese objections. There is a well-founded belief that if Governor Johnson refused to act on the bill, or recommend modifications, California friends of the Federal administration would attempt to invoke the referendum, the interval being used to obtain an understanding diplomatically with Japan, or perhaps to frame a new treaty covering disputed points.

MR. BOURASSA TO LECTURE

National Leader Decides to Make Tour of Western Ontario and the Prairie Provinces

MONTREAL, May 10.—Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist leader and editor of Le Devoir, will make his first lecturing trip to the Middle West of Canada in the first days of June.

Mr. Bourassa states that his intentions are to study the political situation of the Prairie Provinces, and visit some of the French-Canadian centres. He will make his first speech at the French-Canadian convention at Edmonton on June 10. He will be heard in Winnipeg June 24, at the St. Jean Baptiste celebration, and will likely lecture in Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon and other cities. On his return, he will stop at Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and other Western Ontario towns, where he will also lecture.

Start Car Strike

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 10.—Start car traffic in Colorado Springs will be seriously crippled tomorrow as a result of a strike of employees because of their refusal to sign an agreement tonight not to ask for an increase in wages. The trouble arose with the street car company, anticipating demands for a wage increase and of the one day's rest in seven ordinance, declaring that all who wished to retain their positions must waive the right to ask for an increase in pay.

Coming to Study Coast Needs



ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN

Chicago Express on Erie Railroad Was Narrow Escape While Passing Patterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., May 10.—The westbound train on the Erie railroad, known as the Chicago Express, had a narrow escape from wreck tonight when the locomotive crashed into a pile of rocks on the tracks here, evidently placed by would-be train wreckers. The engineer sighted the obstruction in time, however, to slow down so that only the locomotive pilot was smashed. No one was hurt.

On Monday last the Erie board of directors in New York received a letter of the Black Hand type which read: "If you continue to stop trains for the accommodation of strikebreakers at Patterson we will cause an accident, which will cause the Erie railroad to have damage suits brought for amounts running into millions."

Detectives were put on guard at vantage points near the tracks of the road in this city, where the strike of the silk mill workers is in its third month.

Conservative in Macleod

MACLEOD, Alb., May 10.—Robert Patterson, the Conservative candidate, was declared elected at the recent yesterday of the ballots cast at the Provincial election. The majority given by the returning officer was 31, but 14 Patterson ballots were thrown out today because they had pencil marks on them.

RAILWAY STATION AT FORT GEORGE

Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa Decides That It Must Be Located on Western End of Indian Reserve.

VANCOUVER, May 10.—By the handing down of the decision by the Railway Commission at Ottawa today the long-drawn-out controversy regarding the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific station at Fort George and the naming of that station has been settled. According to the ruling of the Railway Commission, the station must be on the western part of the Indian Reserve, within 3000 feet of Fraser Avenue, the eastern limit of the original townsite. The name of the station by the decision must remain Fort George, and cannot be changed, as proposed by the railway company, to Prince George.

The hearing before the Railway Commission at Ottawa occupied two days, and an additional two days were taken up by the board in digesting the evidence which an imposing array of counsel had put in. The Grand Trunk Pacific had first made application to have the name of the proposed station changed to Prince George. Attorney-General Bowser refused permission for this in a decision at Victoria some days ago, and he is now upheld by the Railway Commission.

Plans Must Be Changed

Plans had been prepared by landscape architects for the railway company showing the station near the eastern end of the Indian Reserve, which the company had purchased, and far away from the present town and settlement of Fort George, where there are miles of graded streets and over 1000 inhabitants. The Natural Resources Company and George J. Hammond, of Vancouver, applied to the Railway Commission to have the location of station changed to a point that would be useful to the present town and their own townsite. In this application they were naturally backed up by the

Continued on Page 23, Col. 4

HON. MR. ROGERS TO VISIT COAST

Minister of Public Works Planning to Come to Victoria Shortly to Study Question of Port Development.

ALIVE TO IMPORTANCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL

Policy Is to Be Framed to Meet Requirements of Situation for Many Years to Come.

(Special to The Colonist.)

OTTAWA, May 10.—Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, hopes to be able in a few weeks, immediately after the close of the present session of the Commons, to visit Victoria and other British Columbia points, with the object of acquainting himself first-hand with the port requirements on the Coast in view of the imminent opening of the Panama Canal.

Your correspondent today had an interview with Mr. Rogers who expressed himself as keenly watchful of developments at the British Columbia Coast ports. He said in this connection:

Harbor Development

"The Government fully appreciates the requirements of Western Canada, and especially do we appreciate this in connection with the very evident and immediate necessity for the development of our harbors at Pacific ports, in order that they may be able to take care of the rapid expansion of trade in view of the early completion of the Panama Canal and the increased probabilities for extended trade with our Pacific ports. Some delay has occurred in order that the Government might be given with a view of making sure that when final plans are approved they will be such as will undoubtedly meet the requirements of all possible future developments for years to come." The plans for the harbor at Vancouver are being finally drafted by the engineer and will be ready in three weeks time. Concrete construction has been decided upon.

The proposed big drydock at Esquimalt will meet all the requirements for Coast shipping.

A Vancouver View

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 10.—The Sun (Liberal) this morning has a long editorial dealing with Victoria's growing importance as a port, saying in part:

"All this means, if it means anything, is that the Victoria delegates received the assurance of the Government that the facilities would be furnished the city to handle the grain trade of the West on the opening of the Panama Canal and that a drydock, which would cost over \$4,000,000, and would dwarf all the shipbuilding industries which have made Belfair one of the foremost cities in the Empire, would be constructed at Esquimalt if one were constructed at all, and subsequent statements by Mr. Rogers leave little doubt that it will be constructed. The ambitious designs of the Victoria people will, however, be made more clear, when it is stated that Mr. Thomson went on to say that the Seymour Narrows bridge must be built at once. That is the order of the whole matter. Victoria is making a strong and most intelligent effort to become the terminal city of the Pacific."

Bomb From Airship

LONDON, May 10.—The King and Queen at Alderhot yesterday witnessed, as a part of the maneuvers, the dropping of a real bomb, setting fire to the surges bushes.

SETTLEMENT IS WIPED OUT

Explosion of Dynamite in Magazine of Pennsylvania Mine Kills Three Men and Wounds General Havel

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 10.—The explosion today of 500 sticks of dynamite in the magazine of the Sunshin Coal and Coke Company's mine No. 1, three miles from Meadown, Pa., practically wiped out the little mining settlement, killed three men and injured forty persons, twenty of them seriously. The cause of the explosion is not known.

The general store, the residence of Francis Rocks, an official of the mine, and twenty-five dwellings were made uninhabitable, and tonight the residents were forced to move to another mining settlement.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From the Colonist, May 11, 1863.)

Cowichan—The sloop Louise, which arrived on Saturday, reports that the Indians were quietly in the neighborhood of Cowichan and no longer indulged in bombastic threats. The presence of the Grappler, which lay at anchor with her boarding parties up, seemed to have the effect of keeping them quiet.

The three-day steamer arrived yesterday with a large lot of passengers and about \$5,000 in gold dust.

Stranded—The sloop Hamlet is stranded on Trial Island with 100 men and coal aboard.

Victoria Carnival Week—August 4 to 9, 1913

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—Enamel finish, plain gold, gold and
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Best Buttons, in enamel, gold, gold
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Pint Bottles, \$3.50, \$2.75, \$1.50 and\$1.25
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Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Lord Weardale, the latter being chairman of the visiting delegation

PREDICTING NEW
ERA FOR ALASKAMajor Strong, Lately Appointed
Governor, Says Wilson Ad-
ministration Takes Interest
in Territory.SEATTLE, May 10.—Major J. F. A.
Strong, of Juneau, appointed by Presi-
dent Wilson to succeed Walter Fie-
bart as Governor of Alaska, arrived
from Washington, D. C., today on his
way to Juneau, to take office."I am exceedingly hopeful that a new
era is about to dawn upon the Northern
territory," said Major Strong, who has
been a resident of Alaska for 10 years.
"President Wilson is making a keen in-
terest in Alaska and the conditions ob-
taining there, and in Secretary of the
Interior Franklin K. Lane he has a
rational adviser and one who knows
the West. Nearly the entire time of
the administration has thus far been
devoted to the tariff and other pressing
questions, but it must not be under-
stood that Alaska questions are being
overlooked.""Both the President and Secretary
Lane are anxious to see Alaska de-
veloped, and as soon as possible I be-
lieve the administration will announce
its policy for the settlement of the
questions that have been paramount for
a number of years."

Strange Suicide Method

ROSLYN, Wash., May 10.—Using the
vice on his work bench as a gun,
Henry E. Smith, 35 years of age, for-
merly chief of the Roslyn fire depart-
ment, fastened a cartridge in the
clutches, pressed his forehead against
the bullet, and discharged the shell
into his brain by the use of a nail
punch and mallet wrench. Mr. Smith
had long been prominent in Roslyn. He
was the eldest son of Judge and Mrs.
Henry Smith, and had lived here for 26
years, having worked as a machinist at
the Northwestern Improvement Com-
pany. A wife and two children sur-
vive. Relatives of the dead man at-
tribute worry over patents as the
cause of the act.

Two Men Burned to Death

CHATHAM, Ont., May 10.—Two men
were burned to death and three others
had very narrow escapes when the
Chatham Planet Office was completely
destroyed by fire between 9 and 12
o'clock last night. Alexander McDon-
nell, foreman of the composing room,
and Robert Elrich, a linotype operator,
have not been seen since the fire was
discovered, and there is little doubt
that they were burned to death. Charles
Hicklin and H. Premo, pressmen, and
Arthur Carlow, linotype operator, had
narrow escapes. The office and plant
were destroyed, the loss being \$75,000.
The insurance amounts to \$50,000.

Car Struck at Twin Cities

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 10.—A
heavy street car in the Twin Cities
stopped running at 5 o'clock this morn-
ing owing to the decision of the men
reached at midnight last night, to
strike for a raise in wages of from
four to six cents an hour and new
working conditions. There have, so
far, been no disorders, but the incon-
venience of suspended car service is
already being felt to a large extent.

Memorial to Carl Schurz

NEW YORK, May 10.—A bronze me-
morial monument to Carl Schurz was
unveiled on Morningside Drive today in
the presence of many distinguished
German and American citizens, and
members of the family of the former
cabinet officer, the first German-born
citizen to enter the United States sen-
ate.

No Smoking in Theatres

LONDON, May 10.—At a special
meeting of the society of West-End
theatre managers today a resolution
against the proposal to allow smoking
in the theatres was carried. There was
only one dissenting vote.

Pence Chasing Burglars

MEDICINE HAT, Alta., May 10.—The
police are scouring the surrounding coun-
try today for two men who looted the
Stoddard & Nicholson jewelry store here
of \$10,000 worth of gems. The robbers
had with a posse in pursuit.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Special Meetings — Brigadier May-
greaves of Toronto, secretary of the
Salvation Army's Young People's So-
ciety for the Dominion, assisted by
Staff Sergeant Orlington, of Vancouver,
will hold special meetings at the Cit-
adel tonight.Island History — A valuable short his-
tory of Vancouver Island, ranging from
the time of the Indian to the present
day has been compiled by Mr. R. E.
Gosnell and presented to the parade
committee of the Carnival for use in
the development of the historical sec-
tion. This little booklet contains much
valuable information that cannot fail to
be of considerable use to those intend-
ing to take part in the parade, and of
particular value to those in charge of
the necessary arrangements for the
same.Regimental Sewerage — When the coun-
cil of Esquimalt meets tomorrow night
in the Lampson Street School the ques-
tion before them will be the estimated
cost of the proposed system of sewerage
which is now being prepared by Mr. C.
H. Topp, the engineer, who drew up the
contour map of the district in connec-
tion with this work. It has been admit-
ted that the cost of the scheme in full
will exceed half a million dollars, but
it is understood that the council will un-
dertake their task of supplying sewerage
on the installment system and appeal to
the people for money in such sums as
may be deemed adequate to execute the
sections as it may be proposed to carry
the whole scheme out.Carnival Campaign — It has been de-
cided, though not altogether definitely,
that the next public appeal for funds
in connection with the financing of the
forthcoming Carnival Week will com-
mence on Monday June 2. Arrange-
ments are now being made with a view
to organizing an effective canvass as
possible. A special committee has been
appointed to perform the preliminary
work and to draw up lists of "people
and professions, so that when the can-
vassers take the field their work will be
more simplified than usual. In view of
the success that has been attending the
efforts of the Citizens' Committee dur-
ing the past few weeks, when they have
not been so prominently before the pub-
lic, it is believed that the public appeal
will place them in a position to proceed
with their project untrammelled with
irksome responsibilities.Seeks Vindication — The date on which
the investigation pressed for by Alder-
man Cuthbert into the allegations made
against the actions of members of the
present Council who were last year
members of the Council finance com-
mittee probably will be determined at to-
morrow night's meeting. Last Monday
Alderman Cuthbert called attention to
the fact that earlier in the year the
Council had decided that in view of the
statements made against the finance
committee of last year those members
of that committee who are members
of the present board were entitled to
have such statements inquired into and
he urged that the matter be proceeded
with. It was decided that the request
should be left over until tomorrow
evening when, if the Council thought
fit, the time for such inquiry could be
fixed.

Arbitration Treaty

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary
Bryan said today that while the British
Government had not been directly asked
to renew the arbitration treaty, which
expires by limitation in June, he expected
it would be effectually renewed in
time to preserve it. Last January For-
mer Secretary Knox invited Great Brit-
ain to exchange ratifications of the
Taft peace treaties, which were sub-
stantially amended in the Senate, and
this offer yet remains open. An ex-
change of ratifications of that treaty
would virtually be a renewal of the ex-
piring one.

Twenty Years for Bank Robber

VANCOUVER, May 10.—Twenty years
in the Provincial penitentiary was the
sentence passed upon Charles Turner
this morning by Judge McInnes for ro-
bbing the Northern Crown Bank at Cen-
tral Park last July, and for making a
murderous assault on Mr. Temple, the
young cashier. Robbery with violence
was the charge upon which the convic-
tion was secured.

Killed by Lightning

ELK CITY, Kan., May 10.—One man
was killed and another severely injured
by lightning during a storm near Peru,
twenty miles southwest of here tonight.
All of southern Kansas was visited by
electrical storms today, but little prop-
erty damage has been reported.GIVES ADVICE
TO AUSTRALIANSHon. George E. Foster Sug-
gests That They Fill Up
Their Country With Strong
Robust and Honest Men.SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 10.—Prior to
their departure for Tasmania, the Im-
perial commissioners were entertained
at luncheon by the Lord Mayor of Mel-
bourne.Sir H. Rider Haggard paid a high
tribute to the Commonwealth, and said
that Australia possessed vast fields of
potential wealth and with sufficient
settlement could feed half the world.
Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Canadian Min-
ister of Trade and Commerce, in a stir-
ring speech, said it was the human as-
set which makes a country, and urged
Australia to get more people to these
sunny climes and beautiful cities. "You
do not show yourselves and your coun-
try enough to the Old Country people,"
he said. "Fill your land with strong,
robust, honest men and you have got
a line of defence which will stand you
in good stead when the time comes."CRIMINAL WORK
OF MILITANTS

Continued From Page 1

in making the laws under which taxes
are assessed against them." Members of
the league in large numbers attended tax
resistance sales today at Romford, In-
lington and Battersea and paraded the
streets afterwards with banners display-
ing their Boston tea party war cry.

Two More Bombs

Two more of the now familiar bombs
with which the militant suffragettes are
attempting to scare the British Parlia-
ment into giving the parliamentary fran-
chise to women were discovered this
morning. One of them was found in the
passengers' waiting room at the busy
Lime Street station in Liverpool, and the
other in the sorting room of the post-
office at Reading. The fuse of the Liver-
pool bomb had been lighted, but had died
out before it reached the gunpowder. The
bomb consisted of a tin tobacco box filled
with gunpowder and iron nuts, and the
long fuse was laid in the centre.The Reading machine was wrapped in
a bulky parcel to which the attention of
the post-office employee was attracted by
the sound of ticking. The police were
called in, and on examination of the
parcel found it contained a battery con-
nected by clockwork with explosives and
accompanied by quantities of suffragette
literature. The parcel was addressed to
a municipal official of Reading now on
his vacation. The police express the be-
lief that it was timed to explode in the
official's residence during his absence.
The clockwork arrangement was in per-
fect working order.In view of the possibility of further
attacks by the wild women on the
churches, many historical edifices
throughout the country which during the
season are usually visited by thousands
of tourists, have been ordered closed ex-
cept during the hours of service.

Fine Mansion Destroyed

DUNDEE, Scotland, May 10.—Farring-
ton Hall, the residence of Henry Mc-
Grady, former lord provost of Dundee,
was destroyed by fire early today. In-
dications point to the militant suffrag-
ettes as the authors of the outrage.
Flames broke out simultaneously in
half a dozen places in the great mansion,
which was a beautiful specimen of ar-
chitecture. It was being prepared for
occupation during the summer by the
owner and his family.

"Arson Squad" at Newcastle

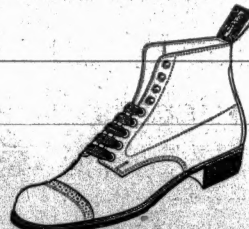
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng., May
10.—"Punishment" a large unoccupied
house here, was fired today by an "arson
squad" of militant suffragettes, but they
were alarmed by the approach of pass-
ersby and decamped, leaving behind them
petroleum and other inflammable mate-
rials. The fire was soon extinguished.

Guilty Jury Disagrees

PATERSON, N. J., May 10.—The jury
in the case of Patrick Quinn, a leader
of industrial workers of the World, in-
dicted for inciting striking Paterson
silk mill workers to riot, reported hope-
less disagreement today, and it was
discharged. The defendant will be re-
tained under bail pending a new trial.MEN'S
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REPRESENTATIVESThe "Burberry" is the most versatile
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"Burberrys" are shown exclusively by
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Light Weight (Lined) Gabardine
The New "Warmth Without Weight"
Styles"Burberrys" in Harris and Scotch
TweedsGabardine Golf Jackets
Also Donegal Tweed Golf Jackets
Gabardine Knicker BreechesFull and complete line of Raincoats
and Mackintoshes.

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&
Son's
Taurus
LastHas a broad toe and flat heel and is designed to give absolute
comfort. We have this last in the Black Vici Kid boot and
the Black or Brown Vici Kid Oxford for men. Foot comfort
is essential to a congenial disposition.

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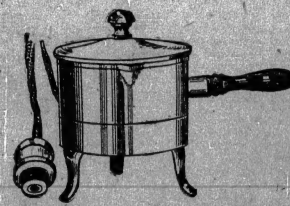
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Electric Water
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to a boil in from 3 to 5
minutes. Beautifully
finished in best quality
nickel.Quick Heating
Tea KettlesWill boil one quart of water
in seven minutes. Beautiful
nickel finish.

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3 Acres, close to station, school,
church and store, nice 3-room
house, chicken houses, an
ideal country home, easy
terms, price\$2,700Portage Ave.—Lot fenced, lev-
eled, planted in vegetables,
tent 14x18. Cash \$300, price
only\$1,350Happy Valley—100 acres, clear-
ed and cultivated, good build-
ings, easy terms; price per
acre\$375

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BEERImported to America and still
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State prize International Pure
Food Exhibition in Vienna, per
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HUMBESER BEER

A pure and agreeable Beer, a
worthy medium between
Munchner and Pilsner. Per
glass 10¢

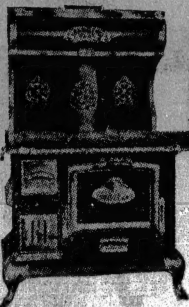
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The king of home-brewed Beer.
Per glass 5¢

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We carry all the popular styles of modern Ranges, from a six-hole Liberty at \$29.75, to those fine "Zenith" Malleable Ranges at \$75.00. A dozen or so in between. The illustration here is of "BUCK'S" classy-looking Britannia and withal a beautiful heater and baker. If it does not prove so, we will refund you full purchase price and pay you for the inconvenience in the bargain.

THE PRICE, \$45.00

Is no criterion whatever of its value. This Range has been chosen dozens of times in preference to any other Range shown in Victoria, no matter what price, and should you accept our invitation of an inspection of same, you would doubtless arrive at the same decision. See windows.

19-INCH OVEN, POLISHED TOP. Easiest cleaned Range on the market, extra roomy warming closet, are only a few of the improvements of the BRITANNIA.

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Hot Weather Here Electric Stoves Here

THINK IT OVER

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Is often spoiled by the after-effects on your feet.

Bowes' Absorbent and Deodorizing Foot Powder

Will prevent all that. It's only 25c per patent tin.

Thermos Food Jar \$1.50

Eczema Ointment 50c

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GIDEON HICKS PIANO CO.

The Real Heintzman Pianos—Victor-Victrolas and Records
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Phone 1241 Government Street, Opposite Post Office

JUNIOR BRANCHES IN SESSION AT CATHEDRAL

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon and Reports Received—Helpful Address Is Given by President.

The annual meeting of the Junior branches of the Women's Auxiliary was held yesterday afternoon in Christ Church Cathedral schoolroom. Mrs. Luxton, diocesan president, was in the chair, and there was a most gratifying attendance of young people. Prayers were offered at the beginning of the meeting by Rev. W. H. Dawe, after which the roll was called. The reports of the different branches were listened to with much interest, and, although a few of them showed a slight falling off in the number of members, on the whole they were very encouraging. That of Christ Church Cathedral Juniors was read by Miss Wallington, who reported a membership of 125, including the members of a branch formed in St. George's School of forty-one members. The sum of \$100 had been sent to Rev. Harry Edwards, of Saskatchewan, for a family who had been burnt out of their house and home. St. John's Church branch, through Miss Madge Randall, reported twenty-one members; a beautifully written report from Miss Jessie Frampton, St. Luke's branch, showed a membership of twenty-eight, with other encouraging signs; St. Mary's, Oak Bay, through Miss Jessie Carter, reported fourteen members; St. Saviour's, through Miss Eleanor Nicholson, thirteen members; St. Andrew's, Sidney, through Miss Jean McNaught, sixteen members, and St. Andrew's, Cowichan, through Miss G. Townsend, fifteen members. Mrs. Harvey, diocesan secretary-treasurer of the Juniors, also read her report, which was presented at the diocesan meeting on Thursday with those of the other diocesan officers.

Helpful Address
A helpful little address was given the members by Mrs. Luxton, who said that Mrs. de Pencier, wife of the Bishop of New Westminster, had told her that in Vancouver they had a branch of Japanese Juniors, all of whom were most interested in the work and were planning to give an entertainment. She closed by wishing the girls all success in their year's work.

Rev. G. H. Andrews, of St. Mary's, Oak Bay, gave one of his characteristically happy addresses to children, taking as his theme three words, "Purpose, Power and Prayer." He reminded them how a child had been able to help Our Lord in the feeding of the five thousand when a lad was found with loaves and fishes. When the disciples had wished to send away the mothers who brought their children to Him, He had reproved them, and had taken the children up in His arms and blessed them, saying, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." And, again, when He rode into Jerusalem, the children greeted Him with the cry of "Hosanna," and, as the hymn put it, "He seemed to hear their song."

Mr. Andrews also told the children about the work of the King's Messengers in England, an organization somewhat similar to the Junior Auxiliary. After the singing of a hymn, the Dean gave the benediction.

Two was afterwards served and later on the children went over to Bishop close to play games.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Lectures in Nanaimo—Miss Alice Ravenhill, of Shewanigan Lake, the well known domestic science expert, is to give a series of five lectures on "Child Life," under the auspices of the Nanaimo School Board. The lectures will be held in the Assembly Hall every Tuesday for five consecutive weeks.

Resignations Accepted—The resignations of Mr. Arthur Howard Floyer, of Sooke, and Mr. Uels C. Nelson, of Quatsino, as Justices of the peace, have been accepted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; as has also been the resignation of Mr. Ernest D. Phee, Provincial police constable at Hazelton.

Club Run Notice—The first club run of the Victoria Automobile Association of the season will be held on Saturday, May 17, to Sooke Harbor Hotel, Sooke, where lunch will be served at 2 o'clock sharp. Admission will be by ticket only, which may be obtained from the secretary. The distance from the Parliament Buildings is about twenty-three miles, and the run will be made rain or shine. Cars will leave Victoria when they please. Leaving town at 12 o'clock will allow ample time.

Cadets Shoot—The University School Cadets held their last practice at the 200 and 600 ranges, before the Canadian Rifle League matches on Saturday morning. There are two teams entered for the C. R. L. matches this year, one in the class shooting with rear aperture sights, and one with open sights. Some of the best scores in the first class were: McCrea 65, Inverarity 60, Woodward 58, Winch 54, Watt 57, Drewry 55, Taylor 54, Wallich 53. Waldon made the best score in the other class with 53. Some of the others were: Riley 44, Williams 44, McDonald 44, Brouse 41, Hohns 40, Spalding 40.

Exit Harbor Railway—The abandonment of the extensive project of the Victoria Harbor Railway Company appears to be an event of the immediate future, the Provincial Minister of Railways, after investigation of all details of the undertaking, failing to recognize its necessity or desirability, and accordingly refusing his necessary consent to the carrying further of the plans as outlined. In consequence of the undertaking not having received the approval of the minister, the executive council, at a short meeting held yesterday, ordered the return to the company of its \$15,000 deposit made with the Treasury as an incident of incorporation. In accordance with the provisions of the General Railway Act of British Columbia.

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008-1010 Government Street
Our Phone No. Is 181

Lovely Lingerie Dresses Just Opened

We are glad to announce the reception of these charming Dresses, which are now ready in all their pure freshness and dazzling whiteness for your approval. Don't wait for the real hot weather, but see them now, while the selection is large and they are perfectly fresh.

They come in lovely white Lawns, sheer and dainty Organdies, crisp Irish Dimities, pretty, wide-wale Bedford Cords, Crepes and French Voiles. The styles are bewildering, the different trimmings in immense variety. Some pretty ones come in that always favorite "Broderie Anglaise"; others of fine St. Gall Embroideries, while many are trimmed with effective Fillet Lace with needle-run designs, also Torchon, Cluny, Shadow



lace and fine French Vals. The prices run from the dainty Frock at \$2.75 to the real French model confections as high as \$30.00. A truly beautiful range comes between charming Ecru Dresses in The range includes some ecru \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00. Voile at \$17.50, also some pretty black ones in silk stripes or cool Muslins from \$4.00 to \$17.50.

Summer Dust Coats Newly Received

These much-desired garments are now to be seen in a fascinating variety of styles and colorings. The materials are plain and the Coats are not elaborately trimmed; the true beauty and main distinction is in the beautiful lines—a glance will suffice to show that. These garments are cut and designed by tailors of exceptional skill. They are handsome and graceful, and certainly one of the most useful articles of dress that a woman can possess. The materials are principally fine Panamas, Silk Glorias, Corded Shantung, fine Poplinettes and some Silks, while the colors are tans, fawns, blues and greys generally—suitable for walking, traveling or motoring. The collars are silks or satins to harmonize or contrast with the whole, and narrow pipings and colored buttons are a pleasing feature. Prices Run From \$25.50, \$18.50, \$15.50, \$12.50 and \$10.50

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Serve by Serving Others
Best

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The Fashion Centre

The Millinery Department Refreshed

Another Shipment of
Pretty Straw Shapes
and French Flowers
Adds New Interest

Women of all ages and tastes will find no difficulty in choosing a hat that is becoming and fashionable without going to extremes in price. The fact is that we believe in low pricing and pleasing the customer by supplying the best that her money will buy.

To see the new shipment of French flowers with their pretty colors and delicate forms is enough to make even the most conservative woman enthusiastic and loud in her praise of the skill of the French artists. We invite inspection. Watch our windows for other new goods.

SEABROOK YOUNG
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"The store for better values and variety."



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Exclusive Styles
AND MODERATE PRICES
AT

The Hat Shop

Bargains in Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Etc.

We are showing a splendid line of Furniture for the home, not a stock of high-priced articles, but goods well made and moderately priced. We aim to please those to whom every dollar counts, and our guarantee "Goods as represented or money refunded" protects our customers absolutely. We invite you to inspect our stock and compare values and prices. You are welcome whether you intend to purchase now or later. We allow a discount of ten per cent off regular prices for spot cash. Packing and shipping free.

Window Blinds

We use nothing but the best hand-made Oil Opaque and the famous Stewart Hartshorn Rollers and guarantee every blind we make to give perfect satisfaction. All colors to choose from. Let us give you our price.

Window Awnings

Let us measure and give you our low prices on Awnings.

Carpets

Don't fail to see our stock of Carpet Squares, Rugs, etc. We have a splendid showing at most moderate prices, including Wool, Tapestry, Brussels and Wilton Rugs. Also a nice line of Body and Stair Carpets. We invite you to see these new goods.

New Arrivals

Just arrived and placed in stock, newest designs in Printed Linoleums and Oilcloths, also Inlaid Linoleums, all moderately priced.

Extension Tables

We have a splendid showing of Extension Tables now. Call and see them while the stock is complete.

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Sunday, May 11, 1913.

MR. ROGERS COMING

We have the very gratifying statement from our Ottawa correspondent this morning that very shortly the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. Robt. Rogers, will visit British Columbia, with the object of getting more closely in touch with the situation arising out of the tremendous development which is taking place and informing himself upon what it may be necessary to do to make Federal policy meet the requirements of the case. Mr. Rogers, in his reference to the effect upon the trade of British Columbia ports by the opening to traffic of the Panama Canal, makes it clear that he is fully cognizant of what we "right on the spot," so to speak, have long contended—namely, that with the inauguration of that new world's waterway, there will be ushered in an era of progress, development and activity on the Pacific Coast which will tax the resources of those entrusted with the administration of the public affairs of the country if golden opportunities are not to be neglected and grave obligations shunned.

The Minister of Public Works will receive a warm welcome—not only because of the very high position he occupies as a member of Mr. Borden's government, but because he is known to be one of the most energetically progressive men in public life in Canada today. Those who have had business to do in his department at Ottawa have over and over again testified that it is a pleasure to lay a case for consideration before Mr. Rogers. He is not only quick to seize upon the vital points, but prompt in action.

Mr. Rogers will, of course, spend some days in Victoria. Here he is assured an exceptionally hearty welcome, for within recent months, in several notable instances, he has given practical demonstration of the faith that is in him on the question of the future of Victoria and Esquimalt as ports on the Pacific.

THE NAVAL BILL

The Naval Bill has passed the House of Commons, and has only to go through the formality of the third reading before being sent to the Senate for concurrence. A debate may arise over the third reading, but it would be clearly needless, and therefore the Government would be fully justified in applying the closure at a very early stage. We are far from being in favor of anything tending to prevent free discussion, but not even the extreme partisan will say that the Liberals can have anything further to say in regard to the measure than they have already said. Any further discussion in the Commons would be clearly obstructive.

The sole question now to be considered is the probable action of the Senate. A great deal of confidence has been expressed in Liberal circles that the measure will be defeated by that body, and two reasons have been advanced in favor of that course. One of these is that the Senate has a right to compel the Government to submit its policy to the people; the other is that the adoption of the closure and its enforcement in connection with this measure justifies the rejection of the bill. Dealing with the latter claim first, we think it may fairly be said that the House ought to be master of its own procedure and not the Senate. Moreover, the only object of the tactics followed in the House was to compel the Government to appeal to the people, and if the Senate shall throw out the bill it will be guilty of gross partisanship for it will be following the lead of the Opposition and doing in an irresponsible chamber what the Opposition could not accomplish in a chamber directly representative of the people. As to the first reason, that the Senate has a right to force the submission of a question to the people, we claim that nothing of the kind was contemplated when the Senate was constituted. It may reject any bill, but the rejection ought to be upon the merits, and not because a majority of the senators think the people ought to be consulted. But even if we grant that circumstances might exist which would justify such a course for such a reason, we contend that they do not exist in the present case, any more than they existed when Sir Wilfrid Laurier secured the passage of his Naval Bill through the House. There has been no expression of public opposition to the measure introduced by Mr. Borden. The

only division upon it among the voters is the division which nominally exists between the political parties. There have been no public meetings held to condemn the measure; there have been no petitions to the Senate against it; not a single prominent man has left his political party as a protest against the bill; not a newspaper, so far as we know, has withdrawn its allegiance to Mr. Borden because of it. If the Liberal majority of the Senate interposes itself to force Mr. Borden to consult the people before the measure becomes law, it will do so upon its own initiative and its act will be an act of pronounced partisanship.

But it may be said that the Senate may reject the measure upon its merits or send it back to the House so amended that the Government cannot accept it. Undoubtedly this is a course open to that body, but the question to be considered is if there is any justification for such a course. The Naval Bill has been prepared after consultation with the British Admiralty; it is regarded by the best authorities as providing for efficient and timely co-operation in naval defence. For the members of the Senate to sit themselves up as better qualified than the Admiralty to judge as to the value of the bill for the purpose for which it is intended would be an act of presumption that could not be justified. By such an action they would reduce the proceedings of Parliament to a farce. We do not believe, and the country will not believe that if the element of partisanship could be eliminated from the case, a majority of the Senate would for one moment think of interposing the authority of that body to defeat a measure of this character.

Pending the action, which may be taken, it would obviously be premature to say more, but we may add that for the Senate to approach this question from a party standpoint, or to take such a course of action as would afford even colorable grounds for a belief that it prefers party success to the performance by Canada of a clear duty to the Empire, would create a painful impression among British people everywhere. The British Government has said that it would welcome the proposed assistance of the people of Canada have not given any evidence that they are opposed to it; on the contrary it has met with hearty approval except from those who are playing a political game. Under these circumstances we submit it to be the plain duty of the Senate to pass the measure, exactly as it will be sent up from the Commons.

NORTH SAANICH CONSERVATIVES

We have a letter from Mr. J. S. Harvey, temporary president of the North Saanich Junior Conservative Association. We publish in connection therewith in fac. simile two letters written by the former secretary of the Conservative Association of that district, the tone of which shows very clearly that a new organization was needed. Objection has been taken to the employment of the term "team roller" in connection with Mr. Critchley's methods, but Mr. Harvey's letter and these combine to make out a pretty strong case in justification of the term. Apparently Mr. Critchley seems to have imagined that he was the whole Conservative party, after the manner of the sailorman who, in the process of his experiments in cannibalism, became the captain, cook and crew of the Nancy brig.

The regrettable discord that has arisen is due solely to the fact that the Conservative Association of North Saanich, as represented by its would-be boss, saw fit to interfere as a body in a matter that was in no sense political. The incorporation of Sidney may or may not have been a wise suggestion, but it was certainly not political nor one with which any political association had any right to interfere. Individual members of any association had a right to take whatever stand they liked in connection with the proposal, but that is all they could claim. If the course of these gentlemen affected no one but themselves, it might not be a matter of any public importance; but when they chose to make the public claim that as a political organization they have waited upon the Premier in opposition to the petition of incorporation, they place him in a wrong light. Whether or not Sidney ought to be incorporated is a matter upon which there is room for a difference of opinion. The Provincial Government, apparently thought the time had not arrived when such a step was desirable, and the application did not succeed. Here the matter might very well have rested, and had not some ill-advised people chosen to represent that the result was brought about by the Conservative Association, who seemed to think that because application was favored by certain persons, who are not Conservatives, and by certain Conservatives who refuse to bow the knee to the local Baal, it became the duty of the Government to decide against the applicants.

As we have already said, we do not care to interfere with the private affairs of political organizations; but when a few people see fit to introduce party politics into a matter that has

no political character whatever, but is a simple matter of local self-government, it is timely to make some comment. The bossism that has been attempted in North Saanich would, if persisted in, smash any political party into atoms. Fortunately, the new organization, of which Mr. Harvey is the temporary head, will remedy the evil done by the tactics referred to.

NO REASON FOR WAR

In welcoming the British members of the Peace Centennial Committee in New York, the spokesman of the United States committee said:

There are 3,847 miles of opportunity for trouble, the longest international boundary in the world not fortified, not guarded, nor watched with suspicion since 1817, when the British and American Governments informally agreed to the disarmament of the Great Lakes and the whole border land. With such a record in evidence who shall say that nations may not dwell, side by side, and be at peace for all time. At perfect peace, or that to maintain peace they must stand ever ready with hand on trigger, alert for trouble.

We have long heard that it is the battleship and the fort and the battalion that make peace possible. Our children will find this a queer doctrine, for the day is not far when war will be prohibited by public opinion in every empire, kingdom, principality and republic; when the justice of decision by arbitration will replace the injustice of decision by war; when army and navy will be disbanded, when all forts will become historic relics; when all the iron panoply of war shall rust away upon an international scrap heap.

The explanation of this happy condition of things is to be found in the fact that we are not troubled in America with a survival of the old-time notions of international relations, which prevail in Europe. We are not constantly on the watch lest our neighbors shall take advantage of us, and we absolutely know nothing of that so-called profession of diplomacy, which keeps Europe in a ferment. If the gentry who are engaged in that business did not stir up a little trouble every now and then and keep up a pretence of saving their respective countries from disaster, they would have no excuse for drawing salaries from the public treasuries and might have to work for a living.

LEARNING LANGUAGES.

A great many people study French, but very few of them learn it. The same is true of other foreign languages, but to a less degree, because fewer of our people concern themselves with them. You cannot learn French by studying it. You would never learn golf by studying it; you go out and play it. The way to learn French is to use it. Here is a leaf out of experience. You know all the rules of French grammar; you have studied the rules of pronunciation; you can turn a French sentence into English and an English one into French; you have a splendid French vocabulary. Then you are driving along the road in a French community, and desiring some information, you ask for it at a farmer's house. Being a stranger, your presence brings Monsieur and Madame to the door. You in your beautiful French, warranted to pass muster at l'Academie itself, propound your query. Monsieur smiles, turns to his wife and says something like this: *Mon Dieu! il parle comme il faut, parlait comme nous autres, pretty good, male,* turning to Madame, *"I talk to speak English, can it give me some what you call prairie," and forthwith your French goes into cold storage. If you happen to be an ass, you will feel astonished that Monsieur prefers his broken English to your grammatical French; if you have sense, you will realize that while he has learned what little English he knows, you have only studied French and have not learned it at all.*

The sentences you spoke to him you had rehearsed in your mind several times before you got out of the carriage; the English which he spoke he used on the spur of the moment, and in the bottom of your heart you were grateful to him, for you knew perfectly well that, if he had spoken French, you never would have been quite sure what he meant.

The Chinaman in your kitchen or your garden has learned English; perhaps not very much, but enough to enable him to tell you what he wants and to understand you when you tell him what you want. He has probably never studied English for a minute and would not know how to go about the study of it. Yet when Sing comes to you and says, "Spinachey," with a ringing inflection, you know that he wants spinach seed or wants to know if you want some spinach, just as well as if he had delivered himself of a long remark. You know whether it is seed—or the plant he is talking about by the circumstances under which he speaks. You would learn French quickly if you would go at it as Sing goes at English. If you were in Paris and wanted a hat, you would probably study out how the grammar, the dictionary, the phrase-book, and the traditional politeness of the French shopkeeper demand that you should ask for it. You would have your conversation all mapped out in your mind, and you would march boldly in, only to have Waterloo revenged in the

first round. Let us suppose that you go into an English store and say, "A hat," are not the probabilities that the shopkeeper would know what you wanted. Suppose you did not like the one he brought you and should hand it back with the word "No," or even with only a shake of the head, is it not likely that he would know what you meant? If when you were suited and wanted to know the price and said "How much," is it probable that the shopkeeper would imagine that you wanted to be told anything else than the price? With four words you can buy a hat from an Englishman. In the same number of words you can buy one from a Frenchman. "Un chapeau," "non" and "combien" will do the trick, but if you shoot off a lot of Ollendorian sentences at your French shopkeeper he would either send for an interpreter, or make an effort to "speak English."

Perhaps what is said above will illustrate the difference between learning a language and studying it. Language is only a means of expressing ideas, although Talleyrand did say it was given to man to enable him to conceal his thoughts. When Baby comes to you and says, "Hurt dinner," you know what has happened just as well as if Addison had described what had happened in his sounding phrases. Baby is learning to talk, not studying how to do so. That's the way to learn French. As to studying it, well it will be time enough for that when you have learned some of it.

SUFFRAGISTS.

Allowing for all possible exaggeration in the news dispatches it is very clear that the militant suffragists in England are pursuing a course that cannot possibly be continued without the administration of the law, being brought into contempt. But this is not a matter which especially concerns us here. The British authorities, though often long-suffering, have never shown themselves unequal to their duties in this respect. We are concerned, however, in what the violence of these people seems to establish, and that is the uselessness of women to exercise the ballot. There is no doubt at all that women suffrage, up to a year or so ago, was making very considerable progress in Great Britain. A large number of prominent public men had given it their support and, indeed, are supporting it now; but there is little doubt that among the people generally there is at the present time a rapidly growing feeling of hostility, and this is based upon the conviction brought about by militancy that women may not safely be trusted with the ballot. An opinion is developing that the women, who would vote if given the right to do so are a class which would be swayed by hysterics and have no proper understanding of the relative value of issues. At the present time only a small percentage of the women of the United Kingdom have expressed any desire for the ballot, and it is safe to say that a not much larger percentage would use it. Reasonable women are not represented by the crazy creatures who are endangering life and destroying property by their mad tactics. They have no desire to be led by a horde of creatures who are worse in their principles and practices than were the savages who followed "the Scourge of God" across Western Europe.

It is very satisfactory to know that a naturalization bill, which will remove the anomalies of existing laws, will soon be submitted to the British Parliament.

"Lo, the poor Indian" is credited with a shrewd bit of business. He is alleged to have worked up the Silver Creek stampede no as to get a market for a lot of moose meat cached along the trail.

Stanley Burt Turner, of Somersham, England, ate fried eggs for breakfast; Yorkshire pudding, tea, bread and butter for lunch; warm milk and cheese for dinner; and roast pork and beer for supper. The coroner's jury said he had too much to eat, a conclusion that seems warranted in view of the fact that he was only two years old.

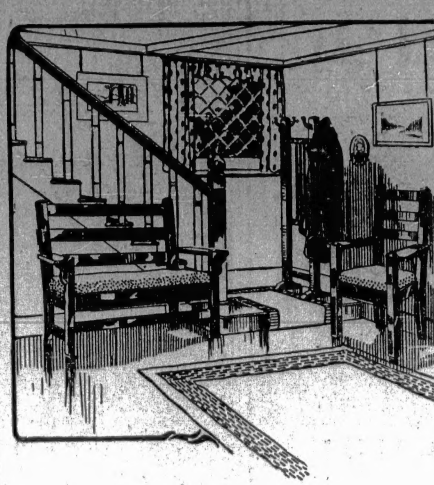
Here is a pretty piece of prose from the pen of Mr. E. W. Thompson, of the Boston Transcript, who, writing to his paper from Edmonton, said: "Yesterday and this morning we ran through 800 miles of prairie anemones on stalks commonly five inches tall, which signifies that they had been blooming for two weeks, since this lovely flower, like the hepatica, unfolds from a furry sheath when barely issued from the ground, and is slowly elevated as the stalk rises. The hazes and mists were of the anemones' own faint tints; and in the distances they merged with horizons of like hues; and often no mortal eye could discern when the earth ended and the heavens began; and fragrances of faraway grass fires drifted through the open-windowed cars; and the world was a dream of immense black ploughing set amid interminable yellowish stubble and grass still ungreen. And all, what held the utter bliss if not the Almighty? His sunset glided with magnificent tenderness the Pool who sat in his heart. There is no end."

We Supply Materials and Service

For All Kinds of Interior Decorations

Floor coverings of every description, drapery materials suitable for any room in the house, brass rods with their fittings, and all other requisites for making the home a place that you can take a delight in, are to be had at prices that will prove a pleasant surprise.

Our drapery specialists are ready to assist you to solve your decorative problems. All estimates and other service free.



Beautiful Materials for Permanent and Loose Furniture Covers

A FEW samples are now to be seen in the Broughton Street windows, and although they are good examples of the present season's styles, the display is too small to be representative.

Printed materials in beautiful colors and patterns are the favorites, and the inexpensive cretonnes have so many favorable features there is an ever-growing demand.

When we tell you that over 250 new cretonne patterns and a host of printed linens and linen tafetas are awaiting your inspection, you'll agree that an attempt to give full description and prices is almost impossible here.

A visit to the department should prove a pleasure to you.

Add to Your Comfort by Keeping the Fly Out of Your Home

The constant buzz! buzz! buzz! and the way he irritates when he alights on your body is bad enough, but when you consider the fact that he puts your health in peril, he should not be tolerated.

We can't avoid him in the open air, but screen doors and windows will prevent him entering the home.

Screen Doors

Sizes—
 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in. Each \$1.35
 2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in. Each \$1.35
 3 ft. x 7 ft. Each\$1.50
 3 ft. x 7 ft. Each\$1.75

Varnished Screen Doors

Sizes—
 2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in., at \$2.75
 3 ft. x 7 ft., at\$3.00
 Complete with hinges, hook and eye

Window Screens in Various Sizes

Sizes—
 14 x 18 in., extends to 29 in. .30c
 14 x 20 in., extends to 32 in. .35c
 14 x 22 in., extends to 40 in. .40c
 18 x 20 in., extends to 32 in. .40c
 18 x 24 in., extends to 40 in. .50c
 21 x 23 in., extends to 36 in. .50c
 14 x 34 in., extends to 58 in. .60c
 23 x 28 in., extends to 45 in. .65c

Provide Your Veranda With Inexpensive Sun Blinds and Keep Your Rooms Fresh and Cool

Split Cane Blinds in their natural color are both inexpensive and serviceable.

Sizes 4 x 8 ft., at each\$1.25 | Size 8 x 10 ft., at each\$3.00
 Size 6 x 8 ft., at each\$2.50 | All complete with fittings.

The "Waldo Woodweb" Painted Sun Blinds are a rich green color, and the stitching forms a series of fancy stripes in white. All complete with fittings and in the following sizes:

4 x 8 ft., at each\$3.75 | 6 x 8 ft., at each\$5.50
 5 x 8 ft., at each\$4.75 | 8 x 8 ft., at each\$7.50
 8 x 10 ft., at each\$9.50

The Victoria Potato Peeling Machine a Great Help to the Busy Housekeeper

In addition to the speed at which it gets through the work, the potatoes are thoroughly peeled, there is no waste, and there is not the slightest necessity to soil your hands.

The household size may be fitted to an ordinary table in much the same manner as a food chopper. It runs smoothly and easily, and as the price is comparatively small, no large family should be without one.

Guaranteed for Two Years' Service—Price Only \$8.00

Samples of English Brushes Now Occupy a Government Street Window

A huge shipment has just been unpacked, and all housekeepers who want reliable brushes for any purpose will find a visit to the department profitable.

Banister Brushes, sometimes called hand-brooms, have polished wood backs. Prices 50c, 40c, 35c and 25c
 Banister Brushes, two specially good lines at, each, \$1.00 and 75c
 Whisk Brushes for stair carpets at, each, .60c
 Whisk Brushes, padded on the end of the woodwork, mahogany finish, fine quality bristles.90c
 Plate Brushes, ideal for cleaning silver, at, each, 60c, 40c and 25c
 Platform Brushes, 18 inches long, at \$4.50, and 22 inches at, each\$6.00
 Complete with polished handle.

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS LIMITED

You Will do Better At Weiler's

Just the Pair

You need for evenings at home can be selected from our large stock of

Dainty Slippers and Spring Shoes

Our new stock of models in both low and high shoes are now here and sizes are complete.



James Maynard

Phone 1232

1313 Douglas Street

GORGE DISTRICT

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOMESITES IN THIS ENTIRE DISTRICT

On Austin Ave., just off Gorge Road, 2 lots, each 65 ft. frontage by 235 feet in depth

ALL IN BEARING FRUIT

\$3,000

for the two. Note the size.

Tracksell, Douglas & Co.

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

All kinds of Insurance written.

722 Yates Street

Phones 4176 and 4177

WE CARRY A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

Woolens, Serges, Linings, Trimmings, Etc.

Imported Direct From British Mills

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE SUPPLIED

608 1/2 Cormorant St., Near Fire Hall

Phone 4942

THE IMPORT WOOLEN CO.



Just Arrived

2,000 New Victor Records

Ask to Hear Some of Them in Our Talking Machine Parlors



Montelius Piano House, Limited

1104 GOVERNMENT STREET

Sale of Sea-Grass Chairs

Prices: \$3.85, \$3.50, \$2.90 and \$2.50

BAMBOO CURTAINS

All colors and styles, from 75c

FLOWER POTS

A splendid variety at from 15c

FANCY CHINAWARE

In blue, green and yellow—Low prices

SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS

Hosts of styles—Extra low prices

LEE DYE

WE HAVE A GOOD LADY TAILOR

718 View Street, Just Above Douglas

Phone 4182

717 Yates St.

The Shrine of Fashion

717 Yates St.

New Lingerie Dresses, Attractive Costumes and Millinery

New Lingerie Dresses Attractively Priced

Showing a variety of pretty effects in many smartly designed styles in fine sheer Voiles and Marquissettes, having bold set-in insertion of Cluny, Torchon and Filet Laces. Others shown in pretty self-embroidered trimmings, while others have embroidered fronts and skirt bandings of black and white. Our showing in styles is unlimited practically; no two alike, and moderately priced from \$20.00 as low as \$7.50.

Smart Serge Dresses

In Serges as well as many new materials of wool we are showing some very smartly designed One-Piece Dresses. Styles are self or contrasting material trimmed with several very elaborate embroidered trimmed effects. Colors are navy, tans, greys, browns, saxe, etc., in sizes as above for ladies and misses. Priced from \$15.00 to \$27.50.

Model Costumes Specially Priced

We have selected twelve model costumes from our vast showing which we will specially price for Monday's selling. In all, a beautiful collection, showing Fashion's newest features.

One Blue Silk Bedford Cord. Regular \$100; for	\$75.00
One Light Grey Silk Poplin. Regular \$105; for	\$80.00
One White Silk Eponge. Regular \$85.00; for	\$60.00
One Grey Striped French Serge. Regular \$75.00; for	\$50.00
One Tan Serge, Bulgarian Style. Regular \$85.00; for	\$60.00

All delightfully trimmed and designed in the season's newer styles.

\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$2.75 Fancy Sheer Lawn Waists Priced for Monday at 75c

Fifty dozen fine Sheer Lawn and Mull Waists, showing every new feature for this season's wear, will be offered for Monday only at this unseemingly small price. Styles are high or low square neck, with half, three-quarters and full-length sleeves, smartly trimmed with set-in embroidery or lace insertions. Others with dainty embroidered fronts and lace edgings. Every one is fresh, spic and span stuffs just unpacked, not soiled garments. Sizes range from 36 to 42 in as many as 20 different and select patterns. Regular, \$2.00 to \$2.75, but, for Monday only, each 75c

Sale Commences at 8:30. Early Buying, Better Selection

FULL FIGURE CORSET AT \$3.00

An Ideal Corset for the full figure in heavy imported jean with graduated steel front, six heavy elastic hose supporters, embroidered top, strapped or adjusting front style with extra hook a lower extremity and drawing. An excellent wearing model. Sizes 20 to 30. Priced at \$3.00. See these in our windows.

SILK AND LISLE GLOVES

Guaranteed makes, such as Perrin's and Kayser, in an unlimited array of colors, weights and lengths. All are double tipped, giving added durability; sizes 5 1/2 to 8. Prices up to \$1.75.

KNIT BLOOMERS AT \$1.50

Finely knit with mercerized finish, ribbon trimmings. Colors of saxe, black, white, grey and purple, at \$1.50.

NEW SWISS NECKWEAR

Directly imported and showing something new and different in fine hand-worked on sheer Swiss Lawns in epaulette style collars; some have jabots attached; also exquisite embroidered and lace-trimmed jabots. Colors are ecru with black, white with black, or all white. Prices, \$3.75 to \$1.00.

NEW LLAMA JERSEYS

In purples, tans, champagnes, greys, black and white, are now shown in a very smart-cut garment; perfect fitting and of medium length. Prices, \$4.00 to \$7.00.

SERVICEABLE APRONS

A splendid range to select from in the white Indian Head materials with attached bib or allover styles, also the proper Nurse Apron shown, as well as the dark, washable print and duck materials in same styles as above. Prices range from 65c to \$1.25.

TAILORED WAISTS AT \$2.75

In fine quality Anderson Gingham in a smart striped pattern, in colors of tan and white, black and white, and blue and white, featuring the new collar and turnback cuffs; all sizes. Priced at \$2.75.

GUARANTEED GLOVES, \$1.00

Our Finch & Finch Kid Glove is gaining acclamation more every day; shown in all colors and sizes and guaranteed in every respect. Per pair, \$1.00.

Finch & Finch

Ladies' Outfitters

Yates St.

Yates St.

Better Work Better Prices Better Fit

You had better have your suit made by us, Madam. Price \$25.00.

CHARLIE HOPE

Phone 2689

1434 Government Street
Victoria, B. C.

School of Handicraft and Design

719 Courtney St., Victoria

Lessons in the following subjects—7:30 to 9:30 p.m.:

Woodcarving—Miss Handy, Monday

Artistic Bookbinding—Miss

Leak, Tuesday

Clay Modelling—Mr. Moid, Wednesday

Jewelry—Miss O. Wadsworth, Wednesday

The Principles of Design—Miss

Mills, Thursday

Metal Work—Mr. Moid, Friday

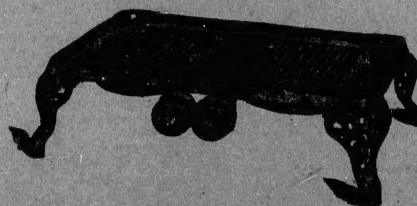
Classes Commence April 1.

TERMS—\$5 per quarter for one subject, payable in advance, or \$5 each for two or more subjects; one lesson a week in each subject.

For further information apply to the instructors at the above address.

"THE MODERN ELECTRIC SHOP"

A Very Sensible Wedding Gift



A double burner electric hot plate, exactly as illustrated

With the wedding season close at hand, the "gift question" is one for you to consider NOW, and really you could not do better than present one of our DOUBLE BURNER ELECTRIC HOT PLATES.

Of course, we carry a full line of Electric Heating Goods, including ELECTRIC RANGES.

CREECH-HUGHES ELECTRIC CO.

1103 Douglas St., Next Cor. Fort St.

Phone 466

LUMBER, SASH AND DOORS

Always in stock. We specialize in artistic front doors, steamed alush, grain fir, and Howard's flush.

Lemon Gonnason Co. Ltd.

Phone 77

P. O. Box 363

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HAWARDEN PARK

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Salves Can't Cure Eczema

In regard to skin diseases medical authorities are now agreed on this: Don't imprison the disease germ in your skin by the use of greasy salves and thus encourage them to multiply. A true cure of all eczematous diseases can be brought about only by using the healing agents in the form of a liquid.

WASH THE GERMS OUT
A simple wash! A compound of oil of Wintergreen, Thymol and other ingredients as combined in the D. D. D.

Prescription. This penetrates to the disease germs and destroys them, then soothes and heals the skin as nothing else has ever done.

We have made fast friends of more than one family by recommending this D. D. D. Prescription to a skin sufferer here and there and we want you to try it now. We want to tell you, too, about D. D. D. Soap. It keeps the pores clean.

C. H. BOWEN & Co. Druggists.

Lots in Best Part of Fairfield Estate

LINDEN AVENUE, between Oxford and Chapman, 50x105. Price\$2750
PARK BOULEVARD, facing Beacon Hill Park, 50x120. Price\$4000

1/3 Cash Balance 6, 12 and 18 Months

BROOK STREET, between Arnold and Walton, 60x120. Price\$2100
MOSS STREET, two lots, between Oxford and May, 50 x 120 each. Price, each, \$2300

Modern Homes on Easy Terms

11-ROOMED DWELLING, on Oliver and Central. House is brand new and finished beautifully inside; lot 50 x 120. \$2500 cash, balance easy. Price\$10,500
9-ROOMED NEW HOUSE on Heron Street, at the corner of Olympia; one block from sea; superb view; every modern convenience; lot is 50 x 120. \$2500 cash, balance very easy. Price\$10,000

Well Situated

Monk, Monteith & Co. Ltd.

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Corner Government and Broughton Streets Phone 1402

Novelty Suits in the New Balkan Style \$25.00

The cut brings out clearly some of the salient features of this attractive model. Other points you will wish to know about, such as skirt with gathered back and draped effect at side, etc., we will have much pleasure in demonstrating at our Showrooms.

Our range in these Suits is very complete, and includes Ottoman Cloths, Bedford Cords, Whipcords, in tan, etc., white serge with black hair-line stripe and navy serge with white hair-line stripe. In addition, we are showing a full line of Plain Tailored Suits, Russian Blouse effects, etc.

New shipment just received contains Plain Tailored Blouses in silk merv, especially intended for wear with these Suits.

SPECIAL AT \$4.50

DYNE & EDDINGTON

728 Yates St. Phone 2983 Ladies' High-Class Ready-to-Wear

Only One

There is only one place in Victoria where you can get specialty foodstuffs.

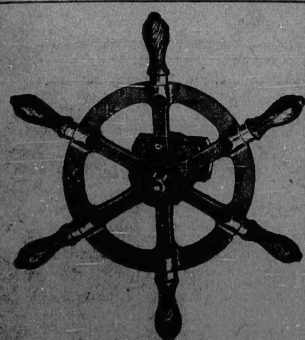
When you want something out of the ordinary in table delicacies, or perhaps some medicinal article of diet, your thoughts at once turn to Kirkham's.

Importers of Food Specialties

Invalid Coffe, per tin 60c
Fort's Bath Oliver Biscuits, per tin, 60c and \$1.00
Zwieback (Carlsbader), in sealed tins, each \$2.25
Pratt-Low Mels Peaches, per jar 75c
Pratt-Low Tomatoes, with chilies, tin 25c
S. & W. Peeled Green Chilies, tin 15c
Gebhart's Chili Con Carne, tin 25c
C. & B. Black Leicestershire Mushrooms, tin 35c
Kellogg's Gluten Biscuits, per packet 50c
Kellogg's Gluten Flour, per lb. 30c
Brusson Gluten Bread, per box 15 loaves \$1.50

H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA'S PURE FOOD MARKET
741-743-745 Fort Street



Yacht and Launch Outfitting

Is an important part of our business, and owners who are about to "Spring clean" cannot do better than use our stock and our service. Everything here from anchors to soap. English Yacht Varnish keeps its color. "Holsapfel's" Paints and Enamels.

E. B. Marvin & Co.

THE SHIP CHANDLERS

1200 Wharf Street

Phones 14 and 15

NEWS OF THE CITY

President Falconer Returns East—President Falconer, of Toronto University, left town on Friday night's boat for the Mainland on his way East. He will spend a few days at Banff en route, arriving home about the end of the month.

In The Sunset—In the May issue of The Sunset, the Pacific monthly which is published in San Francisco, appears an article on "The Island of Discovery," in the course of which Mr. Ernest McGaffey, secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League, tells of the many attractions of the island in a very interesting manner.

Well-Known Prospector Dead—Mr. John McDonald, of Orangetide, Cape Breton, N. S., has come to the Coast to take charge of the remains of his brother, Mr. Alex. McDonald, who died recently in Vancouver. Mr. Alex. McDonald was one of the prospectors who joined the rush to the Klondike and succeeded in making a good stake.

Native Sons to Register—The Native Sons register is now open and it is hoped that all native sons, no matter what their age, will register their names, receiving a certificate in return. Signatures will be received at the recording secretary's office, 124 Broughton Street. The signing of the register does not in any way oblige the signer to become a member of the organization.

Commissioner Arrives—Dr. J. A. J. McKenna, one of the Dominion representatives on the Indian Commission, has arrived from Ottawa. The first sitting of the commission will be held in Victoria, on Tuesday. Dr. McKenna spent several weeks in the Province last Summer, inquiring into certain grievances of the Indians of the interior.

Trips to West Coast—At the last meeting of the council of the Board of Trade of Vancouver, a communication from the Canadian Pacific Railway was received agreeing to give Vancouver direct connection with the West coast of Vancouver Island ports, and stating that the new steamer Princess Maquinna, which was expected to be on the run about June 1, would make two trips a month to the West Coast.

Working on Seawall Road—Tenders for the surfacing of the road running along the waterfront behind the Ross Bay seawall will soon be called for by the city. The work of constructing the roadway and laying the concrete base thereon has been underway for some time and will be soon completed. The new seawall, which the Council determined should be erected is also under way. When completed the roadway will form a most important part of the city's scenic route along the waterfront from the Outer Wharf to Oak Bay.

Hereford Street Crossing—When the Railway Commission sits at Vancouver a week from tomorrow it will have before it, among other matters, the question of the widening and improving of the trestle over Hereford Street, Victoria West. The present trestle is in a state of bad repair and City Engineer Rust has suggested a concrete structure which will give a greater clearance for the roadway. To construct the structure suggested by the engineer would cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

New Freight Rates—The Coast Board of Trade are communicating with Mr. Drayton, chairman of the Railway Commission, asking that proposed new freight rates, which it was stated should be put in force on July 15, should be made effective by June 10. This was on the request of the B. C. Fruitgrowers Association, which organization had represented that if the July date were allowed to stand it would militate against British Columbia small fruits, which can be marketed before that date.

Supplied a Minor—For furnishing liquor to a minor, the proprietors of the Lighthouse, Elicolator, Manitoba, Senate and Regent bars were fined \$20 each by Police Court Magistrate Jay yesterday morning. Messrs. J. A. Aikman and Frank Higgins represented the defendants. As the young men in question was so close in appearance to eighteen years of age the court thought the mistake was pardonable. The magistrate did not want the convictions recorded against the licenses of the different bars involved.

Court in Hospital—When John C. Pendleton, who is accused of shooting Mrs. Hugh Campbell, wife of the proprietor of the Blue Post saloon, with intent to kill, is called tomorrow morning Prosecutor Harrison will be prepared to open his case. On Friday, Magistrate Jay, Mr. Harrison, and the court clerk, Mr. Gardner, repaired to the St. Joseph Hospital and heard the evidence of the injured woman. From her bed she told the story of the shooting which took place in the rear of the saloon last Monday afternoon. The reason for hurrying the matter is that it may be included in the Spring Assize Court list of trials.

Also Sent Tributes—In addition to the list of floral tributes at the funeral of Blanche Crider published in yesterday's paper, should be mentioned the following: The Premier and members of the Provincial Government, Mrs. Munro and A. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hild, the First Congregational Church, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Hibben, Mrs. Arthur Robertson, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. C. Schwongers, Mr. and Mrs. McR. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. McTavish, Mrs. Samuel Booth, Mr. Charles Hayward and family, and Mrs. Shepherd.

Rescuing the Public—How the safety of the public is looked after in moving picture theatres is well set forth in the regulations contained in the act pertaining to moving picture theatres which recently received Government sanction at Victoria. More than half of the Provincial Act is taken up with the construction and running of the operating room, where the moving picture machine is located. With scrupulous regard to the danger from fire which surrounds the act and the volatile celluloid film, the act calls for fireproof construction and fulfillment of rules as to closed doors, light beam apertures and combustible material. Another large part of the act is taken up with the duties of the moving picture censor and how he is to safeguard the public from objectionable and injurious films.

Geological Survey—A communication which has been received from the director of the geological survey, Mr. R. W. Brock, states that arrangements had been completed for the completion of the survey of the Tulameen country in the Nicola district. Mr. Camanell, who was in charge of work previously done, will be sent into the country again for additional research. In regard to the Silver Creek district, in the Adams country, the director stated that Mr. D. D. Cairns, who is now in the Yukon, has already been instructed to commence the preliminary examination of the ground.

Organist Is Praised—Mr. Henry Charlesworth, a graduate in music from Cambridge University and a graduate in arts from London University, at present on the teaching staff of North Ward School, has been appointed organist and choirmaster of the First Presbyterian Church, the congregation of which moves today into its new quarters. Mr. Charlesworth brings with him the highest recommendations from Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey. He took charge of the choir for the first time on Friday evening at the usual weekly choir practice, and at the opening of the new hall today will conduct the musical part of the service.

Will Cleanse Reservoir—Preparatory to cleaning out the Smith's Hill reservoir, an operation which the Water Commissioner desired to perform before the hot season arrives and before the full supply from the Esquimalt Water Works Company is drawn upon, the Smith's Hill reservoir will be cleaned. The water is now being lowered and as soon as one-half is cleaned it will be refilled and the other half attended to. With the added supply from Goldstream the reservoir will easily be kept filled to the eighteen-foot level which will give an ample supply in reserve and at the same time keep the pressure up to the mark from the fire-fighting standpoint.

Development League—The new advertising campaign of the Vancouver Island Development League will begin in a short time, when the methods that have proven so successful in the past four years in making Vancouver Island known through every portion of the English-speaking world will be resumed. This campaign will, without a doubt, draw the same great response in requests for information that has been experienced in other years. At the present time, although there is no advertising being done, there is a fairly large number of inquiries every day from people who have become interested in the island and desire to know more about it.

Former Resident Dead—The death occurred recently at John Galloway, Kircubrightshire, of John McKay, father of William McKay, present caretaker of the Post Office building, who was eighty-six years of age, was a member of the British Veterans' Association of Canada, and took a prominent part in the formation of the Burns Club in Winnipeg. He left last Summer for Scotland, desiring, as he said, that his remains might rest in the Kirkyard of his native village. His decorations were the Crimean medals with four clasps, the Turkish decoration, and the Victoria medal. His father was a soldier before him and went through the Peninsular campaign.

New Edition—The secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League is at work on a new edition of the special poultry book issued some time ago from the pen of Mr. L. P. Solty. This edition will contain a preface by the secretary stating the amount of capital any intending immigrant should land with and also some details as to the price of land on the island. The League has always been careful in cautioning the readers of its literature as to the folly of coming to this island without capital, at any rate in the case of a married man with a family, and these figures should be of the greatest value in preventing the arrival of people who have been deluded into the idea that it is possible to start a farm with \$500.

Victoria as a Port—Last week, Mr. Ernest McGaffey, secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League, sent an article to The Pacific Marine Review, of San Francisco, in which he is dealing with shipping papers on the other side of the line. This deals with the growth of the port of Victoria and its importance, with an account of what is being done here to prepare for the trade which will follow the opening of the Panama Canal. Other articles, which he has supplied lately will be published in The Railroad Trailman, of Cleveland, in La Patrie, of Montreal, and in The Financial News, of London. He has an article in preparation for The Western Lumberman, of Toronto, and Vancouver, which will deal with the lumbering industry of this part of the Province.

Hecate Strait—The Seattle Post-Intelligencer would have the Hecate Strait dispute submitted to arbitration. It says editorially: "It appears that there are prospects that the Dominion authorities will again revive the contention that Hecate Strait constitutes territorial waters of Canada, and that American fishermen may be denied the right to take fish anywhere in the strait. If this issue is raised, the Government of the United States should be prompt to deny the rights claimed, and to have the matter determined by a competent tribunal. It is not likely that any such contention as that advanced by Canada will be upheld by any tribunal under the rules of international water law, common to all of the nations of the world, outside of the three-mile limit from the shore, and this notwithstanding that both shores are territorial possessions of the same country."

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., May 10, 1913.
The barometer is slowly rising along the Coast, showing that we have been passing over the Pacific High, and the Pacific Province is in the trough.
TEMPERATURE
Victoria, B. C. 54
Vancouver 54
Kamloops 54
Calgary, Alta. 54
Portland, Ore. 54
San Francisco, Cal. 54
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 54
MONTANA 54
IDAHO 54
ARIZONA 54
NEW MEXICO 54
UTAH 54
NEVADA 54
CALIFORNIA 54
OREGON 54
WASHINGTON 54
BRITISH COLUMBIA 54
ALBERTA 54
SASKATCHEWAN 54
MANITOBA 54
ONTARIO 54
QUEBEC 54
NEW BRUNSWICK 54
NOVA SCOTIA 54
PELSEA 54
NEW ENGLAND 54
CANADA 54
U.S.A. 54

Ladies' Summer Underwear

We wish to draw your attention to the very fine range of Ladies' Underwear we are showing at 25c, 35c, 40c, and 50c.
Fine Cotton Vests, knitted on Watson's Spring-needle machines. Special values 25c and 35c
Fine Lisle Vests, extra soft and durable, nicely trimmed, at 25c, 35c, and 50c
Silk Lisle Vests, extra good at 50c and 75c
Ladies' Combinations, special values at 50c and 60c
Children's Vests and Combinations also in stock at 20c up to 40c

G. A. Richardson & Co.
Victoria House 636 Yates St.
Agents for Butterick Patterns

Personal Ornaments

IN SOLID GOLD
For Ladies and Gentlemen, that combine utility with elegance.

You can make your selection from a wide assortment of articles, plain, engraved, or set with precious stones. Each a masterpiece of its kind, as a glance at our window display will show.

We mention a few prices:
Bar Pins up to \$50 from \$6
Brooches up to \$50 from \$10
Blouse Sets up to \$25 from \$5
Brooches, that can be worn as pendant, up to \$50 from \$15
Bar Pin and Earring Sets in Aquamarine, Amethyst, Turquoise, Peridot and Pearl, singly and in combinations; an exceptionally complete showing in Earrings.

W. H. Wilkerson
The Jeweler
915 Government Street
MAY BIRTHSTONE
Emerald



Reason and Evidence

Are both in favor of appointing this Trust Company executor rather than appointing an individual to that office.

Some of the reasons are that this Company will not die, as an individual may, before completing the work or trust.

The business of this Company is acting as executor—it is therefore experienced and does not spend the funds of the estate in learning what to do.

The large capital and surplus of this Company is to you a guarantee of honesty in handling the estate.
Evidence as to the excellent results secured for the estate is given by the many estates now being handled by us which were previously handled by personal executors, while in no case has any estate handled by this Company ever been withdrawn and placed with a private executor.

Why not make a point of calling here today to discuss the matter, as it affects you personally?

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY

909 Government Street
HUGH KENNEDY,
Local Manager

If You Like Home Cooking You'll Like THE TEA SET



THE TEA SET

GERMAN-CANADIAN TRUST CO. LTD.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000

Alvo von Alvensleben, Pres. W. Y. Coons, Mng. Dir.
639 Fort Street Phone 2445

SNAP

Courtney Street Lot
Two Blocks From
Post Office

\$22,000

Houses, Farms, City
Lots, Insurance in All
Its Branches

Agreements of Sale
Handled

Would You Buy

A Watch just because it looked nice? Wouldn't you want, as well, a positive assurance that it would be reliable in use?

We give that assurance with every watch purchased from us. Careful knowledge on our part in selecting our stock, and the attention we give it, make care on your part, in purchasing, unnecessary. Our 50 years' experience and a written guarantee insure you the highest possible value and satisfaction for the amount you invest.

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The Diamond Specialists
1211-1213 Douglas Street Established 1862

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Before ordering material for Interior Finishing, examine

Am-I-Wud Panelling
In Plain and Hardwood
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Samples and Prices on Application

R. ANGUS

1105 Wharf St. Phone 1164

Permanent Suit Satisfaction

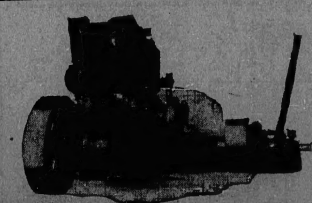
—you don't always get it unless you have your suits made here.

John Brown & Co.

Merchant Tailors
1618 Government Street
Phone 4462

We Are

Increasing the capacity at our new works in course of construction to meet the ever-increasing demand for the popular "YALE" ENGINE



Call on RICHARDS & MACKIE, Point Ellice Boathouse.

Our Agents
MADE IN NEW WESTMINSTER

Heaps Engineering Co. LIMITED

Schnake Machine Works
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Country Home ON Cordova Bay?

If you hope so some day, read and act on this NOW.

Select a piece of waterfrontage containing 1-4 acres, with 160 feet frontage on the bay and main road, situated on the southern end of the bay, about 4-5 miles distant from Victoria. A stream of running water is available all the year round. The property resembles a private park, as the portion nearest the water is studded at frequent intervals with beautiful shade trees, while the rear part fronting on the road comprises fine open meadow land, suitable for garden purposes. The C. N. R. will pass within ten minutes of this property, making it as convenient of access as many closer-in blocks held at double the price.

This can be secured for a short time at \$12,500; 1-4 cash, balance over three years.

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636 VIEW ST. PHONE 3248

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Cormorant *Oriental Importing Co.* Phone 2862
P. O. Box 201

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Ladies! For just \$3 you can buy the smartest, hand-turned black kid Oxfords. A new last—patent tips. Investigate at

PHONE 131 *Christies* Cor. Government and Johnson

Smokers, Attention! Our Imperial Smoking Mixture

Try our IMPERIAL Smoking Mixture. Does not burn the tongue; has a pleasant aroma, and is liked by all who've tried it.

1 oz. . . 15c
2 oz. . . 25c
4 oz. . . 45c
8 oz. . . 85c

Or may be had in one pound tins for \$1.60

The Hudson's Bay Co.

Family Wine and Spirits Merchants, 1312 Douglas St.
Phone 4253 Established A.D. 1670 Open till 10 p.m.

Electric Fixtures

We have a large assortment from which to select, with
PRICES TO SUIT ALL

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

Phone 643 Electrical Contractors 1607 Douglas St.
Opposite City Hall

Money to Loan

We have several sums of money to loan on first mortgage.

Green & Burdick Bros., Ltd.

Cor. Langley & Broughton
Streets
Phones 4169 and 4170

SATURDAY SPECIALS

French Press two tins for . . . 20c
Table Apples, large in . . . 20c
Moosey Jam, highest grade, per jar only . . . 15c
Pineapple, large size, two tins for . . . 25c
Very Fine Sardines, per tin . . . 10c
Excellent Potatoes, per sack . . . 60c

The wise can save money by buying for cash at
ERSKINE'S GROCERY
Phone 106
Cor. Johnson and Quadra Streets

Nice Big Yellow Mixing Bowls

Those nice commodious, clean, wholesome looking bowls that are yellow outside and white inside, that are so nice to have in the kitchen for mixing purposes, these we have in all sizes, with or without lips or spouts, 15c to \$1.25.

Come in Monday and let us show you them, for we know they will meet with your requirements in regard to mixing bowls.

R. A. Brown & Co.
1392 Douglas Street Phone 8712
A Doken Steps From Yates

HOUSES BUILT ON INSTALMENT PLAN

D. H. BALE

ARCHITECT, BUILDER
AND CONTRACTOR
Corner Turt and
Stadium Ave.
TELEPHONE 1146

CONTRACTOR FAILS ON BOTH COUNTS

Judge Lampman Finds That
Mr. Amos Atherton Has No
Claim to Mechanic's Lien on
Uplands Residence.

Mr. Amos Atherton, a local contractor who brought action for conspiracy against Messrs. A. W. Payne Le Seuer and Bryant Newbold, and sought a mechanic's lien on Mr. Le Seuer's new Uplands home, failed on both counts.

The hearing took place before Judge Lampman, in the County Court. It lasted practically all week, the greater part of the time being taken up with the presentation of Mr. Atherton's stand for several days.

Immediately Mr. Cecil Philips closed the case for Mr. Atherton. It was argued by Mr. H. B. Robertson, counsel for the defendants, Messrs. Le Seuer and Newbold, that there was no evidence indicating that the two were in collusion to deprive the plaintiff of his contract for the construction of Mr. Le Seuer's house. He therefore requested that Mr. Newbold, who was the architect, be dismissed from the action. This was done.

Mr. H. W. R. Moore, who represented the Franco-Canadian Mortgage Co., the Uplands Ltd., and Mr. W. H. Gardner, went further, taking the ground that Mr. Gardner, having no interest in the property, could not be held in the suit. This point, however, was not allowed. After the presentation of the defence yesterday morning Judge Lampman found that the plaintiff had no sound claim for a mechanic's lien. He was of the opinion that Mr. Atherton did not carry out the terms of the specifications as required by the contract into which he entered, and that Mr. Le Seuer was entitled to take steps, as he did, to place another in charge.

This disposed of what was a very complicated case. Throughout its progress it has been watched with exceptional interest, both by local architects and contractors.

HOLD SHOW OF FLOWERS

Metchosin Women's Institute Have Successful Spring Exhibition—Prizes Are Awarded

The Metchosin Women's Institute held a Spring Flower Show on Tuesday, May 6, 1913, in the Metchosin Hall. The hall was prettily decorated by a few of the members. Mrs. R. H. Pooley opened the show, and then delighted the audience with a song.

Mrs. Hutchinson, president of the Royal Oak Women's Institute, gave a very interesting lecture on "School Gardens," and Mrs. M. R. Watt also gave a very good lecture, touching on the same subject.

The Rev. H. B. Hadlow and Mr. R. H. Pooley also gave short addresses. Mrs. Henry Croft and Mrs. W. E. Scott presented themselves very capable judges. The following is a list of the prize winners:

Decorated table: 1. Mrs. H. Helgesen; 2. Mrs. Howard. Hanging basket: 1. Miss D. Croxford. Collection of plants: 1. Mrs. J. H. Smart; 2. Mrs. W. Witty. Specimen foliage plant: 1. Mrs. J. H. Smart. Specimen house plant: 1. Mrs. O. Sweetman. Specimen fern: 1. Mrs. Higgs. Specimen begonia: 1. Mrs. W. O. Sweetman. Specimen hydrangea: 1. Mrs. W. O. Sweetman. Prettiest plant: 1. Mrs. Field. Tulip: 1. Mrs. H. Hooper. 2. Mrs. Smart. Daffodil: 1. Mrs. H. Smart. Narcissus: 1. Mrs. Higgs. 2. Mrs. J. H. Smart; pansy: 1. Mrs. Nield. 2. Mr. W. Griffiths. Primrose: 1. Mr. W. Griffiths. Prettiest bouquet of cut flowers: 1. Mrs. W. Pears. Prettiest bouquet of wild flowers gathered by children: 1. Joy Emery. 2. Elizabeth Arden. Basket of wild flowers: 1. Gladys Ridley; 2. John Hodgins.

In the evening, Mrs. Hutchinson gave another very interesting lecture on "The Lethbridge Convention," also Mrs. Watt on "Her Visit to Ontario." Dancing concluded a very enjoyable day.

MALAHAT BEACH SALES

Twenty-Four Waterfront Lots Change Hands—Pleasure Wharf Is Now Completed

Mr. A. S. Barton announces that he has sold twenty-four of the actual waterfront lots at Malahat Beach, and through the agency of G. S. Leighton, has disposed of the old Wilkinson home, stand, together with four and a half acres, which forms one of the most attractive seaside homes on Vancouver Island. The pleasure wharf, which was promised, is now completed. It is carried out approximately 270 feet, and has a depth at low water of from five to six feet.

At the present time, a large gang is employed in opening up the roads. One of the purchasers is already building a house on the property, and it is expected that a contract will be let for another early next week.

It is expected that when the B. C. Electric Railway is in operation, considerable activity will be shown at Malahat Beach, as it will then be possible for any one who so desires to reach the property quite easily by motor boat from Union Bay.

REPORTS TO BE RENDERED

First Annual Meeting of Connaught Seaman's Institute Will Be Held Next Thursday Evening

The first annual meeting of the Connaught Seaman's Institute, Victoria, B. C., since its incorporation, will be held (D. V.) on Thursday evening next, May 15, at the Alexandra Club. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock prompt. Reports of the year's work and the financial statement will be submitted. Also, the officers and committee will be elected. Ladies and gentlemen who are interested in this important work are cordially invited to be present. All those who subscribe \$1. and upwards before the annual meeting are entitled to vote at that meeting.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Oak Bay Council.—The regular fortnightly meeting of the Oak Bay Council will take place on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, when among other business that will come up will probably be the ratification of an agreement with the financial agents of the municipality with regard to the sale of debentures.

Railway Commission.—The Dominion Railway Commission will meet in Vancouver on May 13, and later hold a session in Victoria. Among the questions to come up at Vancouver will be the Second Narrows bridge and the application of the C. P. R. for right-of-way along the north shore.

Gulf Telephone Cable.—The B. C. Telephone Company has erected the poles for the Gulf cable between Newcastle Island and Brechin Point, the height of the poles being 120 feet, stretch of wire 1,000 feet, and 100 feet above high-water mark. The cable, which is en route from Halsey, Cheshire, England, and will be one of the largest on the Coast, is expected about May 25.

Pemberton Meadows.—It is expected that two months more will see the completion of the wagon road now being built by Mr. P. Welch, railway contractor, between the lower Cheakamus Valley across the summit and north to Pemberton Meadows, a distance of fifty miles. This road is a very heavy piece of work, and its cost per mile will exceed the cost of building a great deal of mileage on the prairies. It will be used in hauling contractors' outfits and supplies.

Permit Granted.—At a session of the executive council yesterday, upon the recommendation of the Hon. Thos. Taylor, Minister of Railways, permission was, by order-in-council, granted the British Columbia Electric Railway Company to connect its Mainland Lines with those of the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway Company at a point not far from Fortunate Street, in the city of New Westminster, this connection to be made subject to the company's acceptance of and compliance with various technical conditions imposed in the public safety.

Mothers' Day at Y. M. C. A.—Today, following a custom prevalent in the United States, the Y. M. C. A. is taking every measure possible to remind its members of the homes they have in many cases left behind them, and to remind them of the claims that those at home have to receive from their wanderers at frequent intervals. The association even goes to the length of laying in a stock of writing paper and stamped envelopes which can be purchased in the building, and a special service will be held at 9 o'clock this evening by the Rev. Dr. Scott, to which all men are invited and at which this same subject will be brought prominently forward.

Man Without Country.—James Kennedy, a Scotchman, who entered the United States twenty years ago from a British vessel which he deserted at New Orleans, is now being held at Blaine by the immigration inspectors. Kennedy crossed the British line about a month ago and took up his residence in Canada. He later decided to return to the United States, but was refused admission by the immigration officers and the Canadian officers refused to allow him to return to Canada. He will be made a test case to determine whether the Canadian authorities can refuse to accept a man turned back by the United States officers after he had once been passed into Canada.

Noted Lecturer Coming.—The Henry George Association of Victoria has arranged for a visit from Mr. John Z. White, noted lecturer and Saturday. A deputation of representative citizens will present an address of welcome to the distinguished visitor on his arrival at the wharf and will proceed to the Empress where luncheon will be given in his honor. On Friday, May 16, Mr. White will deliver his lecture "Henry George and His Philosophy" in the Congregational lecture hall. The Rev. Mr. Inkster will take the chair at 8 p. m. On Saturday next, May 17, Mr. White will address a meeting in the Victoria Theatre on "George's Socialism." The Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, has consented to preside, and invitations to the platform have been sent to His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Trade, the Progressive Club and other public bodies.

On a Holiday.—Mr. William Downie, general superintendent of the C. P. R., who has a host of friends in Victoria and elsewhere in British Columbia, has been granted a year's leave of absence and is planning a delightful holiday. Mr. and Mrs. Downie will leave St. John for the Coast, where they will spend a month. One object of Mr. Downie's visit to the West is to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of Cascade Masonic Lodge, of which he is a charter member. Mr. Downie went to St. John from Vancouver, and, naturally, has a great interest and many associations in the West that will make the visit here particularly pleasant. The Western trip is only the beginning of Mr. and Mrs. Downie's holiday. They will return East, and, crossing the Atlantic, plan to spend the remaining months of their holiday in Great Britain and on the Continent, returning to St. John about this time next year. The Summer months Mr. and Mrs. Downie will spend in Great Britain, and when the colder weather sets in they will probably travel leisurely in the South of France, Italy and other warmer sections.

THE ART OF BUILDING

In response to many requests from students of architecture in the city, the librarian of the Free Library has begun the formation of a special collection of books on this subject, which may be inspected in the building, and already some fine and well illustrated books are to be found there. Two large volumes by Thomas Garner and Arthur Stratton deal with the "Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor Period," a time when, as the preface remarks, the builders of England owed little to foreign inspiration.

Full-page reproductions of photographs alternate with smaller plates giving bits in detail, here a window, there a gable or a doorway. Another book, by Charles James Richardson, treats of the "Architecture and Ornament" of the Elizabethan reign. Other works are by German authors, and all illustrated in a manner which makes them at once interesting and of practical value to the craftsman.

SEEK SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM AGAINST CITY

Labor Temple Association Reduce Demand for Land Required for Lane Between Blanchard and Quadra.

To discuss what settlement shall be made between the city and the Victoria Labor Temple Association for that portion of the latter's property fronting on Pandora Avenue, a deputation of the Association will probably wait upon the finance committee of the City Council at tomorrow afternoon's meeting. At a recent meeting of the Council a deputation representing the Association submitted a plea for an early settlement.

Last year the city notified the Association that it was the intention to open a lane from Quadra Street to Blanchard Street, through the block bounded by Blanchard, Quadra and Johnson Streets and Pandora Avenue. The Association owns property fronting on Pandora Avenue, and if the lane were opened as required, some 200 square feet of the Association's land would be required. Following the city's notice to expropriate, the Association submitted a claim for the 300 square feet at a rate of \$5.00 per square foot, and \$100 for cost of moving fence, etc. This price was considered too high by last year's Council, and because of the financial stringency towards the end of the year nothing was done relative to proceeding with the work. Now the Association has amended its claim by reducing the price per foot to \$4.50, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent from the date of filing last year's claim provided the amount is paid within three months. The Association is contemplating erecting a Temple building in a short time, and if the settlement with the city can be made it will assist greatly in removing an encumbrance of some \$4,000 now existing on the property.

TODAY'S BAND CONCERT

Excellent Programme Has Been Arranged for Reservoir Park This Afternoon

The Fifth Regiment Band, under Bandmaster Rogers, will give the following programme in Reservoir Park this afternoon: Grand March—"Coronation"; Saint George Overture—"Rosamunde"; Franz Schubert Selection—"Humoresque"; Dvorak (b) "Il Bacio"; Sir Arthur Sullivan Chorus—"And the Glory of the Lord"; Handel Excerpts from "Vendue d'Or"; Japanese Love Song, Clayton Thomas; Scenes from "La Fer aux Perles"; Tavan March—"Courts of Justice"; Stannhaugh "God Save the King."

Tour of Inspection.—Mr. J. W. Stewart, of Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, railway contractors, has gone to Prince Rupert, whence he will proceed to New Hazelton, and there arrive the arrival of Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, chief Government engineer of railways, and Mr. B. B. Kellner, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Messrs. Schreiber and Kellner, who will leave on Monday night for the Hazelton district on a tour of inspection. Mr. Schreiber will return via the Coast, but Messrs. Stewart and Kellner plan to go eastward along the route as far as Port George.

OBITUARY NOTICES

DOUGAN.—The death occurred in St. Joseph's Hospital on Friday morning of Mrs. Mary Emily Dougan, a native of Burton-on-Trent, England, aged 49 years. She was the wife of Mr. Robert M. Dougan, of Work Point, and had resided here for the past two and a half years.

NELSON.—The funeral of little Roy Nelson, the three-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, 708 Hill Street, who died on Thursday, took place yesterday afternoon from Hanna & Thomson's parlors, Rev. Thomas Green officiating. TAKETA OSAWA—Taketa Osaawa, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Osaawa, of 1617 Store Street, died on Friday at the Jubilee Hospital, aged two years. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the B. C. Funeral Parlors, Rev. A. Kato officiating.

LEO JUNG.—The funeral of Leo Jung, who died in the Chinese Hospital on Thursday, took place yesterday afternoon from the B. C. Funeral Parlors. He was 29 years of age, and resided at the corner of Government and Herald Streets, and came here four years ago, being a native of Canton.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN. DAVIS—On the 6th inst., to the wife of W. A. Davis, Glen Avenue, the city, a daughter.

WILSON—On May 8, at 808 St. Charles Street, to the wife of H. Goulding Wilson, a daughter.

MARRIED. SPEED-CAMPBELL—At the home of the bride on Wednesday, May 8, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, James Ernest, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Speed, Victoria, B. C., to Evelyn Stanhouse, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Campbell, Royal Oak, Victoria, B. C.

I. O. G. T.

Members of the various lodges of the International Order Good Templars are hereby advised that the funeral of the late Sister Douglas (Tracy) Lodge No. 17 will take place from St. Paul's Church, Esquimalt, on Monday at 2 p. m., thence to the Naval Cemetery, where the Good Templar service will be held. All members of the Order are requested to attend.

JOHN P. HICKS,
G. C. T.

A Key to More =Happiness=



Gerhard Heintzman Player-Piano

CANADA'S BEST

Will enable you to get more out of all music than you ever got before—will enable you to adequately express the music that may now be lying dormant within you—will enable you to grow broader and better of heart and soul and to get more happiness out of life, both for yourself and for others.

The Gerhard Heintzman Player-Piano is constructed with the same fidelity to the highest ideals of the piano builder's art that characterize the Gerhard Heintzman Piano. We sell this great player type on the very easiest of terms, suitable to the most modest purchaser. Will you accept our invitation to call this week and hear and see the Gerhard Heintzman Player for yourself?

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Western Canada's Largest Music House
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HAVE YOU \$300?

If you have, then put it on this lot: Robert Street, the third lot from Richmond Avenue, 50 x 120. Price only \$300, 1/3 cash, balance once 6, 12 and 18 months.

BUNGALOWS ON EASY PAYMENTS—Don't buy until you've seen one or two of the snaps we have listed.

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Our Sale of Made-to-Order Suits is in Full Swing
MEN'S from ... \$15.00 LADIES' from ... \$20.00

Place Your Order Today
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Not only the wheel, but even the different processes of its construction have become famous all over the world. This fact alone should make you inspect a

Perfect Bicycle

before buying any wheel.
Agents: PEDEN BROS.
Government Street

Perfect in Name and Service

SUGAR **SUGAR**
We now offer the best White Granulated Sugar, prices that mean please all:
100 lbs., 25-35; 50 lbs., 12-15; 25 lbs., 6-8.
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Phone 411

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ALEXANDER AVENUE, near Musgrave, about 44-acre, high and dry, no rock. Terms \$350 cash, balance over 3 years. Price.....\$1470

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GROCERY CO., Ltd.

Not That We Blame Women

We admire them for their natural keenness and foresight in deciding upon the "WEST-END" as THEIR store. Often they do not know how great the power they wield, power to make men strive for the worthiest, aim for the highest, rise on the stepping-stones of their dead selves to the comfort and luxury of pure and wholesome groceries at moderate prices.

We have just received a shipment of Beck's genuine imported Lager Beer from Germany, at

Pints, per dozen.....	\$2.00
Quart, per dozen.....	\$3.00
Fine Fresh Cauliflowers, each, 15c, 20c.....	25c
Fine New Potatoes, 4 lbs.....	25c
Fine Local Rhubarb, 5 lbs.....	10c
Fine Green Peas, lb.....	35c
Fine Homegrown Tomatoes, lb.....	50c
Large Navel Oranges, dozen, 40c and.....	25c
Head Lettuce, large, 3 for.....	25c

FINE WILTSHIRE BACON, lb.....	45c
FINE YORKSHIRE HAM, lb.....	45c

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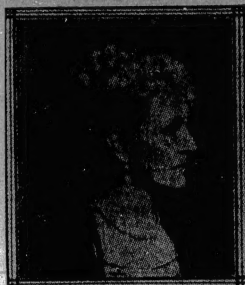
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UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Mount Tolmie - Victoria, B.C.
Warden, R. V. Harvey, M.A. Headmaster, J. C. Barnacle, Esq.
Summer Term begins April 23. For Prospectus, apply to The Bursar.

HAWARDEN PARK

MATTERS OF MOMENT IN WOMEN'S REALM



Lady St. Heller

Lady St. Heller, who is a very able woman and an active worker in the cause of charity and social reform, is one of the aldermen of the city of London.

Truancy

It is acknowledged on all hands by those engaged in social reform that truancy is the beginning of most juvenile delinquency. Indeed, it is in itself a delinquency.

The boy who plays truant is breaking the school law, and in nine cases out of ten deceives his parents. It is astonishing how early in this age and country children get beyond the control of parents and teachers. Little fellows of eight and nine and ten remain away from school. The older boys not seldom learn to stay away all night. Petty theft is almost sure to be the result, and then follows arrest and detention.

Parents-by watchfulness and kindness as well as firmness can prevent the beginnings of truancy. It is to be feared that many mothers, by sending to the teachers false or evasive excuses, until they are called to account, are doing much to encourage the habit. If the little rogues can get their fathers and mothers to deceive the teachers, they are not slow to infer that it is no great harm for them to hide their own misdoings.

There are reasons why some children do not like to go to school for which the little folks are not to blame. When boys or girls of tender years are, for any reason, allowed to remain at work or at some place of amusement till 11 o'clock at night, they either do not wake in time for school, or, if they do go to school, they are so tired that they cannot work. In either case, they are punished, or, at least, blamed for inattention or badly-prepared work. Small wonder if on another occasion they are reluctant to go to school.

The teacher who has tact and a good share of sympathy, will try to find out what really is the real trouble with her inattentive or tardy pupil, and will try to influence the parents to bring about a reform in home conditions. Sometimes the little people are very fond of their teachers and their schoolmates will do wonders in the way of school attendance.

It should be remembered by the inexperienced young teacher that there are families in which children live in an environment which makes regularity very difficult. That this is not a reason for ignoring the offence is true, but it should make one anxious to help the young offender. It is the parents and teacher who can help most effectively in the work of prevention. The truant officer can do something, and Mr. Edwards is a man of experience and sympathy as well as vigilance, he may be relied upon to do his duty to the extent of his ability. Neither he, nor any other, can, however, make up for the deficiencies of parents and teachers. There is another cause of irregularity in school attendance that should be taken into account. There are positions which a boy can fill as well as a man. There is a temptation on the part of employers to employ children as messenger boys or in other capacities. Where, for any reason, there is need of money at home, the good of the child is apt to be sacrificed to the necessities of the family. If there is real poverty, this might be true, but such cases are, happily, rare.

It ought to be remembered that the Factory Act forbids the employment of any boy under fourteen, or of any girl under sixteen. The school law also forbids the absence of a child of school age for any other reason than illness under the age of fourteen.

A good education is all that poor parents can give their children. It is a far better preparation for life than money. But unless the child is trained to be honest, truthful, and industrious, book-learning is worthless. Habitual truancy is fatal to character, and it is for this reason that every power and influence should be exercised to prevent it.

Helping the Mother

The father who has little children is often forced to place them in an institution. He knows that in the orphanage they will be fed and clothed, and educated. Lonely though he may be, he is free to do his work and to earn his living and theirs. On Sundays, in the evening and on holidays he can go to see them, and take them out on excursions. The plan is not ideal, but in this country, there are not many working men so situated that they can employ a housekeeper to look after their young children. In the case of a widow left with little ones, it is a very sad condition that she is in a position to earn enough to support her children when she sends them away from her. If she is a good mother, she will care for her own children far better than any one else can. The work that as a rule, such a woman can do keeps her occupied not only on week days, but on Sundays and holidays. This is the case with a woman employed in any form of domestic work or in nursing. If, as is so often the case, she goes out to work, leaving her children at home in the daytime, they are almost sure to be spoiled, and eventually she must send them away from her. There are, perhaps, few who will contend that a mother does not suffer more by separation from her children than the father, or that she cannot care for them better

than he, no matter how willing he may be. There are exceptions, as every one of experience knows.

It follows that there should be some provisions by which the mother or the deserted wife shall be enabled to provide for her own infant children. This has been done in many places. There is an objection to any law of this kind. It is that it will lessen the sense of responsibility of parents, and interfere with the natural inclination to make provision for the future.

It is hard to make an objection of this kind, but we do not now, in any Christian community, leave the children of the idle or the dissipated to suffer. We recognize the child's right to food and shelter and care, no matter what the faults and failings of the parents may be. It only remains to be decided who can best afford that care. Is there any one who will say that the mother is not the best guardian of her own children, and can make the best provision for them? It is for this reason that the mother should be helped to support her own children by the community when she has no one else to depend upon. This is not charity, but justice.

One Girl's Experience

Newspapers and magazines have many articles, setting forth the dangers and temptations which await the young women who go to work in the city. That this very real danger exists is indicated by the following little article from The Christian Science Monitor would indicate. It, at least, gives emphasis to one side of a truth, and a very useful side, too.

Not long ago a young woman, went to New York to learn for herself whether it was really so hard as reported for a girl alone to find work there. She was a thoroughly capable stenographer and typewriter. She went straight from a Protestant church and found that she could get board and a share of a large room with two other girls for \$5 a week. Then she applied at once at an employment agency, and, within a few days, secured to her the best position she could get. The girls who were applying because they did not wish to go out of town or to the factory, found the work would be too hard. She herself took only temporary work, for she was not planning to stay in the city. She was paid \$6 for a single day's stenography with a large firm, for she could do her work well. In the five weeks she stayed in New York she had worked every day but three at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 a day. She earned about \$150. She had no unpleasant experiences of any sort. She went on her way with dignity and self-respect and she found that the annoyances of the great city, which are written up so loudly by some people, simply never apply to the girl who is properly prepared on the horizon. She has no doubt but that it may be different for girls who go to the city to work without proper fitness for any definite work. This is one girl's story, and it is encouragement for all girls who want to fit themselves to do some work thoroughly well.

DUBLIN'S SOCIETY SPRING SHOW PROVES SUCCESS

Total Entries for Pedigree Cattle Reached 881—Largest Collection Ever Together

DUBLIN, May 10.—The Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show was opened at Balls Bridge. The total entries for pedigree cattle were 881, the largest collection ever gotten together in the United Kingdom. All round the quality shown an improvement on last year, and this was probably the most marked in the Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus classes.

The Short horns are in nineteen sections with a total of 431 entries. The quality all round is superior to that of last year and there are many animals of distinction. Several English exhibitors were forward, the most successful being Mr. George Harrison, of Gainford Hall, Darlington, who took first prize for Gainford Rosemary in the class for yearling heifers and first with Gainford Champion in bull calves. In addition, he secured second prize for Ruth of Gainford in the class for aged cows and second for his heifer in the two-year-olds class. He also took a second award for Gainford Model in the section for two-year-old bulls, and in yearling bulls he was again second with the Scottish bred Newton Magnate. These animals were not qualified to compete for the challenge cup, which was limited to Irish breeders. The feature of the final competition was the success achieved by Mr. R. J. Ogilby of Pellipar House, Londonderry, with the young bull Pellipar Dandy. The entry, whose sire, Count Crystal, cost his owner a good sum three years ago, carried off the champion prize and the challenge cup and formed the leader of the group that was reserved. In this case Miss K. A. Staples, the well-known Queen County breeder, was first, her three exhibits being of remarkably level quality.

The Herefords, confined to eight classes, numbered 91, and were generally better than those shown last year. The Earl of Coventry sent two bulls which easily beat competitors. In Golden Sprig, an aged bull, was first in his class and the beautifully bred Valet was unbeatable in the class for sires raised last year. In this section the Earl of Coventry was reserved for another handsome specimen in Goldenhill. Fortunately for the home breeders these animals were defeated when the competition for the cups came on, the challenge cup going to the well-known Irish breeder, Mr. J. H. Montgomery, Athlone, for Medal, and the champion prize to the same breeder for Panake. The silver medal was also awarded to Panake as the best of the yearling and two-year-old classes.

The Aberdeen-Angus continues to make headway among breeders in this country for admirable cropping properties and for the valuable "beef" they get. The 178 animals shown were divided into eleven classes. The Marquis of Ormonde won the Owen challenge cup and the Aberdeen-Angus gold medal with Electric Bell, first prize winner in the aged class for bulls. The challenge cup for the breed went to Mr. J. Montgomery, of Lissilly, for the yearling bull, Carman.

YOUR FUTURE

May depend upon the investment you make in a share of the University Heights. Of all the properties now on the market, none offers the same assurance of quick profits as

University Heights

The record that this splendid property is making in the matter of steady sales is alone sufficient to demonstrate its quality. It requires but a few minutes of your time to see "University Heights." Why not arrange with us to see it this week? Take our tip—this property will be among the very best residential properties in the West. The handsome, Shuburne street, boulevard is assured now, there is already one owner serving the property. A second will come shortly. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. PRICES AND TERMS FOR THE PRESENT.

These prices and terms are still available.
Lots 50 x 132.....\$850
Lots 50 x 142.....\$900
Lots 50 x 173.....\$950
Lots 50 x 177.....\$1000
Terms, one-fourth cash, balance 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months.

MAIL THIS COUPON

Canadian Financier, Ltd.,
606 View St., Victoria, B.C.
Please send me without obligating me, full details of your University Heights property.

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Motors at your service any time.

See "University Heights" This Week



W. Q. ARNOLD, Manager
606 View St. Phone 839
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"Sam Scott"

On Boys' Clothes means Quality

You can't buy better anywhere.

Everything a boy wears, except boots.

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Boys' Clothes Specialist
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MELLOR BROS. LTD.

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HAVE MOVED TO
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Summer Membership
FULL PRIVILEGES
Good Until October 1

\$5.00
Gymnasium, Swimming, Hikes, Out-of-Doors Activities of many kinds

JOIN NOW

SAVE MONEY

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For Boating, Canoeing and Other Sports You Should Wear One of These Fine Sweater Coats

With Convertible Collars

The most practical Sweater made. You will find it meets every need. The shapely Convertible Collar can be rolled down for ordinary wear, or rolled up snug about the neck for cooler days.

In many Weaves, Weights and Colors.

\$4.00, \$5.00 to \$8.00

We also show a Smart Norfolk Sweater, with Convertible Collar; absolutely new; different colors. Price.....\$7.50



LOOK FOR RED ARROW SIGN

J. N. Harvey, Ltd.

614 Yates St., Victoria; also 127 Hastings St., Vancouver

Jewelry Auction

\$25,000 Stock

Consisting of
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Clocks and
Silverware

This Sale is made necessary as Mr. Stoddart, after being in business in Victoria over 21 years, has decided to close out and return to England in June; therefore the only way to turn these goods into cash is to take what you are willing to pay for them under the hammer.

Sale Starts Saturday, May 10

And to continue until the entire stock is sold.

Sales at 2:30 and 7:30 Daily

THREE ELEGANT PRESENTS will be given away FREE AT EACH SALE

Stoddart's Jewelry Store

Corner Broad and Johnson Streets

HORACE DORER Auctioneer

The New Liquor Store
T. J. Jackman
608 View Street and Trounce Alley Phone r63
Open till 11 p.m.* We deliver

739 Yates St.

Gordons

Phone 1391

Our Dressmaking Section under the charge of Miss Clarke, formerly of Winnipeg, is ready to take your orders. Miss Clarke does work of the very highest standard only and will be glad to interview ladies at any time.

The Custom Tailoring Section—a new feature with us—is proving a great success. Mr. L. Mohen, an expert tailor, who came to us direct from New York, is in charge and will be pleased to see you, should you care to call.

A Special Sale of Jardinieres Monday at \$1.35

A careful gleaning from our immense stock finds us with a large number of Jardinieres, which we purpose offering at a price that is sure to run them off in a hurry.

These Jardinieres are in various shapes and colors, with dull or glazed finish in plain Oriental floral and fancy designs. Any one of them a suitable and useful ornament for any room in your house. Be here early Monday morning while the assortment is at its best.

Regular up to \$2.50 values. Your choice for.....\$1.35

\$20 CASH AND \$5 PER MONTH

Will Buy You a Beautiful Lot on the MILE CIRCLE in

ALBERNI

This is a chance of a lifetime to get in on a good thing before the big Alberni Boom doubles the prices.

Alberni is on the beginning of one of the biggest booms that the West has ever seen. Now is the time to buy. The terms and prices are within the reach of all. These lots are not away out in the woods, but are within the mile circle from the centre of ALBERNI.

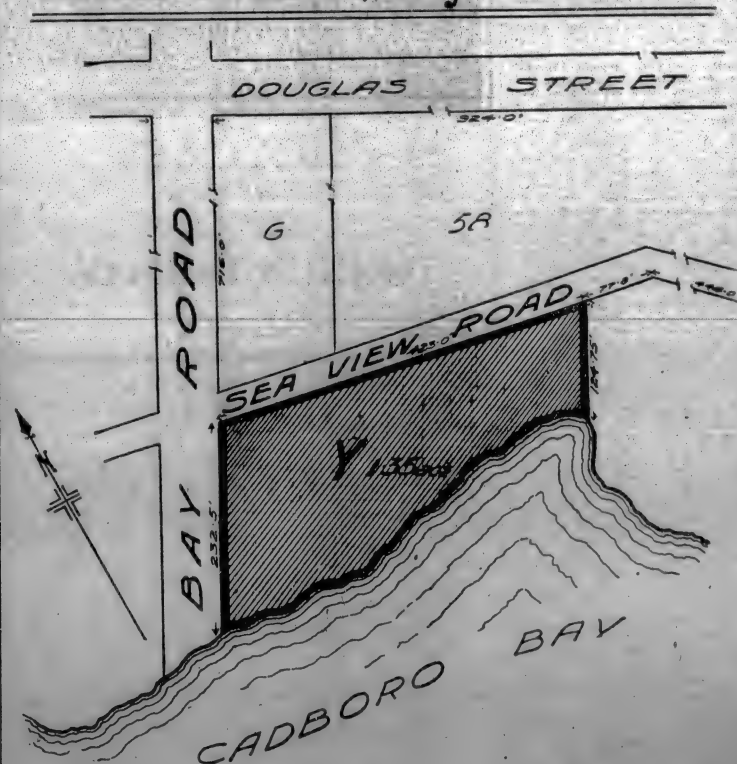
The owner of this property is in need of ready cash immediately, and he has instructed us to sell his THIRTY LOTS in Lot 112 at

\$160—EACH—\$160

If you know a good legitimate investment when you see it, read this advertisement over twice and then come and see us.

JOHN A. TURNER & CO., Room 201 Times Block

Choice Cadboro Bay Waterfront



Consisting of 1.35 acres of first-class land under cultivation, surrounded by three streets. Good 6-roomed dwelling, barn, etc. Two ever-flowing springs; fine, sheltered harbor, unexcelled view of Straits and Olympics; just east of famous Uplands. Within ten minutes' easy walking of tramline.

FOR PRICE AND TERMS APPLY

P. R. BROWN

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange
1111 BROAD STREET, P. O. BOX 489

HONOR PAID TO A NOTED EXPLORER

Pretty Ceremony Takes Place
at the Parliament Buildings
Under Auspices of Lady
Douglas Chapter D. O. E.

At 11 o'clock yesterday a very pretty little ceremony was performed in the corridor of the Legislative Chamber at the Parliament Buildings. It was the anniversary of the death of Captain Vancouver and the Lady Douglas Chapter, of which Mrs. R. B. McKelving is regent, commemorated the occasion by hanging wreaths on the portrait of the great explorer.

Mrs. R. B. McKelving, Mrs. Dennis Harris, Miss McFavish, Mrs. Renwick and her little daughter, Mrs. Miss Harris, Mr. Thomas Gladstone and Mrs. Lander formed a little group before the portrait when the Premier, Sir Richard McBride, and the librarian, Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, joined them.

Mrs. Harris then read impressively the following poem on George Vancouver, dedicated to the Lady Douglas Chapter, of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, by Mr. Ernest McGaffey:

Three centuries from the month Columbo sailed,
Leaving behind the fading shores of Spain,
A British crew bore northward through

Along an island coast by mist overclouded,
And where the sunset's striking banners trailed

From Nootka's peaks in scarlet-streaming stain,
Dropped anchor, with a clash of rattling chain,

And Quadra's men with shouts of welcome hailed.

Long years ago, and now against the grey
Dim woven tapestry of that far time,
We bring a wreath to crown their Captain's fame.

While history's pen makes record of the day
And the wild surf with organ roll sublime
Thunders its praise of George Vancouver's name.

On behalf of the regent, Mr. Scholefield hung the wreath upon the picture and attached to it a copy of the poem tastefully framed in red, white and blue ribbons.

Sir Richard McBride, being pressed by the regent to say a few words, thanked the ladies for their patriotic action. Too much honor, the Premier said, could not be done to the memory of those pioneers to which not only our Province, but the world, owed so much.

The Government was well aware of the aims and the work of the Daughters of the Empire and sympathized with their efforts to advance the cause of imperialism.

The librarian, Mr. Scholefield, had gathered together a unique collection of the journals of Vancouver and the other great explorers who had found their way along the coast of this Province or first traversed its mountains and valleys.

These would soon be available for the use of the people of the Province in the splendid new library which was nearing completion.

With a few kind and graceful words of congratulation, the Premier concluded, leaving the ladies to accompany Mr. Scholefield to the library, where they spent a short time in examining the very interesting collection of manuscripts and charts preserved in the archives.

SANITARIUM REPORT

King Edward Institution at Tranquille
Admits Twelve Patients During
Month of April

The following is an epitome of the report of the Tranquille Sanatorium for the month of April:

Admitted during the month, 12 patients, classified as follows: Incipient, 1; moderately advanced, 4; and far advanced, 7. Discharged during the month, 19 patients, as follows: Apparent cures, 6; improved, 5; Unimproved, 5; died, 4, ending the month with 88 patients in residence.

Have given 2,713 days' treatment, an average of 30.60 patients per day, and have treated a total of 107 patients, classified as follows:

	No. Imp.	Adv.	Unim.	Died
Advanced	66	32	30	4
Mod. advanced	32	28	3	1
Incipient	9	7	2	..
Totals	107	67	31	4

There are now in the Sanatorium 2 patients paying \$18, 9 paying \$15, 1 paying \$10, 25 paying \$7, and in addition 18 are being paid for by the City of Vancouver, 6 by the City of New Westminster, 3 by the City of Victoria, 1 by the City of South Vancouver, 1 by the City of Penticton, and the remainder, 22, are free.

SAANICH SERVICE JUNE 1

Suburban Line of B. C. Electric Expected to Be Ready on That Date—Rails Laid Full Distance

On or about June 1 next the Saanich line of the B. C. Electric Company will be placed in operation. The rails have been laid for the full distance and the transmission and trolley wires are in place but ballasting work is still unfinished though good progress is being made and it is expected that the line will be ready for the first service about the end of the present month. The company has let the contract for the erection of the shelters at the various points at which stations will be located.

The company has been regularly receiving rolling stock from the Mainland and when the line is ready for operation all the necessary facilities will be on hand. The schedule is now being worked out and will be announced shortly before the first train is run. It will be, Mr. Goward states, one which will afford an excellent and rapid service for the district.

Explorer's Portrait Decorated



CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER

YOUNG MEN HASTEN TO VOLUNTEER IN FRANCE

Government's Appeal for the
Reintroduction of Three-
Year Term of Compulsory
Military Service Wins.

PARIS, May 10.—While subjects of the Kaiser are opposing their imperial lord and master's enormously expensive military and naval schemes, which are apt to prove the last straw to break the camel's back, France has responded with glorious elan to the Government's appeal for the reintroduction of the three years' compulsory military service. The rush of young men eager to devote three whole years of their life to the service of their country has exceeded even the most sanguine expectations.

In particular, there has been a great rush of volunteers in the North and West of France. The result is that two army corps, the first at Lille, and the tenth at Rennes, cannot accept any more men for the infantry regiments.

Two other army corps, the second at Amiens and the third at Rouen, are almost in the same condition; the majority of their regiments are complete. There are similar reports concerning the Paris regiments; the infantry, the cavalry, artillery and engineers regiments are full up, and no more volunteers can be received.

According to standing military regulations, recruits liable to be called to serve in any year have, if they enlist as volunteers, a certain number of privileges and advantages, among others that of the extra pay.

Many Students Enlist

Ever since the Government announced its intention of re-establishing the three years' service, the recruiting stations have been overrun by young men liable to service this year who offered to enlist at once, and the majority of these volunteers are students.

The number of enlisted seems to run into tens of thousands and was pointed to as evidence of a remarkable enthusiasm on their part. The military authorities now declare they can receive no more applications in many of the recruiting stations.

The military governor of Paris states that he can accept no further voluntary enlistments, either in the infantry, cavalry, artillery or engineering corps. The ranks are full and the maximum has already been reached.

This state of things constitutes an eloquent reply to the Socialists, who are opposing the Government proposals tooth and nail. It shows that any influence they may exert will have small effect in the country as a whole. Frenchmen in the mass, and particularly the young men who have to put in their military service, are anxious that the country shall give a fitting reply to the efforts made on the other side of the Rhine for increasing armaments. The reincarnation, as Dr. von Bethmann-Holweg called it, of the military spirit in France is no myth, but a stern reality.

TO RESTRICT MOTOR NOISES ON STREETS

City Council Will Pass Regulations Putting Ban on Klaxton Horns and Cut-Outs—Motor Owners Urge This Step.

To reduce the noise nuisance on the streets, at least as far as motor cars are concerned, is the aim of the by-law which Alderman Cuthbert will introduce at tomorrow night's meeting of the City Council. The Victoria Automobile Association recently urged upon the Council the necessity of regulations barring the use of klaxton horns and cut-outs, the ban having been placed upon such apparatus in practically all the leading cities on this Coast. The request was referred to the legislative committee, of which Alderman Cuthbert is chairman, and the by-law to be considered tomorrow night will be the result of the committee's investigations.

Assessor's Report.

The report of City Assessor Northcott on the assessment for the present year will be before the board showing the figures for land and improvements for the year. The totals show a large increase over those of last year but until the figures are finally revised by the Court of Revision the tax rate for the year cannot be fixed. The personnel of the Court of Revision will also be named, the date for the first session being fixed for June 17, though this date may be advanced somewhat as the city treasurer has pointed out that with the taxes falling due one month earlier this year than last the tax rate should be fixed at the earliest possible date.

To Fix the Date.

The date of the special meeting of the Council at which the financial scheme recently advanced by the Mayor will be considered will be fixed tomorrow night. The scheme as suggested by His Worship, if adopted, would mean a great change in present methods and before any action is taken relative to the plan the Council will desire to fully discuss it. Another suggestion of the Mayor, that Victoria take early steps to secure legislation to permit of a special charter for the city, will also be considered along with the financial question.

Choir to Give Concert—The choir of the First Baptist church will give a concert on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Metropolitan Church schoolroom under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Club of that church. Several well-known artists will assist in the programme.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for boys of 7 to 16 years. Refinement of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. Seven vacancies Autumn term, Sept. 2.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

Too Late to Classify

Oak Bay Home-seekers—Something you can't find every day. Contains seven large rooms and sleeping porch, reception hall, dining and breakfast rooms are all paneled, dining and living rooms with open fireplaces and bay windows, glass view of mountains, kitchen and pantry are large with lots of light, bedrooms of full size with extra closets, closets, concrete foundation, central heating, electric tubes, electric fixtures and fittings. Lot 80 x 150, situated on highest point of Oak Bay and commands an unobstructed view of sea and mountains. View can never be shut off. \$2,500; \$1,500 cash, balance arranged for it today. 112-815 Sayward Building. Phone 1092.

Fairfield Snap—Arnold Ave.; choicest lot on the street; all improvements. Price \$1,750. 112-815 Sayward Building.

New, Five-roomed Home—Strongly built, exceptionally well finished and decorated, concrete foundation, cement floor; Oak Bay district; on good lot, it's really a gift at \$2,200; \$1,200 cash, balance as rent. 112-815 Sayward Building.

Parkdale—Neat, 4-roomed cottage, best location, facing south, lot 112, with chicken run, etc. for only \$2,000 cash, \$200, balance \$20 monthly will rent for \$20. 112-815 Sayward Building.

Lilian Avenue—Four Bay, choice building site, for only \$2,000; \$1,000 cash, balance arranged. Phone 1092.

Burnside—Corner Madoc and Orillia, 18x18, splendid building proposition. Price \$1,800; for quick sale on easy terms. Phone 1092.

Four Bay Road—Close to Fort, two choice lots, 50x140 each; \$1,500 on terms. Phone 1092.

Hillside Avenue—Close to Rock Bay Avenue, 6-room cottage at \$3,500, look into this. 112-815 Sayward Building.

Apartment Site—Corner Belmont and Vining Streets; 80 x 88 x 165; \$7,500; \$100 cash, balance \$5, 15, 20, 25 months. 112-815 Sayward Building.

Cook Street—Close to Fairfield; 60 x 80; overlooking Beacon Hill Park; ideal location. Price \$6,000, on terms. 112-815 Sayward Building.

Fairfield Bungalow—Just completed. Has five large rooms, brick mantel, buffet, window seats, etc., concrete foundation, cement floor, piped for furnace; on lot 60 x 120; close to Beacon Hill. Cash and one block from car. Price \$5,250, \$750 cash, balance monthly. 112-815 Sayward Building.

Linden and Dallas—48 on Esplanade by 121 on Linden; for quick sale, price \$2,500. An ideal location for high-class apartment. Phone 1092.

"The Original Home Builders"

BRITISH CANADIAN HOME BUILDERS

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.
Subscribed Capital, \$125,000.
BENNETT KENNEDY, Manager.

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Country Home of Highest Class in Beautiful District

Fishing
Shooting
Bathing and
Other Sports

Cowichan Lake, the sportsman's paradiſe, is within half a day's train ride of Victoria. It is closer by automobile over scenic roads. On the waterfront we have for sale 47 acres, 5 of which are cleared. On it there is a splendid new house, luxuriously furnished. A spring of water is on the property, and from it the house is served by pipe and tap as in the city. The sewerage is equally up to date. A beautiful flower garden—outdoors and under glass—adjoins the home. There also is a young orchard. A number of boats and a canoe are included in the equipment, which is complete in every detail.

PRICE IS REASONABLE AND TERMS EASY

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PLIMLEY'S

It's all right

Nothing But Trucks

These three words go far to explain "Gramm" superiority. The Gramm factory is the oldest and largest truck factory on this Continent. The Gramm Company started out to make commercial trucks, and have never been tempted to experiment with pleasure cars. This means that every part in a Gramm truck was designed for a commercial vehicle and is not merely a pleasure car part adapted for truck building.

PLIMLEY'S PRICES, F.O.B. VICTORIA

1-ton Gramm truck \$2560
2-ton Gramm truck \$3660
3½-ton Gramm truck \$4760

One-ton trucks, immediate delivery. Other models in thirty days.

"Gramm" Motor Trucks

No pleasure car parts used. No duty on car or repair part. Four speeds forward, one reverse. Day and night service of Gramm mechanics for Gramm owners. Extra load space without back overhang.



730 Yates Street
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Coast Builders & Brokers

286 Union Block Phone 2823

\$6,600—Seven-roomed house on a large lot, block from Oak Bay car, thoroughly modern, paneled walls, built-in buffet, china cabinet, window seat, wardrobe in each bedroom, clothes chute, two toilets and bath separate, furnace and fireplace. Terms easy.

\$6,000—Seven-roomed house, Fernwood Hill, house thoroughly modern, built-in buffet, paneled walls, lot 60x120, commanding view; best built house in the city, \$1,000 cash, balance arranged.

\$5,200—Seven-roomed house, Waseana Street, two lots from Gorge Road, 1 block from city park; magnificent view of Gorge and surrounding country; lot 40x118, fully modern, separate bath and toilet, fireplace, piped for furnace, exceptionally well built, delightful locality. Terms \$500 cash, balance \$35 per month.

\$4,300—Six-roomed house, between Oak Bay and Willows car, 1 block from city; most desirable location; paneled walls, fireplace, piped for furnace; full size basement, \$750 cash, balance \$100 every three months. Best buy in Oak Bay.

\$1,500—Four large lots on block, 57½x100 each, Block 25, Carroll Street, just off Burnside; high, level, dry and clear. Will sell separately or all together. Easy terms.

\$2,500—Two large lots on Oyster Street, 80x135 each. The best buys in Fairfield; regular terms, special terms to builders.

Will take city lots in exchange as first payment on several of the above houses.

A lot, 50x160, in future business district of Esquimalt, on important street; will be sacrificed at two-thirds value for half cash. Price \$1,000.

Double Corner, high, level and dry, view of Gorge, City Park, one block from Burnside car, 107x120; will divide to advantage into three 40-foot lots; \$2,400 for block, one-third cash, balance 2 years.

Wanted—A good bungalow in desirable part of the city, which will rent for good revenue on investment. Owner to take 1912 Hudson car in first-class running order; good as new for first payment.

A large, New Four-room bungalow, just off Douglas car, for \$2,350. Will accept city lot as first payment.

A large Corner, station, two blocks from Douglas car, with small 2-room house on one end of property; \$1,800; usual terms.

Dean Avenue—Two blocks from Willows car, 106x114, \$800 below value; \$1,800; usual terms.

A fine High Lot, no rock, just north of Gorge, 51x130; sacrificed at once for \$500; \$250 cash.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE CHAIR ON EARTH!

Completely supports head, back, limbs and feet. Light, easily moved, but exceptionally strong. Requires only one-third the space of a hammock. Instantly adjustable to any position. Steel frame, strong striped canvas seat. Our price.....\$7.50
Folding camp stools.....35¢

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PRICES FROM \$4.00 TO \$100.00

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618 PANDORA AVENUE

Homes Our Specialty

FERNWOOD ROAD (Near Gladstone Avenue)

Splendid 8-roomed house, almost new, cement foundation and floor, furnace installed, hall and dining-room paneled, beamed ceilings, separate bath and toilet; lot 50 x 100 to lane. This is a splendid house and in a beautiful location. Price.....\$7,350

BANK STREET (Oak Bay)

6-roomed bungalow, cement foundation, etc.; lot 50 x 120. Price.....\$3,750

LILLIAN ROAD (Foul Bay)

7-roomed house, piped for furnace, cement foundation, open fireplace, built-in ironing board, etc.; lot 50 x 100. Price.....\$5,250

OAK BAY AVENUE

7-roomed beautiful house, cement foundation and floor, furnace, paneled walls, beamed ceilings, polished floors, open fireplaces, built-in window seats, bookcases and writing desk, and china closets; wood lot and laundry trays in basement. Beautiful grounds, all nicely planted; corner lot, 101 feet on Oak Bay Avenue and 110 feet on side street. This is a beautifully-built and laid-out home. Price.....\$15,000

SHOAL BAY

Nearly half an acre of ground and a new 9-roomed house, cement foundation, furnace, etc. Paneled walls, bay windows, open fireplaces, three verandas, carriage way and tennis court, laundry and Chinaman's room; dark room for photography. Everything modern and up-to-date. Price.....\$10,500

On all of these Houses very reasonable terms can be arranged.

HOMES OUR SPECIALTY

THE City Brokerage

REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE

Phone 815 Residence Y2403
1208 DOUGLAS STREET

UNITED CLERICS TO ASSEMBLE HERE SOON

Dioceses and Jurisdiction of Entire Northwest Will Meet at Cathedral Schoolroom of St. Saviour's Church.

The United Clericus of the dioceses and jurisdictions of Columbia, New Westminster, Caledonia, Kootenay, Olympia, Oregon and Spokane will meet this year in Victoria on May 27, 28 and 29. Very Rev. the Dean of Columbia is the chairman, Rev. E. G. Miller the corresponding secretary, and Rev. F. H. Pitt the general secretary, while the entire Anglican clergy of the city form the hospitality committee.

The meetings will be held in the Cathedral schoolroom, St. Saviour's Church schoolroom and St. Barnabas' schoolroom, and there will be a public meeting at the Alexandra Club on the evening of Wednesday, May 28.

Among the clergy who are coming to Victoria for the elections are a number of excellent speakers, who will discuss various problems of the day. One of the best preachers on the Mainland will be present in the person of Rev. A. Hume-Smith, of New Westminster, who, although young, in a year has impressed all who have heard him with his eloquence. Mr. Hume-Smith will speak in connection with Rev. C. R. Little's paper, "The Relation of the Church to the Public Worship of the Church." The concluding address of the clerics will be given during evening at the Cathedral on Thursday, May 29, by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

The agenda is as follows: Monday, May 27—3:30 p. m. Evening song with address, Christ Church Cathedral.

Tuesday, May 28—8 a. m. Holy Eucharist, Christ Church Cathedral. 9 a. m. breakfast, Christ Church schoolroom. 10 a. m. Matins. 10:30-12:30, paper, "The Place of the Supernatural in Christianity," the Rev. E. R. Bartlett, New Westminster; speakers, the Very Rev. Dean Poull, Columbia, and the Rev. H. M. Ramsey, Oregon; discussion. 1:30-4:00 p. m. paper, "The Attraction of Modern Culture," the Rev. G. C. Easum, New Westminster; speakers, the Rev. R. B. Day, New Westminster, and the Rev. H. W. Simpson, Kootenay; discussion. 4-6 p. m. reception at Christ Church rectory; guests of the Very Rev. the Dean of Columbia.

Wednesday, May 29—8 a. m. Holy Eucharist, St. Saviour's Victoria West. 9 a. m. breakfast, St. Saviour's schoolroom. 10 a. m. Matins. 10:30-12:30, paper, "The Relation of the Church to the Public Worship of the Church," the Rev. C. R. Little, Columbia; speakers, the Rev. H. St. G. Buttman, New Westminster, and the Rev. A. Hume-Smith, New Westminster; discussion. 1:30 p. m. drive round Seaside Peninsula, guests of the Rev. T. C. Des Barres, rector of Sidney, N. B.—Automobiles leave Burnside Avenue, opposite Cathedral. 8 p. m. public meeting, Alexandra Club, Courtney Street; subject, "Practical Problems of Religion"; speakers, the Right Rev. Bishop Wells, Spokane; the Right Rev. Bishop Seager, Oregon; and the Rev. Principal Seager, New Westminster.

Thursday, May 29—8 a. m. Holy Eucharist, St. Barnabas' Church, corner Cook Street and Caledonia Avenue. 9 a. m. breakfast, St. Barnabas' schoolroom. 10 a. m. Matins. 10:30-12:30, paper, "Poverty and Its Prevention," the Rev. F. K. Howard, Oregon; speakers, the Rev. R. Connell, Columbia, and the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Oregon; discussion. 1 p. m. lunch, St. John's schoolroom, Mason Street. 2:30-4:30, paper, "Reunion of Christendom," the Rev. E. G. Miller, Columbia; speakers, the Rev. Principal Vance, New Westminster, and the Rev. A. F. Chaswick, New Westminster; discussion. 8:30 p. m. Evening song, Christ Church Cathedral; concluding address, the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

SOUTH SAANICH HAS COMPLAINT TO OFFER

Mooted Assessment Roll is Expected at Next Council Meeting—Large Increase Foreshadowed by Notices.

Several matters of interest to the ratepayers of South Saanich will come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Council on Tuesday evening.

Among these will be the responsibility which the Council will on will not assume for their instructions to the engineer of the city of Victoria to cut off the water supply to certain residents in Oak City for which permit had not been issued by the municipality. One householder has now taken legal measures to prevent this being done, and the whole question may be reopened.

It is also expected that the assessor will have a report to present as to the assessment roll which he is engaged on, but which he stated on Thursday was not then complete. Notices have been sent out to a certain number of property owners and in some cases they complain of an assessment three times as great as last year. In any case the district must expect a greatly increased assessment, as prices have been steadily rising during the last twelve months, but possibly the general run of the assessments is not as high as in these particular cases.

The collection of garbage is another subject on which a report will be presented by the health and morals committee, who have been endeavoring to find a solution for what undoubtedly is a pressing question in those wards near the city.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Colin MacLennan, of Vancouver, is visiting the Capital.

Major and Mrs. Mackay, of Vancouver, are at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Otter, of Mill Bay, are at the James Bay Hotel.

Mr. J. L. Swartz, of San Francisco, is registered at the Ritz Hotel.

Rev. H. F. Waring, of Vancouver, is spending the weekend in Victoria.

Mrs. David Miller, 234 Victoria Crescent, will not receive on Monday, May 12.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Turner, of Vancouver, are paying a brief visit to Victoria.

Mrs. Oliver Harvey, of Vancouver, and Miss Joyce Harvey were registered at the Empress on Thursday.

Mrs. F. B. Warren returned home this week after a sojourn of ten months in England and the Continent.

Mrs. J. J. Crane and Miss Emma Crane, of Vancouver, are spending the week-end at the Empress.

Mrs. H. A. Munn and family, who have been in California since last year, returned to the city yesterday.

Mrs. E. W. Greenham has moved to 1434 Mitchell Street, Oak Bay, and will not receive until further notice.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Asner left Wednesday morning on a trip to England. They expect to be gone two months.

Mrs. M. Sear, the proprietress of Elliott, is visiting the city on a short holiday, and is staying at the Dominion Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Trythall, of Vancouver, are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. G. S. Strain, Carle Street, Victoria West.

Mrs. J. M. Atkins, of Vancouver, is spending the week-end in Victoria as the guest of Mrs. James Forman, 1115 Rockland Avenue.

Mrs. De Witt, of Vancouver, spent yesterday in Victoria as the guest of Mrs. A. P. Luxton. She will return to the Mainland on this morning's boat.

Rev. H. F. Waring, M.A., of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Vancouver, is spending the week-end in the city. He will conduct the services today in the First Baptist Church.

A pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilby, 150 Montreal Street, on Thursday, May 8, when a surprise party was given to their daughter, Ethel, by Miss Ethyl P. Cheeseman.

The Victoria College Hockey Club will hold its third annual "at home" in the form of a dance tomorrow evening at the residence of the president, Mr. F. G. C. Wood.

Mrs. S. J. Willis and Mrs. W. H. Wood are the chaperones of the evening.

Miss Lotus Griffiths, 534 Trutch Street, entertained a number of her friends on Friday evening. Dancing was the order of the evening, and the young people enjoyed themselves until about 1:30 a.m. Dainty refreshments were served. Those present were Mrs. Henderson, the Misses Regan and Margaret, the Verrinder, Elsie Miller, Ola Balcom, Norma Hamberger, Kathryn Bradshaw, Gertrude Scott, Evelyn Jones, Kitty Fraser, Emma Cassford, Helen Clay, Dorothy Moore, Edna Hays, Mary Johnson, and Julia Whalley.

Messrs. Carrol Hazeltine, Aubrey Jones, Eddie and Fred Capra, Marshall Henderson, Blaine and Mattie Scott, Allan Fraser, Joe Shires, Pete Ogden, Vernon Miller, Jack Clay, Harry Wootton, Jack O'Keefe and George Pauline.

Among the guests registered at Sol Duc Hot Springs Hotel during the week were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ward and Miss Ward, Ganges, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Heaney and Miss Heaney, Victoria; Mr. G. K. Gillespie, Cowichan Lake; Mr. Michael, Mr. Sahlstein, Miss Nott, Victoria; Mrs. Siebenbaum, Nanaimo, B.C.; Mrs. R. Jesse, Victoria; E. M. Jesse, Victoria; D. M. Biggar, Victoria; I. P. Turner and wife, Vancouver.

Miss L. Cole, who is leaving for England Tuesday evening, gave a farewell party at the home of her mother, Dallas Road, on Thursday night, when a most enjoyable time was spent. Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Heaney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Speed, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Ritchie, Misses Hall, Casanave, Goucher, Murray and Cook; Messrs. Adams, Blakey, James Sanders, Hale, Travis, Osborne, Wilkie, Bachelor and Jones.

A very pretty home wedding took place on Wednesday evening, when Jessie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bromley, of 420 Albia Street, became the bride of Mr. Robert Barclay, Lady-smith. Rev. Thos. Green officiated.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of ivory satin trimmed with old point lace, a long veil of the same lace completely enveloping her, while she carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Her sister, Miss Grace Bromley, who acted as bridesmaid, was becomingly attired in a princess gown of pink silk and carried a bouquet of white and pink carnations. Mr. Frederick Schneider acted as best man. At the close of the ceremony supper was served, a large number of friends of the happy pair being entertained. The room was prettily decorated with roses and carnations and trails of ivy. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay afterwards left on a honeymoon tour of the Sound cities and Vancouver Island, and on their return will reside in Victoria.

Asthma Catarrh
WHOOPIING COUGHS SPASMODIC CROUP
BRONCHITIS COUGHS COLDS

Vapo-Cresolene

ESTABLISHED 1879

A simple, safe and effective treatment for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, asthma, etc. Use without delay. Use with success for thirty years.

The Vapo-Cresolene is a simple, safe, and effective treatment for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, asthma, etc. Use without delay. Use with success for thirty years.

With every breath, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat, and stops the cough, assuring peaceful nights. Cures the lungs, so no more coughing with young children and a BOON to suffering from asthma. Beware of cheap imitations for descriptive booklet.

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Fairfield Snap—Owner must sell; corner Hamley and Arnold, size 34x120, fronting on paved road; the finest building site in this desirable district. Price, on easy terms.....\$1,575

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ALL MIDDLE PROFITS ELIMINATED

Ben Davis Apples, per box \$1.25
Spitzenberg Apples, per box \$1.35
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Grape Fruit, large, 2 for 25¢
Rhubarb, fine fresh, 7 lbs. for 25¢
Green Asparagus, per lb. 10¢
New Potatoes, 4 lbs. 25¢
Bermuda Onions, 4 lbs. for 25¢
Eggs, strictly fresh, 3 dozen for \$1.00
Rouen Duck Eggs, per setting \$1.00
Fancy Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
Marmalade, 4 lbs. for 50¢
Raisins, 4 lbs. for 25¢
Canned Corn, per dozen 12¢
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Bottom Prices for Fancy Strawberries Every Day
1115 Fort Street, Near Cook
PROMPT DELIVERIES TO ALL PARTS OF CITY
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\$650 CASH SECURES THIS COSY HOME



Charmingly situated near the sea, Fairfield Estate, near Moss Street and Dallas Road. Contains built-in buffet, bookcases, seats, cooler, medicine cabinet, paneling, etc. White enamel wood work in bedrooms and walls tastefully decorated throughout. Five rooms complete. Price, only.....\$4,650

Cash, \$650

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Where you can get a

Smart Exclusive Suit

No Two Alike, Different Designs and Styles

We don't have to pick out old stock and try to palm them off as samples. We do not exaggerate when we say that we have the most stylish Coats, Suits and One-Piece Dresses in the city for the least money. "There's a reason." Our expenses are small. Walk up one flight of stairs and view display.

1208 C

ROSE ST.

Corner lot, 36x90, with 6-roomed dwelling; frontage on V. & S. Railway, immediately south of Hillside Ave. 1-3 cash, bal. 7 per cent. Price \$4,000

CORNER LOT

Corner lot on Craigflower Road, just outside city limits; 55x130. 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price\$2,500

HOME SITES

Lots on Sherbrooke and Bushby Streets in the Phoenix subdivision of the Fairfield Estate, just off carline, and within stone's throw of beach; also 50x120 and over. Terms one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Prices, up from, per lot\$1,800

VICTORIA WEST

McPherson Ave., just off Craigflower Rd.; 7-room modern dwelling, lot 50x120. 1-4 cash, bal. \$40 per month. Price \$5,000

CADBORO HEIGHTS

Two lots, each 50x120, on Alexander Street, adjoining Uplands. 1-3 cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price\$1,800

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited
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Half Acre Waterfront

On Erie Street, Near Outer Wharf

\$70,000

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PEMBERTON & SON

FORT STREET

Choice Lot in Choice District

Near Beach Drive, between Cranmore and Bowker Avenue, 50x148. Price\$2,100

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Close to Burnside Road and Douglas Street Carline

ONE ACRE, \$8,000

1-4 Cash, Balance Arranged

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20 to 50-Acre Blocks

We have a number of people going up to see this district Monday night, some to purchase for investment, but many others for a HOME.

Come into our Victoria office and read letters from parties already on the ground—nothing more convincing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INVESTMENTS, LTD.

636 View Street, Victoria, B.C. and COURTENAY, B.C.

Cranmore Road

OAK BAY

Beautiful, grassy Lot, very close to sea, just off Beach Drive, 45x110

Price \$1800

Very Easy Terms

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

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Beach Drive, Oak Bay

Good site for a nice home, with a fine view of sea and mountains; 145x120. On terms\$10,000

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Cadboro Bay

QUARTER-ACRE LOTS, just five minutes' walk from beach.

\$850 Each

Terms: One-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Note the terms and size of lots. We have only a few of these left. Motors at your disposal.

Benson & Winslow

Two Good Values in Homes

Graham Street, just south of Hillside Ave. carline, well-built bungalow of 5 rooms, bath and pantry, full-size basement; all modern conveniences; lot 50x120. Price, only\$5600

Terms: \$1000 cash and balance very easy—266-4

Pendergast Street, between Cook and Vancouver, on lot 47 x 125, new dwelling of 7 rooms, containing four bedrooms, dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen, bath, pantry, cement basement, furnace, etc. Usual conveniences. Lot 47 x 125. Price. **\$5950**
Good terms can be made. 361-6

P. R. BROWN

Phone 1078

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange

1112 Broad Street, P. O. Box 428

LOW-PRICED LOTS

Maplewood Road—Level, grassy lot with no rock; frontage 79 feet and 145 feet deep. \$150 cash and balance to suit purchaser. Price\$750
Inverness Road—Nicely treed lot, five minutes from Douglas Street carline, 41 x 120. \$150 cash. Price\$1100
Chapman Street—Lot 40x140, facing south. \$500 cash. Price \$2000
Howe Street—Between Faithful Street and Dallas Road, 50 x 116. Cheapest lot on this part of the street. One-third cash.\$2650

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The Coming Manufacturing and Commercial Capital of Interior British Columbia.

At Junction of Fraser and Willow Rivers, on mainline Grand Trunk Pacific, Pacific and Hudson Bay, and other Railroad prospective and building. A thousand miles of navigable waterway centre at WILLLOW RIVER. WILLLOW RIVER is gateway to the Rich Peace River Country, and Centre of More and Richer Natural Resources than any other New Town in British Columbia. Lots and Suburban Tracts in Willow River are the Best Investment in Western Canada. Write today for information.

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Esquimalt Buys

150 ft. on Constance and 150 ft. on Admiral's Road, by 240 depth; a fine property at a moderate price, on easy terms, viz.\$5000

With terms of 8, 16 and 24 months. This is a year old price, and in the light of recent developments respecting the advance of Esquimalt, is a veritable bargain.

Handsome, Modern Residence in every particular, with nearly an acre of land, a corner and having over 500 feet of street frontage on Old Esquimalt road and Head Street. This property is in a situation that is certain to increase its land value considerably. The price is fair and terms very favorable.

Acreage Bargains
40 Acres in South Saanich, half under cultivation, alongside highways and near railway transportation. Price per acre on easy terms\$500
2 1-2 Acres on Cedar Hill Cross Road, all cleared, near head of Maplewood Road, 3 1-4 miles from City Hall, at, on easy terms\$4,200
260 Acres at Beecher Bay, with over mile frontage on water. This is uncleared land, with about one-third cultivable and some very fine fir timber. An ideal game preserve. It is worth double the price asked for its present primeval potentialities. Terms, half cash, balance one year. Price \$8,000

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HOLLYWOOD

32 feet by 75 feet on corner; well located; make two good sized lots; a good builder's proposition. On good terms, \$2,500.

HOLLYWOOD

Five-roomed bungalow on exceptionally fine lot 50 x 148; fruit trees; lawn; house registe with up-to-date improvements. Only \$500 cash, \$5,350

HOLLYWOOD

Seven-roomed house complete with furnace, etc.; has shack on rear of lot, renting for \$12 per month. On very easy terms, \$6,750.

CLOVERDALE

Four-roomed bungalow; cemented basement; bathroom, pantry, etc.; lot 50 x 150; high and well treed; only lot from main road. \$400 cash, \$3,150.

LINKLEAS AVENUE

OAK BAY

59 x 116; \$200 below surrounding values. One-third cash, \$1400. Direct from owner.

C. C. HURRELL

221 Wildwood Avenue
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Three Snaps

Queen's Avenue, \$6,800

Seven rooms, opposite City Park; recently held for \$7,850, now \$6,800; terms arranged.

Dublin Road — Four-roomed, modern house. \$3,500.

Albany Street — Six-roomed, modern house. \$4,500. Terms arranged.

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18 Acres

Below Market Value

18 acres, 13 miles from the city, about one-half cleared, balance easily cleared; all A-1 land; no rock. Good 7-roomed house, nearly new, and barn and out-buildings; 1/2 mile from railway station, near church and school.

Price \$8,000

On terms.

Adjoining land, without buildings, sold at \$500 per acre.

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Central Building

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PICTURESQUE WATERFRONT SHAWNIGAN

330 FEET WATERFRONT ABOUT 3 ACRES

One of the prettiest spots on the lake; the place to build an ideal Summer home. The view from this point is worth travelling miles to see.

Will be glad to show any purchaser this property Saturday or Sunday.

\$2500

Choice of Other Waterfront Lots

Port Angeles

Railroad now under construction

Buy at once, if you want to make money. Only desirable properties handled.

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THE BEST BUYS OFFERED IN THE CITY TODAY

Investigate

The Finest Building Site in This City—3 lots, each 40 x 120, corner Roderick and Oak, one block from Douglas Street. Snap this up. Terms, 1/3 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price\$3300

Cadboro Bay Road, next to lane and close to Bowker Avenue; dandy, level lot, size 50x248x230x55. This is a snap. 1/4 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.\$3000

The Corner of Cook and Finlayson, good lot 50 x 120, a snap. \$400 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.\$1500

Craigflower Road, lot 50 x 120; all level and several fruit trees. \$700 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Only\$2200

Semi-Business Lot on Camosun Street, close to Yates, 58x120; all level. 1/3 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.\$4000

A Fine Homesite on Harlow Drive, just off Cadboro Bay Road, 45 x 145; a snap. \$325 cash, balance easy. Price\$1300

Niagara Street, fine lot, close in, 50 x 120; a snap. Terms, 1/3 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price.\$3400

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See our large list of Houses and Lots before buying. Terms to suit on Houses.

Agents for Fire, Life, Accident and Automobile Insurance.

Victoria Syndicate Co.

403-4 Sayward Building Phone 3987

A Riverside Home

Four and three-quarter acres, with over 300 feet frontage on the Somass River, Alberni
Good seven-roomed house, stable, chicken house and a small shack. About 50 trees.
Nearly all cleared; fenced. A large part ready for the plough.

Price \$3,500

Terms: 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, or 1-4 cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Phone 30 620 Fort Street Est. 1890

A Dandy Little Home for the June Bride

A 5-roomed modern cottage on Graham Street, to a 20-foot lane. For a young couple just starting in, this is an ideal little home—not just a house, but a HOME. Price \$5600. Can be handled with \$1000.

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PARKSVILLE
REAL ESTATE
HICKEY & THWAITES
Parksville, V. I.

Acreage

7 1-2 acres, overlooking Cordova Bay; 4-roomed house.

Price \$5,250

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If You Have Property to Sell Advertise in The Colonist

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PRICE FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, \$10,000

Have us show you this. Our car is at your disposal

YOU'LL BE SATISFIED IF YOU BUY FROM

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Wanted to Purchase Good Agreements For Sale

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REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL & INSURANCE AGENTS
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212 acres, 6 cleared, with 5-roomed house, 1-2 mile from C. N. R. Price, per acre\$30.00

Greater Victoria, Limited

WINCH BUILDING. PHONE 1675
A. Johns S. Johns
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FIVE ACRES

Choice property within 4-mile circle; all cleared, and only 5 minutes from B. C. Electric station. Only \$8,500. Terms easy.

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Waterfront Lots

Beach Drive, Shoal Bay—Two lots, size of each 50x200, price each \$2100. Unsurpassed view; terms cash; 4, 12, 18.
Hollywood Crescent—Two splendid waterfronts in this desirable location, near the new promenade, now in course of construction, size 55x140, price \$3,250, and one waterfront and a corner, price \$3,500. Terms on each, one-third cash, balance 4, 12, 18, or offer.
Cuduhay Bay Waterfront—Two lots, opposite Flower Island, on this beautiful bay; price \$5,750 and \$5,000 respectively; one-third cash, balance 6, 12, 18, on each.
We have a client waiting for a small lot in Fairfield building lots. Bring listings quick.
AUTO IN ATTENDANCE

Bell & Marshall
308 JONES BLOCK Box 1451
Phone 1141

St. Ann St.

Beautifully Finished 8-Room House. Price\$7300
Terms arranged

On the Corner of Finlayson and Highview, a fine 5-room house\$4500
On easy terms.

P. R. FLEMING

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Furnished House

Five rooms, Fraser St., Esquimalt district; fully furnished. \$40.00 per month.

A.W. Bridgman

1007 Government Street

SHAWNIGAN LAKE

We have two small tracts of acreage close to the water, each tract containing 2 1/2 acres; will sell cheap on easy terms. For particulars apply to

W. CROW & CO.
Phone 975 732 Yates Street
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

Edgeware Road, \$790

40 x 120, to lane. Near Hill-side car line. Terms very easy.

Fairfield Home

Pendergast Street, new six-roomed house, completely modern, lot 48 x 125. Sacrifice price

\$5000

\$1,000 cash, balance easy.

Allen & Son

Over Northern Crown Bank
Phone 1650

Queen's Ave.

CLOSE TO DOUGLAS

Lot, 115 ft. frontage by 101.6 ft. deep. Price for a few days, per foot\$225

DOUGLAS STREET

60 x 60, between Discovery and Chatham. Per foot.....\$750
50 x 120, opposite Hudson's Bay site. Per foot.....\$2300

Canadian Loan & Mercantile Co.

LIMITED
207-8-9 Union Bank Building
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A Desirable Investment

Yielding a good but perfectly safe return, is offered in an

Agreement of Sale

Provided you buy one for property in a good locality where values are conservative. We have several good offers now if you are open for an investment. Come in and let us give you particulars.

HALL & FLOYER

AGREEMENTS FOR SALE DISCOUNTED

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Good Buying

Inside 1 1-2 circle and less than 1 block off new Haultain Street carline—Six Lots on Shakespeare Street for

\$6000

Fire Insurance—Rents Collected

H. D. Miller & Co., Ltd.

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ESQUIMALT

Albert Street, just off Esquimalt Road—Lot 48x111. Only\$1,375

1-3 Cash, Balance 6, 12 and 18 Months

ARTHUR COLES

RENTS COLLECTED, ESTATES MANAGED, MORTGAGES AND LOANS ARRANGED

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agent—Life and Accident Insurance

1205 Broad Street

Phone 65

FOR SALE

A corner lot on Government Street with good brick building all rented. This is an excellent investment and when present leases run out two years hence, rents will more than double.

A. W. JONES, LTD.

Members of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange
1002 Broad Street Victoria, B. C.

Pretty Homesites

Madison Street, 50 x 106\$1450
Robertson Street, 2 lots 50 x 123, each\$1800
Beechway Avenue, 2 lots 70 x 150, each\$2500
Victoria and Saratoga Avenue, corner 50 x 120\$2400
Hampshire and Granite, corner 100 x 120\$6000

Heisterman, Forman & Co.

1210 Broad Street

WATERFRONT LOTS TOD INLET

The lots are level and no rock. Roads are opened and graded down to the beach.

A Beautiful Spot for a Summer Home. Price each, \$1,500
Terms, 1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years

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We Have Money for First Mortgages

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Write us for information about the famous Comox District.

Agents E. & N. Railway lands.

COURTENAY AND COMOX, B. C.

Burnaby's school board has appointed G. W. Selvers, of Vancouver, instructor in manual training.

John McKenzie, one of the earliest pioneers of Kuelo, is dead, as also is John McIvor, an old-timer of the Port Hammond section of the Lower Fraser.

Special Snaps

Close to Fort Street, 6-roomed house with cement basement, furnace, garage; all walks cemented\$4,750
Finlayson Avenue—New 7-roomed house with large furnace, large steel range, strictly modern. This is a snap, at only\$5,000
\$10,000 to loan on inside business property

Dalby & Lawson

615 Fort Street

Shawnigan Lake Home

We have three and a half acres on Shawnigan Lake waterfront, with nice seven-roomed house, large living-room, dining-room, billiard-room, kitchen, and four bedrooms. The house is situated on the ground to allow the property to be divided up into four nice places. An ideal spot for four families to secure nice summer homes. Price \$5,000; terms \$1,500 cash, balance easy. No. 1123

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Rooms 101-106 Hibben-Bone Bldg., Victoria, B.C. Phone 1462
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ACREAGE

Tachens—320 acres, crown granted, first-class bottom land and very easily cleared; good creek; 3/4 mile from sea. Price \$30 per acre; 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.
Santa—299 acres, good land, half mile waterfront; splendid harbor. Price \$50 per acre; 1-3 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.
Clapnet and Tofino—10 acres, 3/4 mile from sea; good land. Price \$30 per acre; 1-3 cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months.
We are personally acquainted with the above acreage and can recommend them as good buys.

C. S. WHITING

Phone 1400 602 Broughton Street P. O. Box 590

18 1/2 Acres waterfront on Sooke River; C. N. Ry. Good property. \$1000 cash, balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. Price\$2900

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50 acres, being West half of Section 13, Range 5. We can deliver this for a short time, on easy terms, for\$2,500

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Rooms 607, 608 and 609 Sayward Block
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DEAN HEIGHTS

Seven Dean Heights lots, all level and dry. Terms one-third cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months. Price, each\$1,300

Gordon Burdick

Phone 2508 620 Broughton St. Pemberton Bldg.

HIGH-CLASS FARM

140 ACRES

Choice Meadow Land With Lake Frontage

Modern 10-room house, large concrete barn, stable, pig house, chicken houses; all in excellent condition. Running spring water piped into all outbuildings. 20 head Holstein cows, 40 head Yorkshire swine, team of Clyde mares, together with full equipment of implements. Situate one mile from station on E. & N. Railway.

Price \$35,000. Easy Terms

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

616 View Street Central Building Phone 1888

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

AS TO CONSERVATIVES OF NORTH SAANICH

A Letter From Mr. J. S. Harvey,
Provisional President of the
Junior Association, in Ex-
planation of Situation.

The Editor of the Colonist has received the following letter:

"Sir,—In your issue of the fourth instant you publish a letter signed by Mr. Geo. Clark as president of the North Saanich Conservative Association, and which, were it not for several misleading statements it contains, would be allowed to pass without comment.

"He states that he wishes to deny that the action of Mr. Critchley, in opposing the incorporation of Sidney, has tended to discourage the Conservatives in Sidney. The Conservatives of Sidney and North Saanich are not discouraged; they are disgusted with the tactics adopted by Mr. Critchley and his cohorts in trying to make the incorporation incident a political matter, which action, sir, you rightly condemn in your editorial column of the same date, and which placed the Conservative party in this district as a whole in the position of interfering in a matter in which the great majority had no interest whatever and in which they had no desire to interfere.

Mr. Clark would like to convey the impression in his letter that this action on the part of the so-called Association is the only one which the majority of the local Conservatives condemn, but it is only one of the series of bad breaks made by that Association at the instance of their "boss," Mr. Critchley. I say Mr. Critchley advisedly because he is still the dominant factor in the machine as represented by Mr. Clark as the nominal head. Mr. Critchley only resigned as secretary of the association to take the postmaster's job, but his son, A. Critchley, still enjoying the tender years of minority, was appointed in his stead.

Referring to the petition signed by fifty-three Conservatives, which was forwarded to the executive of the Provincial Conservative Association when in session at Revelstoke last year, asking for a reorganization of the Association in this district on account of the unsatisfactory and demoralized state of the party, Mr. Clark states that only half a dozen of the signers of the petition were ever members of the Association, which I will not attempt to deny, but among the remainder were Conservatives who would not for a moment think of joining it as it was then and is still conducted, and others whose applications were rejected for the most absurd reasons by the use of the black ball. (Whoever heard of a Conservative Association making use of the black ball?) The inference is plain: the clique would not allow anyone to become a member unless he was prepared to bow down to the wishes and instructions of the "boss."

Mr. Geo. Clark states, with reference to Mr. O. G. Clark, whose letter was recently published in your columns, that "no doubt Mr. O. G. Clark would like to set himself up as a political boss, but that such methods are not countenanced by the Association." Is this meant for a gentle hint to the real "boss" of the association, of which Mr. Geo. Clark is nominally the head?

I will challenge Mr. Clark to publish the names of the eighty members, with their residential addresses, which he claims are members of the North Saanich Conservative Association, and I wish to state now that if there are eighty members on the roll, that the roll must be padded with the names of

persons residing outside the district, notably South Salt Spring Island, and also young boys.

The petitioners for reorganization were not dissatisfied with the present Government (in fact, they were better satisfied than Mr. Critchley, who has publicly expressed his contempt for certain leaders of the Government), but with the methods of the present organization, and the result has now been the formation of the North Saanich Junior Conservative Association with a large membership made up of persons actually residing in the North Saanich School District.

I regret that the misstatements of Mr. Clark necessitated writing at such length, but in the interests of the Conservatives of this district I do not feel that these misstatements should be allowed to go uncorrected.

In conclusion, I may say that as far as we who are opposed to the present state of things are concerned, this closes the correspondence. We only desire to see that the politics of the Conservative party in our district are carried on in a clean and above-board manner—and we intend to see that they are.

J. S. HARVEY,
Provisional President,
North Saanich Junior Conservative Association,
Knap Island, May 7, 1913.

GREEK NAVAL OFFICER FINDS SUNKEN TOWN

Ministry of Marine Will Investigate Interesting Discovery of Lieutenant East of Island of Lemnos.

ATHENS, May 10.—The ministry of marine states that Lieutenant Ekepalas, while carrying out observations, entitled by the naval duties assigned to him, discovered the existence of a submerged town to the east of the island of Lemnos, on the reefs marked on the British admiralty charts under the name of Franco Bank.

The lieutenant observed on the sea bottom, at a depth of from fifteen feet to seventy-five feet, some ancient ruins, which were perfectly visible, and prove the existence of a town of about three miles in circumference.

Orders have been issued by the ministry to carry out scientific researches on the spot.

Pausanias, the Greek traveler and geographer, who lived in the second century A. D., records that a small island called Chryse off the coast of Lemnos, was swallowed up by the sea. There are extinct volcanoes on Lemnos.

Majestic Theatre—Monday and Tuesday. "The Web" a Vitaphone special multiple reel picture, showing an adventuresome man who traps a man and his younger brother, but both succeed in disentangling themselves from her web. In doing so, however, there are complications that involve a number of people, some unscrupulous and some otherwise. "The Portrait" a very entertaining picture of an artist in dreamland. "The Left Handed Man," a detective story that is both unique and logical. The chief was clever and he forged around the girl's sweetheart a chain of circumstantial evidence that seemingly had no flaw. The girl's faith was great, and in unraveling the mystery the detective she engaged used the scientific methods of today, making a brilliant detective story. "The Cure," a bright comedy. "A Rag Time Romance" is a good burlesque comedy.—Paid Advertisement.

Sidney B.C.
July 19-1912

F. J. M. Norris Bay

I beg to inform you that the North Saanich Conservative Association have ordered your name stricken off the Roll of Membership for using language in the Association meeting against Critchley who is becoming a Conservative.

I Remain
Respectfully Yours

J. Critchley
Secy

North Saanich Conservative Association

Sidney B.C.
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Respectfully Yours

J. Critchley
Secy

North Saanich Conservative Association

CABINET UNANIMOUS ON HOME RULE BILL

President of Board of Agriculture, Speaking in Support of Liberal Candidate, Gives Emphatic Assurance.

DUBLIN, May 10.—Should the plan of the Government be realized the Home Rule Bill will find its way to the statute book in May, 1914, and come into operation in January, 1916. The Irish Parliament would meet in the May following and before the end of that year there would have to be a general election for the Imperial Parliament. The date of that appeal to the country is, of course, much in the discretion of the Government, but report credits them with the intention to let the general election precede the elections for the Irish Parliament.

If this be done it would be due entirely to tactical considerations, and the object attributed to the Government is to secure the Irish vote in British constituencies. In this way they would hope to win twenty-eight additional seats. Another consideration is that if they were beaten, the presence of the Home Rule Bill on the statute book would be a source of embarrassment to the Unionists.

Speaking at Birkenhead in support of the Liberal candidate for that division, Mr. Hunciman, president of the Board of Agriculture, emphatically assured the gathering that upon the Irish question the cabinet was unanimous. Many doubts had been expressed, mainly in the press, as to the determination which would be shown by the Government on the Home Rule Bill, whether they might, in certain circumstances, be frightened out of the Bill, whether they might not find their determination weakened in the face of a loud, determined and sincere opposition. But if the Government were to desert their task and compromise on the self-government of Ireland, if they were to turn their backs on the faith of their predecessors and their own pledges they would not be worthy to remain in office. In twenty-four months from the date of the Bill's introduction it would become law, House of Lords or no House of Lords.

No Progress Made

Although the Chief Secretary appeared to attach so much importance to the passage of an Irish Land Purchase Bill this session, Unionists declare that no progress has yet been made with the drafting of the measure. They even doubt whether the lines on which legislation shall proceed have been decided upon. The preparation of a scheme of land purchase in Ireland would appear simple enough. It is rumored, however, that the Government think of complicating the plan for the compulsion of landlords.

Lively scenes were witnessed at Killybeggan a few days ago over a meeting called to protest against a large, grassing ranch at Donore, County Westmeath, being sold by private treaty to some local purchaser instead of to the people who were agitating for it for the past twelve years. The demonstrators, who arrived at the ranch with four bands, were stopped by the police who, however, allowed a deputation to interview Mr. McKenna, one of the largest purchasers of the lands. Mr. McKenna absolutely declined to part with the lands, stating that the United Irish League had injured him in the sale of another farm, that he would fight to the bitter end and that it would be the last piece of land he would give up. A large meeting was held in the town afterwards and the result of the deputation was received with groans by the crowd. Late in the evening some men were arrested for breaking down fences in the ranch.

At a meeting of Unionists held in Clogher, County Tyrone, this week it was agreed, in view of the decision not to recognize a Home Rule Parliament, to form a mounted troop in the district to be known as the Tyrone Force. Over forty members were enrolled.

At the last meeting of the national council of Sinn Féin in Dublin it was announced that a leaflet would be published containing information regarding the life of a soldier in the British army. It was stated that desperate efforts were being made to capture young Irishmen. Two members of the council said that they knew of two young men who were employed in separate departments of the Government and who had been informed that unless they join the army their employment will cease.

BARRISTER NOW IS 102 YEARS OLD

Mr. W. A. Gordon Hake, Cousin of General Gordon, the Oldest in England.

LONDON, May 5.—The oldest barrister in England, Mr. W. A. Gordon Hake, of Brighton, who is cousin of the famous General Gordon, celebrated his 102nd birthday last week. For fifty years Mr. Hake has lived at No. 3, Old Steine, Brighton, one of four houses built in the reign of George III, which with its cobblestone front and old-fashioned windows is an object of much interest in the town. Furnished in the early Victorian style, it never reveals after sunset a light of any sort.

Such is Mr. Hake's vitality that he has recently recovered from a serious attack of bronchitis. He is the second resident of Brighton within a few years to attain the great age of 102. He attributes his long life to plenty of physical exercise and abstemious habits.

Here is a sidelight on Mr. Hake's fondness for long walks. "It was a great stickler for the etiquette of my profession," he says. "It was the law of existence. By the rules of our profession we were not allowed to ride in public conveyances. Not being able to afford a postchaise unless three or four joined with me, I have often walked thirty miles rather than

A Profit to You of 50%

On Your Cash Investment the First Year

For sale on easy terms, a fine new frame two-story Apartment House on corner lot, 51 x 110, on the mile circle, in the very best residential district, containing nine 3-room suites rented for \$335 per month; revenue per annum, \$4000. A big business in itself.

Income first year, 50 per cent on your investment.

Income second year, 33 1-3 per cent on your investment.

Income third year, 25 per cent on your investment.

Income fourth year, 25 per cent on your investment.

Income every year afterwards, 25 per cent on your investment.

In five years the income alone has paid for the property in full. Now, where can you get a better opportunity? Total price \$18,000. The owner will sacrifice on very easy terms. See

A. D. Malet
& Co.

Fourth Floor
Central Building

TOMORROW ONLY

Sensational Wind-Up OF THE Commonwealth Sale

Your choice of 500 Suits (black and blues excepted) not bearing the Hobberlin or L System label, for HALF PRICE.

The Commonwealth

608 Yates Street

Fresh Chocolate Dainties

"Beechnuts," "Milk Wafers" and "Orchards." Try these delicious goods.

Clay's, the Wedding Cake Specialists

619 Fort Street

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

HAWARDEN PARK

"PINNACLE"
NAVY CUT TOBACCO

"DONT WORRY ABOUT ME
I'M ALL RIGHT!"

Letters From a Deep Sea Smoker—

A N' there I was a-settin' on the bloomin' buoy an' smokin' a pipe o' PINNACE cool an' easy, wile the Bos'n up an' pipes away the port pinnacle for 'Man overboard.' An' I sits there, an' w'en they comes within 'ail, the Cox'n, 'e 'as the bloomin' brass to 'ail me, 'I'm a-goin' to cast yer this 'ere rope.' An' I 'ails back to 'im, "Ang onto yer rope, I 'arve the finest tobacco right 'ere now that King George's navy ever smoked.' 'E ses 'Right-o mate, give us a pipe o' PINNACE, will yer?"

5 Strengths—Mild, Medium and Full: 5 Sizes—2, 4 and 6 oz.

WAS A GREAT SMOOKER FOR THE WORLD OVER.

WAS A GREAT SMOOKER FOR THE WORLD OVER.

WAS A GREAT SMOOKER FOR THE WORLD OVER.

"INCOGS" PLAY VICTORIA TEAM

Rain Interferes With Cricket Games Yesterday—Farewell to Mr. T. Nicholson, Late Captain of Saanich Club.

The University "Incocks" were at home to the Victoria A. Spickee team at the Jubilee Hospital grounds yesterday afternoon. Owing to the rain, the game was called off at 5:45. Victoria, having won the toss, decided to go out first, and ran up the score to 141 for five wickets. E. A. Spencer played splendid cricket for 55 runs not out, and T. R. Leonard also batted well, returning with 30 runs to his credit. For the Incocks F. A. Sparks played in his usual excellent style. The scores:

Victoria A.	
F. J. Horton, b. Barnacle	30
C. Martin, c. Barnacle, b. Sparks	0
L. S. V. York, b. Sparks	1
A. C. B. Gray, b. Grant Shortt	10
H. A. Spencer, not out	55
Rev. H. A. Collins, not out	36
Extras	18
Total (for five wickets)	141
F. Gallinger, F. W. Reeves, G. D. Briggs and W. A. Casey did not bat.	
Bowling analysis:	
O. M. R. W.	
F. A. Sparks	15 4 37
A. G. Tracey	10 0 31 0
H. Grant Shortt	9 7 12 1
C. Barnacle	4 1 18 1
A. Tomlinson	8 0 4 0
University "Incocks"	
A. Askroyd, not out	11
M. Cano, b. L. S. V. York	14
F. A. Sparks, b. Leonard	25
F. W. Reeves, not out	1
Extras	4
Total (for two wickets)	65
A. Tomlinson, H. Grant Shortt, J. C. Barnacle, C. H. Collins, N. Jessop, F. B. Ryvers and A. G. Tracey did not bat.	
Bowling analysis:	
O. M. R. W.	
A. C. B. Gray	4 3 17 0
L. S. V. York	8 0 35 1
F. Gallinger	8 0 9 0
C. Martin	1 0 9 0
C. R. Leonard	1 0 1 1

The Albion and Saanich Cricket Clubs met in a match on the latter club's grounds yesterday afternoon, the affair being made the occasion of a formal farewell to Mr. T. Nicholson, late captain of the Saanich C.C., who is going on a year's holiday to the Old Country. The result of the match was Saanich, 104 for six wickets (declared); Albion, 108 for four wickets.

Mr. Nicholson was presented with a handsome souvenir pipe by his fellow club members, and Mr. Carmichael, clerk of the municipality and president of the Saanich Club, in making the presentation, referred in glowing terms to Mr. Nicholson's enthusiastic efforts on behalf of the "old game" in that district.

Mr. Nicholson hopes to return to Saanich next year, and as he will continue in active participation in the sport while away, expects to come back with a few new wrinkles for the edification of his friends here. Yesterday's scores:

Saanich C. C.	
Jackson, c. Bolton, b. White	13
Nicholson, L. W. Bolton	9
Allen, run out	2
Carrier, b. Ashby	14
Whittaker, b. Anderson	22
Hill, not out	32
Coton, not out	8
Little, b. Anderson	6
Extras	6
Total (for six wickets)	104
Albion C. C.	
Foy, b. Allen	22
Boyle, b. Carrier	6
Robinson, not out	52
Ashby, b. Coton	12
Pres, b. Coton	0
Ramsden, not out	20
Extras	7
Total (for four wickets)	108

Class, White, Scott, and Anderson did not bat.

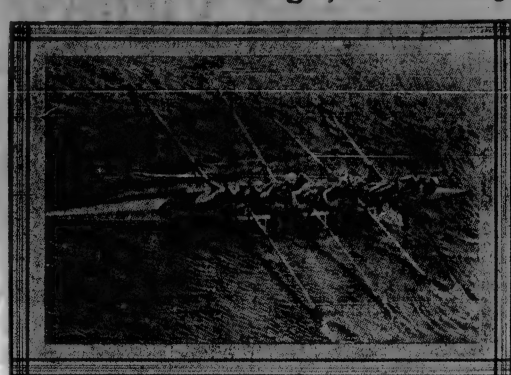
While Mr. Nicholson will be sadly missed by the Saanich club, confidence is felt that the club was left in good hands when Mr. Coton was elected captain. Mr. Coton is one of the keenest cricketers on the island.

Oak Bay C. C. vs. Albion C. C.

The Oak Bay Cricket Club and the Albions met at Beacon Hill yesterday. The scores follow:

Oak Bay C. C.	
W. F. Pilkington, b. Milne	2
F. G. Carr, b. Hudson	10
C. P. W. Schwengers, not out	8
H. Yoeman, b. Bonello	23
H. R. Orr, run out	2
G. C. Grant, b. Bonello	1
M. F. Hewitt, b. Hudson, b. Bonello	1
L. A. Gurney, c. Kirkham, b. E. N. Ismay	0
M. Coppinger, c. H. A. Ismay, b. Bonello	0
J. A. Greenhill, b. Bonello	1
C. C. Tunnard, c. Kirkham, b. Milne	1
Extras	4
Total	69
Bowling analysis:	
O. M. R. W.	
Milne	12 5 29 3
Hudson	10 5 10 1
Bonello	14 2 30 6
E. W. Ismay	8 4 6 1
Albion C. C.	
E. P. Ward, not out	44
H. A. Ismay, run out	5
L. R. Trimen, not out	5
Extras	5
Total (for one wicket)	73
Bowling analysis:	
O. M. R. W.	
Coppinger	9 3 25 0
Orr	4 1 15 0
Schwengers	4 0 20 0
Tunnard	1 0 7 0

Oarsmen Training for Henley



An unique view of the Toronto Argonauts, who are now engaged in busy preparation for this year's classic rowing event. They leave for England June 3.

Garrison vs. Albion

The Garrison C. C. played an Albion C. C. team at the Work Point grounds yesterday. Rain called a halt to the play before the game was over. The results:

Garrison C. C.	
Q.M.S. Askey, c. Meakin, b. Fletcher	43
Sgt. Stevens, c. Rutherford, b. Smith	8
Robertson, b. Smith	6
Gnr. Kelly, b. Spain	15
Corporal Gale, b. Foster	0
Sgt. Wyndham, c. Smith, b. Spain	0
M. G. Warder, not out	0
Ellis, c. Gregson, b. Spain	0
Sgt. Gillian, b. Spain	0
Gnr. Hyman, b. Fletcher	0
A. N. O'Hair, run out	0
Extras	0
Total	68
Bowling analysis:	
O. M. R. W.	
Fletcher	8 5 14 2
Smith	6 0 29 3
Mossley	2 0 4 0
Foster	5 1 23 1
Spain	7 0 15 4

Albion C. C.	
M. B. Lloyd, c. Kelly, b. Askey	11
C. M. Rutherford, not out	11
H. H. Pegler, c. Wyndham, b. Askey	8
W. Gregson, not out	4
Extras	4
Total	39
Bowling analysis:	
O. M. R. W.	
Askey	7 3 15 2
Kelly	4 0 8 0
Stevens	2 0 11 0

Farewell to O'Grady

The Albion and Saanich Cricket Clubs met in a match on the latter club's grounds yesterday afternoon, the affair being made the occasion of a formal farewell to Mr. T. Nicholson, late captain of the Saanich C.C., who is going on a year's holiday to the Old Country. The result of the match was Saanich, 104 for six wickets (declared); Albion, 108 for four wickets.

NORTHWEST LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES

Player	AB	R	H	Ave
Hunt, Tacoma	5	2	1	1.000
Brinkley, Vancouver	1	1	1	.500
Belford, Tacoma	1	1	1	.500
Grove, Tacoma	1	1	1	.500
Kippert, Vancouver	70	13	30	.429
Spokane	25	5	10	.400
Crump, Seattle	10	0	4	.400
McIvor, Seattle	13	3	5	.385
Isenhardt, Vancouver	28	6	14	.384
Meek, Victoria	28	8	14	.384
Spokane	25	5	10	.400
Lamb, Victoria	40	8	14	.350
Spokane	25	5	10	.400
Murray, Portland	35	6	13	.343
McCall, Spokane	30	5	10	.333
Kaufman, Tacoma	10	1	3	.300
Harris, Tacoma	3	1	1	.333
Belcher, Spokane	10	2	3	.300
Frick, Vancouver	10	13	23	.320
Shaw, Victoria	25	8	14	.320
Del, Seattle	16	1	5	.312
Wagner, Spokane	28	8	12	.308
Yule, Spokane	73	13	23	.296
Hawkins, Victoria	35	15	25	.294
Spokane	25	5	10	.400
Mahoney, Portland	78	13	23	.289
Killham, Seattle	74	13	21	.284
Keller, Tacoma	25	14	21	.284
Spokane	25	5	10	.400
Schaefer, Tacoma	25	8	13	.279
Johnson, Spokane	30	6	12	.275
Strall, Seattle	72	11	20	.274
Edman, Seattle	72	11	20	.274
Grindie, Tacoma	44	8	12	.273
Auer, Spokane	89	17	27	.270
Delmas, Victoria	78	12	21	.269
Spokane	25	5	10	.400
Speas, Portland	56	8	15	.268
Spokane	25	5	10	.400
Jackson, Seattle	78	14	20	.267
Spokane	25	5	10	.400
Lewis, Vancouver	24	8	13	.264
Shaw, Seattle	27	8	13	.264
Lynch, Victoria	77	10	20	.260
Spokane	25	5	10	.400
Hynes, Portland	8	1	2	.250
Naragon, Victoria	8	1	2	.250

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS TEAM IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 10.—A. B. Jones and Horace Rice, members, and T. W. Hicke, manager, of the Australian tennis team that will compete in the preliminaries for the Davis Cup next month, arrived in New York last night from Australia by way of California. They were met by S. N. Dost, captain of the team, and held a conference to arrange a plan for their stay while in the United States. The team probably will proceed Monday to Philadelphia for a week's play before going to Boston.

Louis Sever, the Austrian who escaped from the Provincial Central Prison Farm, has been recaptured by the immigration officer at the boundary. Sever is believed to be not exactly right.

SHOULD TAKE FIRST MATCH

Captain Foulkes Expresses Confidence That Canada Will Defeat South Africa—Is on Way to Old Country.

Captain Foulkes left yesterday for the Old Country, where he will compete in the Davis Cup tennis matches as a member of the Canadian team. Before leaving town Captain Foulkes said he was confident Canada would defeat her first opponent, South Africa.

Captain Foulkes will stop over at Toronto, where he will interview officials of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association on the matter of what share of the Canadian team's expenses the association will bear. Thence he goes to Montreal and sails for London May 20. He and the other members of the Canadian team will practice for three weeks at Wimbledon previous to the match with South Africa.

NEW YORK, May 10.—What will probably be the best tennis engagement preliminary to the Davis Cup matches will be staged, commencing next Monday, at the West Side Tennis Club, when Raymond D. Little and Harold K. Hackett will meet Theodore Roosevelt and Gustave Touchard on Turf Courts.

Pell and Touchard defeated the Hackett-Little combination of last Saturday, and the coming engagement between the quartette of crack players will be for final results.

It is probable that the test between the two pairs, who are recognized by tennis experts as the most likely candidates for the honor of representing the United States in the Davis Cup doubles, will extend over a period of three days.

BAYLEY IS HONORED BY VICTORIA SHINGLERS

Presentation Made to Canadian Lightweight Champion—Hope Expressed That He Will Win From Harrison

Joe Bayley, lightweight champion pugilist of Canada, was yesterday honored by his friends and fellow workers, the members of the Shinglers' Union of Victoria, the ceremony taking the form of a presentation.

Early in the evening Bayley was hailed into the midst of a gathering of the shinglers, who mysteriously guarded actions bespoke an undertaking of no mean importance. Being entirely in the dark as to the nature of the affair, Bayley was naturally much surprised when one of the older members of the union, with nervous suddenness, burst forth into an eloquent panegyric, of which Bayley was the subject.

The speaker hoped that Bayley would maintain the high reputation he had already gained in the ring and would come into the new arena as the champion of the world. Closing his speech with the expression on behalf of the union of an earnest hope that Bayley would be successful in his next contest with Ernie Barron, of Vancouver, the speaker presented a handsome traveling bag fitted with a magnificent toilet set and presented it to Bayley. The initials "J. E." are inscribed in gold on the bag.

Bayley was overwhelmed with pleasure at this demonstration of the esteem in which he is held, and could hardly find words to express his thanks. He hoped that he would always merit the friendship of such fine fellows as the shinglers.

WHAT CONSTITUTES DIVE IN JUMPING

What constitutes a high jump? What is a dive?

These are questions that have been asked hundreds of times by athletic followers all over the country, and since the Horine style has become famous there are many who have questioned it without a proper knowledge of the sport.

Up to last year it is doubtful whether any one would have criticized high jumping so harshly as has been the case since George Horine set a precedent and revolutionized the event with a style that is now world famous and legitimate in every particular.

Horine's style was criticized unjustly in the East before he had been seen in action. His jump is legitimate and not a dive. Jumpers the country over are now adopting the form that Horine employs.

The rule on high jumping is simple enough. Here it is:

"A fair jump is one that shall be made without the assistance of weights, diving, somersaults, or hand-springs of any kind."

The inclusion of the word "diving" has been the stumbling block of many, and it is on this little word that the trouble has arisen all over the country. What constitutes a dive?

James E. Sullivan states that with the form used by Horine and others it is impossible to dive. The rule on diving states that the head must be first over the stick. Mr. Sullivan has seen a dive and has disqualified men for so leaping, and he is willing to give a gold medal to the first man who can dive first over a bar set six feet or better—and it is quite possible he would donate a diamond medal to the man who could dive 6 feet 7 inches.

FRAGMENTS OF SPORT

LONDON, May 10.—The London racing season is now in full swing, and the increased patronage accorded the turf by King George is giving the sport greater popularity than ever before. The American contingent of owners, trainers and jockeys are achieving considerable success.

Thanny Maher, who has been the leading jockey for several years, still is recognized as the finest horseman on race tracks. He recently won four races in succession out of six on one day's card.

The police are now looking for the thief or thieves who entered the Bee clubhouse last night for the second time this week and carried off a quantity of balls, gloves and other material. A sharp lookout will be kept in the future to prevent other occurrences of this kind. Last night's entrance by these thieves proved not so costly as before, as the burglars only secured a few gloves, while on the other occasion they carried off a quantity of balls.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Globe Athletic Club is willing to give 70 per cent of the gross receipts of a good, fat cash purse for a finish contest between Frank Gotch and Stanislaus Zyzsko for the championship of the world.

The Globe organization would stage the match at one of the baseball parks: Riverview Motorrome or the Hawthorne race track on July 4 or Labor Day.

What change is this that has come over the fans? Foolish question No. 123456789. They are surging in delight over the Bee's three straight wins. Last week some of them—not all, just some—were peevishly asking what was the matter and why Victoria couldn't get a ball team.

Since last Sunday the Bee have won four out of six games, which ought to satisfy even such ardent rooters as "Bing 'em, ailing 'em."

CHICAGO, May 10.—Frank Klaus, the Pittsburgh middleweight, was a visitor at the local gymnasiums yesterday. The Smoky City brawler is anxious to secure a match with Jimmy Clabby or Eddie McGearty, the boxers who fought a ten-round draw at Denver, Col., on Friday night.

Today Victoria plays the Tigers at Tacoma, following which they go down to Portland for a week. This coming series should give them a fine chance to get headway up in their proposed comeback, which they have started very nicely, for the Coils are going far from well just now. This week, starting from tomorrow, also pits Seattle against Vancouver at Seattle, and Spokane against Tacoma at Tacoma. A week from tomorrow, "Victoria" comes back to town with Spokane.

Yesterday the Bee pitching staff was cut down to six men, Schulz being given his unconditional release. As Kautsk, Neil, Wilson and Narverson have all shown that they still can deliver, Manager Lynch looks for good work from them from now on. Nothing much is known of Hardin, as he hasn't had a chance to show, but Hunt is undoubtedly reliable and, summing up, the entire staff has the appearance of being 500 per cent stronger than it was a week ago. Or course it isn't, but at that time the Bee pitchers were in a awful slump.

Robert Thompson, principal of the Nelson public schools, whose certificate was recently suspended for six months after an investigation by Judge Lampman, has now resigned in consequence of ill health. He is succeeded by Edward F. Martin, of Bristol University.

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BOVRIL

STRENGTHENS CHILDREN

The valuable nourishment of beef concentrated in Bovril produces good red blood and builds up brain, bone and muscle. Use it in your soups and gravies.

BE NOT DECEIVED

All Stamped Eggs Are Not Cowichan Eggs BUT

COWICHAN EGGS

Are all stamped with the name of the Association and the number of the ranch from whence they come. Accept no others. These are guaranteed actually fresh laid and sanitary.

HAWARDEN PARK

T. NODA & CO.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS—HOMESITE DESIGNERS

We have a Staff of Expert Carpenters for Japanese Rustic Work—Summer Houses—Pergolas—Trellis, etc.

Clients given latest and most original ideas by Mr. Noda, who has recently returned from a visit to Japan

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR CEMENT AND CONCRETE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

1777 Rockland Avenue Phone L-3872 Victoria, B.C.

That cold, dull piece of meat,

those little pieces of potato and cabbage that didn't get finished up yesterday—don't, please don't, throw them away, and don't, please don't, serve them up as they are, or you'll feel you've had enough before you even start.

It's the Little Things That Count

In the home it's by the little things that the taste of the owner is judged. In no particular can good taste or the lack of it be so easily displayed as in the purchase of Electric Lighting Fixtures. Our large stock of artistic Electricoliers is so comprehensive as to make choice easy and our moderate prices are a real inducement to those who must practice economy.

ELECTRIC LIERS

ELECTRIC HEATERS AND TOASTERS

ELECTRIC LAMPS

EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUPS

Edwards' Desiccated Soup is a thick, nourishing soup in dry, granulated form. But although it is such a fine soup by itself, it is also a great asset in making soups, stews, and gravies. It is a great asset in making soups, stews, and gravies. It is a great asset in making soups, stews, and gravies.

5c. per packet.

Edwards' Desiccated Soups are made in three varieties: Beef, Chicken, and Vegetable. The Beef variety is a thick, nourishing soup prepared from the best of beef. The other two are equally nourishing and delicious.

Edwards' Desiccated Soups are sold in 5c. packets. Write for a sample packet free.

T. L. Boyden

612 CORMORANT ST. PHONE 916

NEXT THE FIRE HALL



The Naked Truth

"The truth appears so naked on my side that any purblind eye may find it out."

—Henry VI., Act II.

The self-evident truth which says, "Things which are equal to the same, are equal to one another," is so plain that no school child would deny it.

This simple truth is the foundation of the DAVIS "NOBLEMAN" CIGAR'S equality with high-grade imported brands. The

DAVIS "NOBLEMAN" CIGAR

(2 FOR 25¢)

Is the same in leaf and workmanship as high-priced imported goods. The duty on "NOBLEMAN" is less—that is why the price is half. "The truth appears so naked," and once you see it you will save 50 per cent.

"NOBLEMAN" size, 2-for-a-quarter. S. DAVIS & SONS, LTD., MONTREAL.
Branches at Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

"CONCHA FINA" size, 3 for 25c.

Victoria Theatre

Thursday and Friday, May 15 and 16

B. E. Lang Offers the Famous Juvenile Bostonians in
Kirke La Shelle and Julian Edwards'
New York Success

THE PRINCESS CHIC

("Equal to Robin Hood."—N. Y. Journal)

Prices 25c to \$1.00

Seats Ready Tuesday

New Spring Suits

For Children, Youths and Men

Soft Shirts (with and without collars), Neckwear, Braces and Hose.

Arthur Holmes

1314 Broad St., Duck Block

DISCOVERIES DO NOT JUSTIFY GOLD RUSH

Veteran Prospector of Atlin Territory Declares Latest Alleged Cause for Stampede Is Greatly Overestimated.

A letter which Gordon Grasset, one of the veteran prospectors of the Atlin country, has written to his friend and associate V. W. Smith, which letter was mailed from Atlin town about three weeks ago, might almost be classed an expert's report on the latest little flurry in placer mining discovery that has disturbed the monotonous serenity of frontier life in the North this past winter, giving as it does "the plain facts" as to the Silver Creek "strike." Mr. Grasset has only just returned from this mesa of the stampede, and, having investigated conditions for himself, has reached the conclusion that there have been no gold discoveries in the district to justify the recent rush, which it is shrewdly suspected was promoted chiefly by transportation and outfitting interests for reasons which, in a particularly dull season, are not difficult to conjecture.

"Now, regarding this 'strike,'" writes Mr. Grasset, "in the first place it has been greatly over-rated, which is, of course, not to be wondered at, as they all are to a certain extent. An Indian came out of the Silver Creek country last Fall with \$40 in coarse gold, which every man he met saw. This is every dollar that has come out of there so far—all that talk about Owen going to Skagway for supplies with \$1,500 in coarse gold was pure bunk. This Indian put Jim Mason (Skookum Jim) next to his find, and Mason went to Seattle after Carmack. They returned, and a bunch of their friends from Dawson and Seattle got wise in some way and started to follow them in. Mason and Carmack got away from them and neither one of them has been seen since. Mason pawned his ring in a roadhouse up the lake a short time ago for a meal and a bunk. I was talking to the man who has it and he showed me the ring.

840 Stamps

"That Indian with his \$40 started the stampede—likewise all the reports of a new El Dorado."

"At this stage of the game Silver Creek is staked from one end to the other, also Johnson, Trout, Judson and Moosehorn Creeks, which are the main streams in the vicinity of Silver Creek. There was a small stampede up the O'Donnell Creek last Fall, caused by a prospector finding \$500 in coarse gold in about three days. He brought it here and the gold commissioner took charge of it, and the property has been in litigation ever since. They say he staked over another man's claim. Just now O'Donnell Creek is staked up a long way.

"Old-timers around here don't believe in any extensive find, but think that the country is a good one to prospect. They are indignant over the false reports that have gone outside, causing a stampede that has only begun, because there will undoubtedly be a lot of people come in here shortly. Quite a number of claims have been turned over in the Silver Creek country during the last month or two, regardless of any showing at all. Prices run from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per group of three claims. The principal operators here are Byrnes, of Edlered, and Ruffner, a local man. About 200 men are prospecting around Silver Creek. There is a small settlement of tents there, but no stores, restaurants or anything like that, and at present there is no recorder. Consequently you have to make a 150-mile trip back to Atlin to record; also, the camp has the usual quota of toughs, and the Indians are getting rather nasty from all reports, but most of them are like a wolf-harmless on a full stomach.

Intends to Stake

"I intend to stake on some of the smaller streams around Silver Creek; the showing there should be as good

as any. Then I will return here and record and then try to get in a trip to O'Donnell and do some staking there. If I don't sell I will afterwards go out to the claims and do some prospecting and panning and see how they look on the surface. If they don't look good I shall have to go back South and get to work, having gained in experience if not in wealth. Had my clothes off last night for the first time in over a week, and woke up the other morning on the trail with six inches of snow on the blankets. However, it's all in the game and was to be expected.

"Traveling was had down Tagish Lake, and I was led to believe it was glare ice, hence the leaving of part of my load. Then there was a 15-mile portage to make between Tagish and Atlin Lakes, which was soft going. Atlin Lake was not bad, but pretty cold. I shot a few rabbits for the dogs, which they ate with great gusto; also saw caribou and moose tracks, but nothing tangible.

"The passenger rate on the W. P. & Y. is twenty cents a mile freight, six cents a pound. There is no opening in this country at present for any kind of business, although there might be later on, about July. Stages run between Caribou Crossing and here in the winter, and boats in the summer. The freight rate to Atlin from Caribou (W. P. & Y.) is about three cents a pound. I don't know what the passenger rate is—I mused. It's a 90-mile trip and there are two roadhouses—\$1 each and bunk \$1 a night.

"I should advise no one to come up here until they see how the camp is going to turn out. I wouldn't even advise a prospector to come in, as the country is full of seasoned prospectors now."

MIRACLES ARE CITED

Roman Catholics in Rome Attribute Trio to Joan of Arc Since Her Beatification

ROME, May 10.—The Congregation of Rites met recently to consider three miracles attributed by Roman Catholics to Joan of Arc since her beatification by the Pope in 1909.

In the degree of beatification three miracles were cited. The first concerned a nun who, "having suffered for three years from a cancer in the stomach, was on the point of death but, on imploring Joan of Arc, was instantly cured." The second concerned a man who "suffered from tuberculosis and ulcers in the legs and, praying to Joan of Arc, was cured the same day." The last concerned a nun who, "after suffering from cancer for ten years, was cured after praying for five days."

Shoots First Tiger

CALCUTTA, May 10.—The Indian newspapers are congratulating Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Labor M. P., who is now in this country, on having shot his first tiger which, it is asserted, was nine feet in length.

Crystal Theatre—Opening Monday, there is offered a big programme both in vaudeville and pictures. The Woods Musical Trio, consisting of two ladies and one man, have one of the biggest musical acts on the road. They not alone play a variety of instruments, but are artists on every one of them. This will prove a very popular drawing card. The other act is Kane and Langley, a man and woman, in a comedy German singing, talking and wooden shoe dancing. This act has also a big reputation, and you are assured of one of the best programmes this house has yet offered. In pictures the Vitaphone Company has a two-reel feature that surpasses anything ever turned out by that company, and that is saying a lot. "The Modern Prig" is the title and will hold you spellbound to the end. It is considered by critics who have seen it in Vancouver one of the best pictures ever shown on the screen. Another good drama is "The Woodman's Daughter" by the Selig Company; "How Fatty Made Good" is a scream from start to finish by the Vitaphone Company. This is one of the programmes that will be talked about, and you want to come early to see it. Pictures continuous from 1:30 to 11, and vaudeville, in the afternoon, from 3 to 4, and in the evening, from 7 to 11. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the vaudeville starts at 6:30. Take advantage of the early shows and matinees and avoid waiting.—Dald Ad.

RUN TRAMCAR FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT

Russians Have Profitable Business Until Municipal Inspector Tries to Interfere With Their Plans.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—A tramway car run on novel lines has lately been unearthed in this city. An inspector of the Municipal Tramway service noticed a very old-fashioned looking car plying for traffic in a little frequented quarter of the city. He at once boarded the car and proceeded to examine the tickets of the passengers. Observing that they bore numbers which could not possibly be current on the company's cars, he demanded an explanation of the conductor.

The latter thereupon stopped the car and told the passengers to get out, as it had broken down. As soon as they had left he and the driver at once bound and gagged the inspector and laid him on the floor inside the car. Then they drove to a lonely spot and decamped leaving the inspector to cool his heels till further notice. In due time the official was discovered and released and it was then found that the pair were running the car on their own account at a good profit and that they were not and never had been in the employ of the Municipal Tramways.

Victoria Theatre

MONDAY, MAY 12

LE COMTE AND FLESHER
Present the Capable Baritone

TOM ARNOLD

In
THE GORGEOUS MUSICAL SPECTACLE

"The Prince of Tonight"

Excellent Cast
Pony Ballet of Clever Dancers

50—PEOPLE—50

18 Song Hits—Augmented Orchestra

All the Girls are Dreams

Prices 50c to \$1.50

Curtain 8:30—Seats now on sale

Victoria Theatre

TUESDAY, MAY 13

The Henry B. Harris Estate Presents

ROSE STAHL

In Her Great Comedy Success

"Maggie Pepper"

Charles Klein's Department Store Romance

New York 6 months, Chicago 4 months, Boston 17 months, Philadelphia 8 weeks

Prices 50c to \$2.00

Curtain 8:30—Seats now on sale

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

May 21, 1913

At 8:15 prompt

GAUL'S "HOLY CITY"

To Be Given by the Choir of 45 Voices

Proceeds for enlargement of organ. Tickets can be had from any member of the choir.

50c—ADMISSION—50c

CRYSTAL THEATRE

Vaudeville and Picture Programme Monday and Tuesday

Woods Musical Trio: Kane and Langley, singing, talking and dancing; The Modern Prig, two-reel feature; The Woodman's Daughter, Selig drama; How Fatty Made Good, Vitaphone comedy.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday

"The Web," Vitaphone special feature; "The Portrait," a picture of a dream; "The Left Handed Man," a brilliant detective story; "The Cure," funny comedy; "A Rag Time Romance," farce comedy.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TUESDAY, MAY 13

The Henry B. Harris Estate Present

ROSE STAHL

In Her Great Comedy Success

"MAGGIE PEPPER"

By Charles Klein

Prices 50c to \$2.00

Seats on Sale May 10. Curtain 8:30.

PRINCESS THEATRE

Corner Blanchard and Yates Streets

THE WILLIAMS STOCK CO.

Week Commencing Monday, May 12

Romantic Drama

McCutcheon's

"Beverly of Graustark"

Prices—10c, 20c and 30c. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 10c and 20c.

Curtain 8:15 evenings; matinee, 2:45

Reserved seats on sale

DEAN & HISCOCKS

Corner Broad and Yates

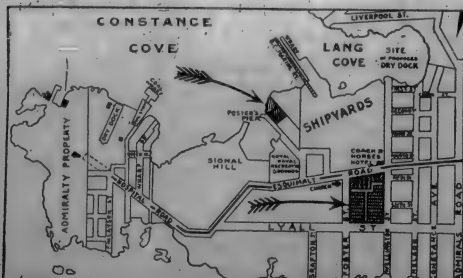
ESQUIMALT "Business Centre" Subdivision

(Activity)

NOW ON THE MARKET

A STATEMENT—We are now able to offer the public the cream of Esquimalt business property, directly opposite the Coach and Horses Hotel, the Shipyards and the Drydock Site, with large frontage on Esquimalt Road in city lots, cheap in price, and on very easy terms.

A REASON—This property has been keenly eyed by investors for years, but now, and only now, must the trustees offer the estate for sale. Clear title to every lot. Subdivided and for sale by the original owners for over fifty years.



ESQUIMALT

Tomorrow Will Be Our Busy Day

Our motors will leave regularly to show the property. We advise you to view it today, directly opposite the Coach and Horses Hotel. See the "Malet" for directions. Make your selection, first choice, second choice, third choice, in event of previous sale. Don't Be Too Late Again. Our office positively not open until 10 a.m. Monday. No reservations to anyone.

Size of Lots
96x139
38x124
76x110
30x124
30x192

TERMS:

1/4 Cash, Balance 6, 12, 18, 24 Months

1/3 Cash, Balance 1, 2, 3 Years

Would You Buy Douglas Street Property

(Between Fort and Pandora)

For \$100 Per Foot?

The Esquimalt "Business Centre" Subdivision (activity) has as bright a future, and if you will investigate facts, you will admit that this a very plausible comparison.

Esquimalt MUST grow and grow each year. Buy first in Esquimalt. Buy from the first title owners. SELL—NEVER, for as each day rolls by, many dollars are added to the value of your property.

PRICE LIST

Subject to raise without notice

Lots		Lots	
1, 2, 3 en bloc	\$14,000	15	\$1,150
4	2,300	18 and 19	2,750
5	2,300	20 and 21	2,750
7 and 8 together	7,000	22	1,150
9	1,300	23	1,150
10	1,150	24	1,150
11	1,150	25	1,150
12	1,150	26	1,150
13	1,150	27	1,150
14	1,150	28	1,150

A. D. Malet & Company

Fourth Floor, Central Building
Corner View and Broad Streets

AID WOULD BE NIL SAYS FRENCH GENERAL

Troops of France Would Not Be Aided to Any Extent by England Declares General de La Croix.

PARIS, May 10.—General de La Croix contributes an article to *The Temps* in which he deals with the statements recently made in an English newspaper to the effect that the assistance given indirectly to the French army by a British fleet would be an equivalent to an increase of the forces by 50,000 men and, secondly, that England should aid France at sea and Russia should aid her on land. General de La Croix points out that coast defence is entrusted to second line troops which could have no place on the Meuse or Moselle. The presence of the British fleet might prevent a few attempts at bombardment, but it would not increase the French troops on the eastern frontier by a single man or gun. Moreover, as long as the troops in Algeria, as long as the troops in the Mediterranean, might facilitate their voyage, but even then, without it, they would be brought back to France. The support of an English fleet in the Mediterranean might facilitate their voyage, but even then, without it, they would be brought back to France. The support of an English fleet in the Mediterranean might facilitate their voyage, but even then, without it, they would be brought back to France.

Consequently, says General de La Croix, in words which are endorsed by leading French statesmen of nearly every shade of opinion, "it is incorrect to state that the support of the British fleet will enable France to throw half a million more men on her eastern frontier at the beginning of a war. It will in no way modify the employment or distribution of her forces and England must realize that during this period, which is far the most important, the assistance that she will give France will consist exclusively of the effective aid of her army fighting in co-operation with the French troops on the Continent." As for the idea that England should aid France at sea, while Russia aids her on land, General de La Croix points out that this point of view is a misunderstanding of what is to be expected from an Entente or even an alliance between countries so distinct and distant as England, France and Russia. A strong and united nation like Germany can always exploit the temporary weakness of any one of her adversaries or that divergence of interests which must exist between them in certain matters. If the German element, cut off from the Mediterranean by the young Balkan nations, endeavors to press towards the North Sea to take its revenge, and abandons its advance towards the west, if it sets its hand more or less discreetly on the so-called Teutonic states of Belgium, Holland or Denmark, at once the balance of power in Europe, the command of the seas and the Triple Entente are in jeopardy.

Questions to Settle
General de La Croix considers that the English point of view should be that it is unwise at first to put the Triple Entente to too severe a test by throwing the principal burden of the actual fighting on Russia in a conflict the issue of which directly interests Great Britain. "Besides," he asks, "how could England entrust with any confidence the defence of her interests on land to any other arms than those of her own soldiers? How could she protect them if she only possesses the command of the sea?" It would be impossible for Great Britain to maintain her position in Europe at such a time by following the policy of least resistance and keeping up an army of the smallest size. It was not at Trafalgar, but at Waterloo, that she overthrew Napoleon. Today, in face of the German danger, the position of England is the same as it was in the time of Napoleon. "England must provide on the Meuse the support necessary for the French army to overcome the German superiority in numbers. If not, the destinies of Europe may well be settled in the west in a way that would not meet her views. A fleet and a territorial army, however numerous it may be, can set no obstacle in the way of the advance of Germany on the Continent. Only a good active army with a strength of fifteen or twenty divisions can guarantee to England, united with France, her victory in Europe, and thereby the maintenance of her position in the world."

Women in the Army
The scheme set on foot by Mme. Jans Dieulafoy to utilize the services of women in the army has been received with much favor by her own sex and the military authorities, and there is much talk of raising a small Corps d'Armee. Mme. Dieulafoy, who knows what war is from having taken part in that of 1870 in soldiers' uniform by her husband's side with the army of the Loire, explains her ideas thus.
There can be no question of compulsory service for women. There can be no question of arming them with rifles and sending them into the fighting line, nor do I propose that they should spend two or three years in the army offices and depots. My idea is simpler. Let me say that I do not propose to duplicate the Red Cross Service; the Union of the Women of France has, for the last thirty years, specialized in this department, and has proved of the greatest value to the Army Medical Service and hospitals. What we want is to be allowed to render similar service in other departments.
"I am aware that women cannot handle sacks of forage and wheat, for

stance, but why not employ them in time of peace and war as telegraphists, for instance? Is not the great part of office work in the hands of women typewriters working under commissaries of the reserve, follow their lectures, pass examinations and put what we learned into practice during the grand manoeuvres?"

From all parts of France Mme. Dieulafoy is receiving letters of encouragement from her sex.

To Visit Paris Early
It is reported that the King of Spain may pay his intended visit to Paris early in May. The Spanish ambassador, Senor Villa Trullas, who has lately been transferred to Paris from London, was received by the President of the Republic at Elisee with the customary ceremonial and presented his credentials. The new ambassador gave remarkably cordial expression on behalf of his Sovereign and Government, to the personal esteem entertained by King Alfonso for M. Poincaré. The President of the Republic said that the Government of the Republic attached the greatest value to the development of a friendship founded at once upon racial relationship, intellectual affinities and community of interests.

The French Government has been officially informed of the impending visit of several members of the Home Office Departmental Committee on celluloid dangers who are to inquire into the local regulations enforced in Paris, where the use of celluloid is considerable.

France has several general regulations governing the use of celluloid. Paris has a number of detailed regulations. In the case of cinematograph films further stringent restrictions may shortly be expected which may lead to the compulsory substitution of incombustible celluloid for celluloid substitutes for inflammable celluloid within a time limit of three or four years, regardless of any trade prejudices against the safer films or vested interests in the more dangerous products. Some of the French film specialists, apparently already realizing what the impending restrictions at home and abroad must be met by the introduction of safer films both in this country and neighboring ones to which they export, and they are reorganizing their plants accordingly.

TURKEY PAYS FOR ITS UNPREPAREDNESS

Enver Bey, With Eye Filled With Fire, Neither Disheartened nor Dismayed—Still Believes in Future.

KALIKRATI, Turkey, May 10.—The village of Kalikrati is pleasantly situated on the western shore of Lake Colmedje (the bazaar). It is the headquarters of General Khourchid Pasha and of the army corps which forms the left wing of the Chatalja army. Enver Bey, the famous young Turk leader, is here. He has changed little during the past two years. The sun of the Taurus Desert has tanned his handsome features a brick-brown color. The eyes are full of fire and this extraordinary man is just as full of energy and enthusiasm as when, mounted on a chair in front of a cafe in Salonika, he preached a holy war against Abdul the Tyrant.

Enver Bey was neither disheartened nor dismayed. There was no note of despair in his utterances. Turkey had paid the penalty of being weak and unprepared. She had drunk to the full the bitter cup of humiliation. So did France as a result of her war with Prussia, but a greater France arose upon the ashes of the destroyed Empire. What France and the French people accomplished Enver Bey is confident the Turks, in a lesser degree, can accomplish. The Turk as a soldier is endowed with a tenacity of purpose and an enduring patience that will overcome much.

Enver Bey is still a fervent believer in the future of Turkey in Europe, but it is upon her army she must rely if she would regain her feet. With peace will come the task of army reorganization and the setting of the military household in order.
The present war had been a terrible lesson for Turkey, and in Enver's opinion Turks would be fools indeed if they did not profit by it. Nominally chief-of-staff, Enver Bey is in reality commander at Kalikrati.
He has contrived to infuse some of his own energy and optimism into the army forming the Turkish left wing. It is no longer a secret that it was Enver in person who commanded the counter attack which drove the Bulgarians from the captured position near Lachanaki, with considerable loss to the forces of Czar Ferdinand.
"In the next battle," said Enver Bey to his interviewer, "come and join us and you will see how the Turkish soldier can fight."
Victorians who use the "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Utensils, please note these instructions. Ordinarily the free use of pure soap and hot water will keep these utensils in perfect condition. When necessary the outside surface should be cleaned with Bon Ami. The inner surface, being rough, should be cleaned with Old Dutch. If cleaner. If by neglect or by accident the vessel is covered with burned grease or becomes dark, it can easily be cleaned by using flour. (4) tablespoonfuls of oxalic acid crystals in a gallon of water and boiling for not more than five minutes (or allow this solution to remain cold in the vessel overnight), then before using wash carefully with clean hot water and soap. Do not scrape with a knife but use a wooden spoon; or Chinese fibre brush, costs five cents only. W. I. Gordon, agent, 144 Hastings Ave., Phone 1-1817, drop a postcard and will promptly call with samples.

FRENCHMAN DISCOVERS AN AEROPLANE SECRET

Invention of Automatic Stability Meets With Success—Generous Patriot Sends \$2,000 to Continue His Experiments.

PARIS, May 10.—The French aviator, M. Moreau, who has been conducting experiments near Melun, is credited with having discovered the secret of automatic stability for aeroplanes. His invention has caused a certain amount of excitement in aviation circles and a generous patriot has sent him a cheque for \$2,000 to continue his experiments.

M. Moreau, before he took to aviation, was a printer's workman and he has spent all his savings in perfecting his invention. The novelty in his design, as far as can be judged from what has been made public, consists in a suspended cage, that contains the seat of the pilot and room for passengers. It is described as a pendulum seat, and the way it is attached under the frame at a certain point between the propeller and the horizontal rudders influences the centre of gravity, which is maintained constantly at a fixed point by the movements of the pendulum seat. The lever, which are worked automatically as the pendulum seat swings, keep the wings and rudders constantly in the position required for maintaining the stability of the aeroplane.

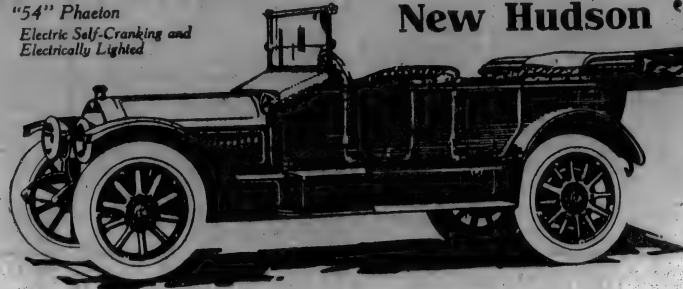
M. Moreau said that the idea of birds and came to the conclusion that the combined mechanism of a crow's wings and tail, for instance, worked automatically against the wind, and it was only a question of trying to discover the secret by judicious combinations. He made a model aeroplane with a surface of one yard, which confirmed his impressions as it sailed through the air almost without a propeller. He made a larger model and the same principles were successfully illustrated. He then constructed an aeroplane with a motor, and was able to fly over Melun without putting his hand to any one of the levers.

Disheartened With Invention
So satisfied was he with his success that he asked the military authorities to come and examine his invention. General Hirschauer sent an officer, Lieutenant Saulier, to examine with M. Moreau. He was entirely convinced him. Lieutenant Saulier said during the flight beside the pilot. The basket swung to and fro easily, while the pilot kept his arms folded and simply steered the machine by touching a lever with his foot. Lieutenant Saulier drew up a favorable report, but so far the military authorities have not taken advantage of the inventor's offer. This is perhaps due only to the usual slowness with which public administrations take up matters of this kind.
In these days, when even the most peaceable civilian is confronted every hour with some military problem affecting more or less closely the near future of his nation, it is interesting to read a rich collection of ideas of one of the greatest soldiers of all ages. The work is divided into three parts, "Precepts," "Wars" and "Men," and it is curious to note the evolution brought about by rich and sometimes bitter experience in the mind of Napoleon. Here are some of the most concrete and forcible expressions of opinion:
No Civil Liberty
"Without an army without strength and discipline, there can be no political independence or civil liberty. When a people is wholly armed and resolved to defend its liberty it is invincible. Only a national army can guarantee internal tranquillity and respect abroad. The force of arms is the principle bulwark of a state. It is time for youth to cease fearing the fatigues and dangers of war and for it to place itself in a position to compel respect for the mother-country. It is useless that country to be respected. All Frenchmen should regard the law of conscription as salutary and sacred if they do not wish their homes to be laid waste some day and the beautiful land of France given up as Austria and Hungary once were, to the ravages of barbarians. Every nation that loses sight of the importance of maintaining an active army always on foot, and entrusts itself to levies or militia, must share the fate of the Gauls without the least resistance. The glory of offering the least resistance. Turning to the art of war, we read: "This consists in exaggerating one's own forces and depreciating those of the enemy. It is the art of increasing one's own chances, of always having greater strength than the enemy, either in attack or defence. To act on a well-reasoned defensive or a bold and swift offensive—not to divide one's troops, to turn and outflank a wing without separating one's own army. The art of war is a simple art and lies altogether in execution."
Napoleon attached capital importance to the moral of an army and to the power of words aptly spoken.
Quiver With Impatience
"In war three-quarters of the battle is moral; the balance of actual strength is only the other fourth. When the French see your plume in the front you can do what you like with them. When I went down the ranks in the midst of the firing and cried, 'Unfurl the flag, France, by the time has come at last!' the gesture, by the act and the movement made the French soldier quiver with impatience and nothing then seemed impossible. The 22nd half-battalion would let themselves be killed for me because, after Lons-le-Saulnier, the 22nd was there. I was easy in mind."
"Always remember three things: manning forces, activity and firm resolution to perish with glory. These three great principles of military science have always caused fortune to smile upon all my operations. Death is nothing, but to live, beaten and without glory, is to die every day."

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of a hundred laymen. Put equal reliance in these 48 motor experts.

Their reputation is staked on the "54" HUDSON.

That is a sufficient guarantee for most buyers.

HUDSONS don't disappoint.

The "54" HUDSON has electric lights. It is electrically self-cranking. The famous Delco system, patented, is used. Every motor car luxury is included, speedometer, clock, top, curtains, rain-vision windshield, demountable rims, twelve-inch upholstery, etc. Equipped with a five-passenger Phaeton body at \$3400 F. O. B. Victoria.

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FEATURE EVENTS OF CELEBRATION

Programme for Victoria Day Festivities Complete—Committee Meets Thursday to Dispose of Details.

To complete the arrangements for the Victoria Day celebration a meeting of the committee of management has been announced for next Thursday evening. Then the entire programme, which is complete, will be reviewed in order that any details overlooked may be detected and attended to. Another important matter is the appointment of officials to assume personal charge of the different events.

School sports and the evening water carnival under the auspices of the B. C. Electric Railway Company are the two events down for Friday, May 23. On the day following the forenoon feature will be the horse and motor car parade, which starts at the corner of Yates and School Streets, proceeds along Yates, Douglas, Cormorant, Government and Superior Streets to Beacon Hill Park. At this point the judging will take place. In the afternoon will be the Gorge regatta and the gymkhana at the Willows, baseball matches, etc., while the finale will take the form of a grand carnival at night.

That there will be a large attendance at the tramway company's water carnival of Friday night on the waters of the Gorge is certain. This has become an annual event. It has been popular from its inception and it is understood that special efforts are to be made to make it better than ever. Fine prizes are to be offered for the best decorated and illuminated crafts, while the pyrotechnic display, mirrored by the placid waters of the Arm, will be unusually beautiful.

High-Class Entertainment
Those in charge are confident that the historic Victoria Day regatta will furnish a higher class entertainment than witnessed by a greater crowd than at any time in the past. The list of competitions prepared includes canoe and service boat races, Indian races, swimming contests and the always popular greasy pole. The representation of the Indian tribes of British Columbia, and more particularly of those of Vancouver Island, will be almost complete. Under the management of Chief Cooper, of the Songhees, all the native communities have been informed that it is the intention to hold the customary competitions here, and that they all will be welcomed. Most have entered canoes so that the Indian races, one of the most exciting of the May 24 sports, will be as interesting as ever. Special arrangements having been made with the city, the course will not be interfered with by the span which connects the Victoria and Esquimalt Waterworks system across the Arm. Thus, there is every reason to believe that the aquatic event will establish a new standard of excellence.

AT PEACE FOR HUNDRED YEARS

Continued From Page 1

The keynote of other addresses of the evening delivered by Lord Weardale, chairman of the English delegation; Sir Edward Walker, of Canada; Sir George H. Reid, of Australia, and Judge George Gray, of Delaware.

Lord Weardale paid a tribute to the eloquence of Mr. Bryan. He expressed gratitude at the continuance of peace between English-speaking peoples, adding to this country's neighbor across the northern border he remarked: "Peace has been established between the United States and Canada because fortifications do not exist there."

First Century of Peace
Sir Edmund Walker, speaking on behalf of Canada, dwelt on the peace and amity that exist, and expressed the conviction that the hundred years just passed will be referred to in the future as "The first century of peace between the United States and the British Empire." He continued: "We are coming, however, to a time in our life when we may have occasion to look anxiously across the Pacific and look anxiously across the Atlantic, not out of regard to ourselves so much as out of regard to the Mother Land, and it is a thing very well worth bearing in mind whether we believe that armaments are necessary to preserve peace or not. We have begun now for the first time the Canadian people, to give any serious thought to armaments, not so much in connection with ourselves as in connection with helping to defend the Mother Land and the Empire."

Referring to the fact that the United States is the greatest English-speaking nation of the world, Sir Edmund referred to the fact that while only 50 to 60 per cent of the people were of British descent, all spoke the English language.

"On the other hand," he said, "have with us between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 French Canadians, who, under the treaty we have made with them, are not obliged to learn our language, and to a large degree are not regarded as loyal subjects of Great Britain as any in the world. More than that, in the British Empire, in many parts, we have this curious fact, that while English is spoken to a very great degree, and while even in the remote tribes of India people who cannot speak each other's language use English as the medium with which they may communicate with each other, the majority of the people of the English Empire do not speak the English language. Still these subject people, who often represent the white man's burden of the British Empire to a great degree, will be among those who will join us in the celebration of this one hundred years of peace."

These two countries represent a quarter of the world's population, and in the quarter of the world's population we discover that there is the most strenuous kind of effort, whether people belong to peace societies or not, to observe peace within that great area."

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Denies Statements That Instructions to "Go Slow" Were Issued to Officials

The attention of the Department of Agriculture was called yesterday to a report in the press of some evidence given by a witness at Mission on May 8 before the Agricultural Commission to the effect that instructions had been issued to the Government officials to go slow in making the tests and enforcing the slaughter of the animals which resisted. Mr. W. E. Scott, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, at once authorized a flat denial of the statement that any such instructions had been given by the department. On the contrary, he remarked, the whole tenor of instructions issued to all the inspectors engaged in carrying on the tests had been all along to get along with the utmost speed in order that as soon as possible the public of the Province may be protected against the dangers of a milk supply from tuberculous cattle. In certain cases among pure-bred cattle the inspectors have power to allow animals that have reacted to be kept alive and not destroyed, but these must be strictly quarantined, from all other animals and no milk sold from them.

YACHTING EVENTS FOR THE CARNIVAL

Long-Distance Races From San Francisco to Victoria—Swimming Champions Will Give Exhibitions.

During the past week there have been many interesting developments in connection with the arrangements for the forthcoming Victoria Carnival Week. Many of the committees have met and their tentative programmes have been submitted to the executive for consideration. But, perhaps, the most important development of the week has been the decision to abandon the Sound yacht races and to substitute San Francisco for Seattle as one of the points of the long distance route.

The decision on the part of the yachting committee was arrived at after considering the fact that there is not always a reliable breeze on the Sound, and that it might be impossible to carry out the programme of events if the route was laid in these waters. On the other hand it is understood that there will be no difficulty about the breeze at sea, and the long distance races from San Francisco to Victoria will be looked forward to with intense interest.

Worthy prizes are being collected for those yachting events, and it is believed that before the carnival commences the committee will be in a position to offer awards almost if not quite in keeping with the beautiful Hathaway bowl and twelve cups, which goes to the winner motor speed race from Seattle to Victoria. In connection with this bowl it may be stated that it will be on view in Seattle, Portland and Tacoma on its way here from San Francisco as an inducement to the yachtsmen of these ports to put forth their best efforts. As it has already been stated the conditions of the bowl competition are that it must be won three times by one boat in order to become the exclusive possession of anyone, but each annual victor takes one of the twelve cups which accompany it, and at the same time have their names inscribed on the bowl.

Yachts Are Expected
It is expected that most of the yachts intending to compete will arrive here a few days before the carnival commences so that complete arrangements can be made in connection with the running of the numerous events. The programme also provides for several long distance motor boat races, but for this type of craft the course will lie between Victoria and Vancouver. Dallas road will presumably be transformed into something like a grandstand for the shorter races, which it is proposed to hold in the Straits beyond the outer harbor.

It is now more than evident that the aquatic element of the Carnival will be one of the most popular features, and in that connection it is pleasing to note that Mr. Rochford, the energetic secretary of the Victoria Yacht Club, has made the announcement that all visitors who are accredited members of boating and yachting clubs of other ports on the Coast will be made heartily welcome at the Cadboro Bay Club-house, where it is proposed to hold a gala day reception sometime during the week for their special benefit. In another department of aquatic sports, that of swimming, the Carnival promises great things. Mr. Pomfret, who has charge of the swimming programme, has arranged for the special appearance of a celebrated lady swimmer, holder of many diplomas and possessor of the Royal Life Saving Society medal, and also Mr. L. Pullard Leo, a former champion swimmer, and possessor of more than 500 medals.

Two thousand people witnessed the launching of the C. P. R.'s palatial lake steamer Neosookin at Nelson recently.

FIRST MAN STORY

IS ONLY A MYTH

Toronto Professor Discounts Present Beliefs and Would Discard Part of Bible—Arouses Church Members.

TORONTO, May 5.—Rev. Prof. George Jackson, of Victoria University, who is to leave Toronto on May 24 to assume his new duties at Didsbury College, Manchester, England, gave two notable addresses Saturday.

In the morning he preached the Victoria baccalaureate sermon at Convocation Hall, taking for the theme the old and orthodox text, "The Just Shall Live by Faith." In the afternoon he addressed the Men's Bible Class at Sherbourne Street Methodist Church in the role of the higher critic, and provoked the wonder and at times the indignation of his audience.

In his address Prof. Jackson referred to the first eleven chapters of Genesis as "antiquarian lumber," and added, "Why not throw them out?" One of the audience jumped up and remarked rather warmly: "If you were born again you'd believe the Bible from old to lid."

Discussion followed the address of the Professor and many there were who disagreed with the views of the noted divine.

Some of His Statements
Here are some of the things Dr. Jackson said during the course of his fifty-minute address:

"The first eleven chapters of Genesis are 'antiquarian lumber.' Why not throw them out?"

"As Abraham Lincoln said: You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

"We know nothing of the first man or of the origin of man."

"The first eleven chapters of Genesis have no scientific value. They have moral and spiritual worth."

"Sacred writers twisted, varnished and embellished old stories until poor earthly raiments became white and glistened, just as Shakespeare took the hemp of an old Italian yarn and with magic fingers wove it into a cloth of gold."

"These narratives (the first eleven chapters of Genesis) weren't written until millenniums had passed, and as there is no contemporary evidence of their authenticity, I cannot accept them as true."

"The first eleven chapters of Genesis are legendary."

"The creation and the flood narratives are reproductions of Jewish traditions."

"One chapter says Methuselah lived to be nine hundred and sixty-nine years old. Am I to believe that? Historical statements can only be accepted when there is historical evidence of their veracity."

"I do think Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph were real men, but I refuse to believe that they did and said precisely what the Bible says they did and said, though I have no doubt of the substantial accuracy of the narrative."

"Hundreds of years elapsed after the time these men were on earth and the time the story of their doings was written. It is absolutely impossible to have accuracy in that event."

"Between Abraham, who lived in 2,000 B.C., and our earliest records of Abraham, there was a period two hundred years longer than the period which separates us from the time of William the Conqueror. In the face of that, can we call Genesis history?"

"The history of the Jews is full of uncertainties. We're completely in the dark concerning them."

"I don't want to disturb anybody. The man I want to talk to is the man who is disturbed already."

"Whether we're orthodox or heretical matters little. It is what we are to Jesus and He to us that determines our standing in the Christian Church."

Everybody Stayed
Before proceeding with his address, Prof. Jackson said: "If what I say hurts you, take your hats and quietly withdraw; I shall not be offended."

Everybody stayed till the benediction. At the conclusion of his address, the Professor said he hoped no man would respect the first eleven chapters of Genesis less because of anything he had said.

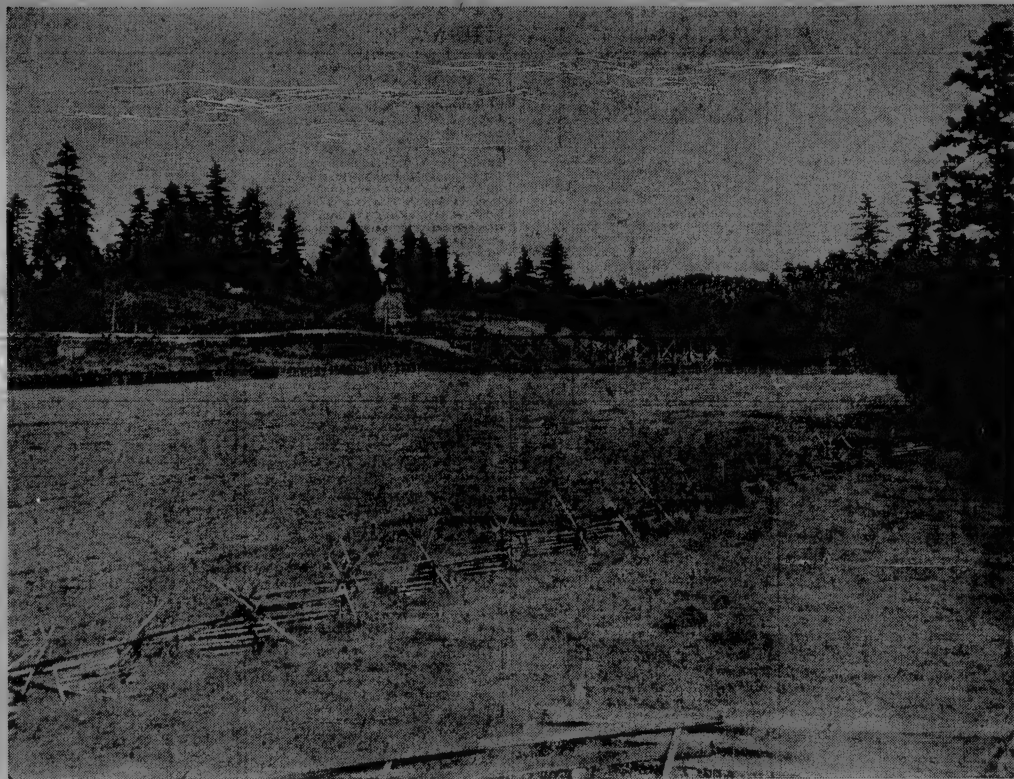
Replying to a question, many of which were raised by the audience, Rev. Mr. Jackson said there was no hint of a Trinity in the word "us" which appears in Genesis. The doctrine of a Trinity was essentially a New Testament doctrine. The plural in the Old Testament was due to unpurged polytheistic beliefs.

Questions were still being asked when the chairman announced that the meeting must close.

The subject will be resumed next Sunday as Prof. Jackson leaves on May 24 to assume his duties at Didsbury College, England.

Moses Cross Ireland, one of British Columbia's earliest pioneers, is dead at Bold Point, Valdez Arm.

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Makes Government's Position
Clear—General Feng
Angry.

PEKIN, May 10.—The National Opium Conference, convened by a private organization known as the International Reform Bureau, but attended by representatives of the governors of no fewer than twelve provinces, and by special deputies appointed by the President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministries of Law and Commerce and Industry, terminated on the 8th instant, after being in session daily for five days. The opium problem was discussed from every conceivable point of view, and the work of the conference was crystallized in a series of resolutions and appeals which are being sent out to stimulate the anti-opium campaign in the future.

It is worthy of note that the delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chao Chu-wu (a young barrister who received his education in England, and is a son of the famous Mr. Wu Ting-fang), definitely asserted that China claimed the absolute right to suppress the retail trade, when and how she deems fit. This pronouncement is in itself a revolutionary statement, as it has always been the contention of the British Government that the suppression of the retail trade in opium must be effected gradually, pari passu with the suppression of cultivation and smoking, and of the importation of Indian opium.

The 1911 Opium Agreement, a most unsatisfactory document, is extremely vague on this point. Under it China reserves the right of making laws "to regulate the retail trade in general." The Chinese view is that the word "regulate" gives their Government the power to enforce absolute prohibition; the British view is not based upon this, but upon the agreement, and principally upon circular instructions issued by the Waiwupu (Foreign Office) some weeks after the Agreement was signed, in which the provincial authorities were instructed that forbidding the cultivation and smoking of the retail trade could only be adopted when the cultivation and import of native opium in that particular province had ceased. Whether these instructions are to be regarded as an official interpretation of the Agreement is an open question.

Thanks for Sympathy
The National Opium Conference drafted and despatched a letter to the British Houses of Parliament, thanking the members for their sympathy with the anti-opium movement in the past, and appealing for further sympathy in the future.

It also issued an appeal to the world to assist China in ridding herself of the Indian opium stocks which are now accumulated in the Treaty Ports. The method by which it is proposed to accomplish this end is somewhat fantastic. Subscriptions are invited from all parts of the world for the purpose of purchasing, and publicly burning, as much as possible of these stocks. Even at cost price it would require a sum of at least \$10,000,000 to acquire all the Indian opium that has accumulated in China, and a bonfire upon such an enormous scale has never been attempted before, and is unlikely to prove practicable in this case. But the appeal may have a widespread moral effect. The British Government and nation can hardly view with equanimity a project to raise subscriptions solely for the purpose of publicly destroying Indian opium. British residents in China would not bear with the spectacle of the stigma attached to the public burning of even a small quantity of opium acquired in this manner. The Chinese Government is no longer seriously considering the project of taking over the Indian stocks and converting opium into a Government monopoly. So that the question of disposing of the Shanghai opium stocks appears to be as far from being solved as ever.

An Indignant General
General Baron Feng Kuo-chung distinguished himself during the revolution by recapturing Hanyang and committing the greater portion of the Hanyang to the flames. For these exploits he has never been forgiven by the extreme wing of the Southern republicans. He now holds the position of Tuhai (Military Governor) of Chihli Province, and his detractors are striving might and main to secure his downfall. The latest attempt was the publication in a Peking vernacular paper of a statement that he had memorialized President Yuan Shih-kai, urging him to proclaim himself Emperor of China. General Feng's ire was aroused by this libel, and he has instituted legal proceedings against the paper in question. But he has also published an indignant denial of the story, in which he bitterly protests against the attacks which have recently been made upon his character. Incidentally his refutation throws an interesting sidelight upon the difficulties under which certain provincial officials are laboring owing to the prevailing financial stringency. He compares his position as governor of Chihli to that of a man endeavoring to cook a meal in an empty kitchen or a fish seeking succor in a dried up pool. A slander of the kind which has provoked this retort is of course a grave matter in the juncture. Yuan's motives and ambitions are still regarded with grave suspicion in many parts of China, and a lie of this kind, if widely circulated, might do him incalculable harm.

The Sextuple Loan
The main topic of discussion in Peking continues to be the Sextuple Loan. Vague rumors have been in circulation for some days to the effect that negotiations for a substantial reorganization loan from an independent syndicate are about to mature in the complete discomfiture of the Sextuple Group.

Germany Awakes to Army Shortcomings
Debate in Reichstag Shows Unpopularity of Military Organization and Sad Ignorance of Its Needs.

BERLIN, May 10.—It has been a source of great annoyance to Germans to discover how great a number of the members of the French Chamber of Deputies have shown as much knowledge of military matters as if they were army officers or military experts. People here realize very well that this proves first that military service in France must have deeper impression on the brains of the private soldier than it does in Germany, and second that the interest in military matters must be much greater in France, where the army is more popular than in Germany, where it is hated. So strong has this impression become here already that when the Chancellor of the Empire made his great military speech he was forced to admit that Germans must count on a good, a very good French army.

The debate in the German Reichstag on the other side has shown first how unpopular are the army and the army officers with the people, and how far the latter are from realizing how great a role is necessary to alter this, and lastly how ignorant are the members of the simplest military matters.

have been received from various quarters, but so far none of them has materialized. The financial situation is becoming more serious day by day. The Legations here are kept busily employed in transmitting claims for overdue obligations to the Chinese Government, and there is as yet no prospect of any of these claims being met. Russia is understood to be urging the appointment of an international Commission to take complete charge of China's finances, but it is doubtful whether the other Powers will acquiesce in so dangerous a proposal.

THREE LONDON MYSTERIES

Authorities at Present Investigating One Case of Murder and Two of Disappearance

LONDON, May 10.—Three great mysteries are being investigated in this country at the present time, two by Scotland Yard and the other by lawyers. All are concerned with persons who disappeared. The cases are:

1. The mystery of a young German found shot in London. The strange movements in London of a man answering his description, the shadowing of him by another German and inquiries for him by a woman, make this mystery one of unusual interest.

2. The mystery of Amyas Briggs, a barrister of the Middle Temple, and nephew of Sir Ernest Polton, recorder of the city of London. Briggs has not been seen since April 19.

3. The mystery of W. R. Liddell, a bank manager at Somerset, who disappeared in 1893. On Wednesday, when the case came before the probate court, Justice Dean decided that further inquiries were necessary before Liddell's death could be presumed, and the lawyers in the case are searching widely for information that a "Miss Yingling" for an equally mysterious yacht, the Foresight, and for various persons mentioned in the case.

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Only One Member Exports
Only one member was able to meet the Minister of War on equal terms and prove how many are the serious shortcomings of the German army, which neither money nor a larger number of recruits will improve or make away with.

The eagerness with which the young men of France have flocked to the recruiting offices to serve as volunteers, even before the passing of the Government's three years' service bill into law, also has created a sensation in this country, where young men resort to all kinds of tricks, often even mutilating themselves, to escape military service, with its mean tortures of the men by non-commissioned and superior officers, and months of useless and degrading parade service.

On the other side it must be admitted that Dr. Mueller-Meininghaus, the only member of the Reichstag who spoke with real authority on army matters, did not spare the Minister of War when he told him such annoying truths as that an ideal army must have its roots in the masses of the people, and that never must its soldiers be made to perform menial service to officers, who thus escape the necessity of paying wages to regular servants or doing the work themselves.

Blow Struck Rome
But the thrust which struck home with more force than any of the others was this, that Germany would never have an ideal army as long as the Minister of War permitted men to remain in office who had been found guilty of the most atrocious abuses of private soldiers, and only sentenced the perpetrators to ridiculously mild penalties, which were often vacations rather than punishments. Germany, he said, could do nothing better than use France as a model, and one may imagine how deeply this insult was felt by the German army officers from the Minister of War to the youngest lieutenant.

Crased by Grief
BERLIN, May 9.—A forty-four year death in Berlin has ended with the death of "Harden Julie," who, crazed by grief, stood daily near the Brandenburg gate watching for her soldier lover, who never returned from the Franco-German war.

VATICAN PLEASUED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

Enables It to Dispense With
One Courtesy It Has Been
Obliged to Accept From
Italian Government.

ROME, May 10.—The Vatican is indulging in much rejoicing just at present, as a result of the recent opening and the official blessing by Cardinal Merry del Val, of its own electrical plant. The rejoicing did not come about so much by reason of the fact that this new addition to the Vatican will increase either the lighting or elevator facilities, but because it enables the Vatican to dispense with one of the enforced courtesies which it has been accepting from the Italian state for some little time past.

When Rome was taken from the Pope by the new Italian Government and the Pope closed himself up in the Vatican, all relations were supposed to cease between the papacy and the world, and prisoner and jailer, the Pope insisting he was the former and the Italian Government, being left to assume the latter. For a certain time the Vatican found it possible to get along without any help from Italy, supplying even the few millions of lire which the Government appropriated each year for the maintenance of the papal court, but which has never been accepted.

Lately, however, the Vatican found itself rather isolated, in many respects, and especially isolated from being able to take advantage of many of the latest conveniences and comforts of modern progress. A stiff effort, however, was made by the prelates and dignitaries to worry along on the same basis on which the Vatican had been conducted a century ago, and this was kept up until the incoming of Cardinal Merry del Val.

Merry del Val Takes Action
The latter had been educated in England and had become accustomed to doing business with the help of telephones, the telegraph, typewriters, electric lights and elevators to undertake on the old basis the secretarialship of a state that rules over more people than any temporal power could manage. Therefore, the protests of the old regime, he at once opened negotiations with the supposedly hostile power of the Italian Government without aid the latter most willingly acceded to the Vatican connections with Rome's electric light plant, telephone and telegraph system, and even issued life passes for all of the cardinals on the state railways.

While the extension of these courtesies on the part of the Italian Government and the acceptance of them by the Vatican did not in any way disturb the peaceful relations that have always existed between the prisoner and the jailer, nevertheless it was always considered a thorn in the side of the Pope by many of the adherents of the Vatican, and they awaited long and patiently the coming of the opportunity to reassert, even in the matter of electric lights, the independence of the Vatican over the Quirinal.

This opportunity came last year when the Italian Government completed its new mint. Previously it had made forcible use of the old papal mint which really lay within the original Vatican walls, and on the side of which, for 59 years, two guards of the famous Italian "bersagliers" always patrolled while two members of the equally famous Swiss guard corps of the Vatican kept jealous eyes from the plant.

Light Plant Installed
The moment the Italian Government relinquished its forcible claim on the institution, Pope Pius arranged for its purchase through the Bank of Italy and it once again passed back not only into the possession of the Vatican, but its site was again reincorporated within the Vatican walls. Since then, with the same alacrity and with the same spirit of modern progress with which he installed elevators in Saint Peter's and the Vatican, Cardinal Merry del Val has been busy installing an electric light plant, and hereafter the lights and elevators of the Vatican will have no connection with the plant of the "enemy" without its walls.

Incidentally, the taking over of the mint by the Vatican has settled another vexed question between the Quirinal and the Vatican. For the Italian Government, during the time that it made forcible use of the mint, to permit its employees and its guards to enter the latter it was necessary to make use of a little strip of land which, while it lay outside of the Vatican walls, has always been claimed by the latter. The title to this little piece of ground, embracing possibly 100 square yards, was therefore contested in the courts. The courts, however, owing possibly to the needs of the Italian Government, found it convenient not to hasten the decision.

The thing dragged along uneventfully and finally one bright day, the late Pope Leo XIII., disgusted with the delay and the claims of the Italian Government, ordered his coachman to drive him outside the Vatican walls and to make a little tour of the 100 square yards. The coachman did so, and immediately the world was startled by the cry that Pope Leo had broken the papal tradition of forty years and had left the Vatican.

Pope Leo, however, promptly replied that he had done nothing of the kind, as he had been on Vatican ground every moment of the time. Francesco Crispi, who was then Prime Minister of Italy, at once got on his ear, and to show that the ground really belonged to the Italian Government, ordered that it be entirely paved. Naturally Pope Leo protested.

Then Crispi became angrier, and for a while it looked as though the small tract of land might be the field for a bloody battle between the Swiss guards of the Vatican and the sharpshooters and artillery of Italy. The affair blew over, however, without actual hostilities, and with the understanding of the Pope, of Prince Regent X., the latter was

Advance Showing — of — Holiday Apparel

Do you realize that May 24 is only two weeks off? All the official arrangements have been made and the programme is in the hands of the printers. Only a little while now and you'll know all about the doings there will be.

How about yourself? Of course, you'll be wanting to enjoy the holiday to the full, and you can't do it unless you are dressed for the occasion.

Let us fix up a "programme" for YOU in Furnishings and Suit, with one of our new Panamas or Straws. The balance of our Summer lines is here now, so you'll have a wide range for selection.

For Holiday Occasions

Flannel Trousers

You'll need a pair for tennis, boating, outing—numberless occasions when comfort is the first consideration. We have them in white and also a very smart line of soft pearl grey, to wear with belt, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.

Furnishings

New lines of Negligee Shirts are just here, with soft double cuff and collar to match, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$3.00.

With these collars the ideal neckwear is a Silk Knitted Washable Tie, that makes up in a tight, close-fitting knot. Many shades, all fast colors, 75c.

Summer Styles in Headwear

Will be the vogue on the 24th—sooner if conditions are favorable, as they should be.

New shapes in Panamas are here in wide variety, also the latest blocks in Straw Hats in fine splits and sennits. Get yours now, while you can make a selection from a full showing.

Panamas up to \$20.00 from as low as \$5.00.
Fine Splits and Sennits Straws, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00.

"You'll
Like
Our
Clothes"
—Rgd.

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

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Government
Street,
South
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\$5,000 REWARD



Will be paid to anyone who will give information which will lead to the apprehension of the man who can throw any real or merited discredit on the splendid offer which a fortunate opportunity enables us to place before Victoria Investors.

Our Mr. J. Porter has just returned from Medicine Hat, the great natural gas city, and besides his enthusiasm about the growth and prosperity of this wonderful Commercial and Manufacturing Centre, he has also brought complete details of the Subdivision in Dunmore, for which we have been appointed sole agents. On Friday, the first day after his return, we sold 15 lots among our clients, without one line of advertising.

Dunmore is the Railway Centre for Medicine Hat, and our property is half a mile from the C. P. R. Main Track. Just one thing has kept Dunmore from its rightful position—the lack of water. While Mr. Porter was actually there and just after this property had been purchased, an unlimited supply of pure water was discovered.

Immediately property doubled in value—BUT OUR ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE—and our Victoria friends may reap the benefit. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that never before has the small investor in Victoria been offered such an opportunity.

Facts Worth Consideration

Medicine Hat property already sold by two Victoria agents has trebled in value during the last six months.

There are 75 Factories and Mills in Medicine Hat.

There are three one-million-dollar Factories now under construction.

Medicine Hat, with a population of over 12,000, really is an industrial centre NOW. The wonderful supply of natural gas ensures its unrivalled position.

Gas is 5c per 1,000 cubic feet. This is equal to Coal at 7c per ton delivered on the grate irons.

These are some reasons why Medicine Hat must hold a pre-eminent position as a manufacturing centre, and why you should invest NOW.

**\$100
Per Lot
\$25 Cash
\$10 Monthly**

**\$100
Per Lot
\$25 Cash
\$10 Monthly**

Phone
2837

DOMINION REALTY

644 and 650
Yates St.

PROVES GODMOTHER TO HOMESEEEKERS

Matron of Edmonton Immigration Hall Remembered With Presents From Pioneer Residents of Alberta.

EDMONTON, Alta., May 10.—Mrs. Marie Wiltse, matron at the Edmonton Immigration Hall, who has been a mother to tens of thousands of homeseekers from all parts of the world since May 5, 1898, when she received the appointment from the Dominion Government, was remembered with presents by pioneer residents of the capital of Alberta and settlers at the fifteenth anniversary of her connection with the institution. She has served under two Governments and three immigration agents, and her work has always been highly satisfactory. Her husband is a prosperous farmer at Millet, Alta., where the couple will pass the evening of their lives in years to come.

Mrs. Wiltse came to Edmonton from Eastern Canada, where she taught school before her marriage, two years after the Klondike rush. The immigration hall, then located in Strathcona, on the south side of the Saskatchewan River, was inadequate to accommodate all the prospective settlers, and among others were seventy-five Galicians, who found shelter in a big tent. During a storm she brought the women and children into the permanent building, in the face of protests from the English-speaking immigrants, and gave up her bed and stove for their use. Later the protesters publicly thanked her for her efforts in behalf of the Galicians and the latter could not do enough for their champion.

Invited to Take Charge

The local immigration officer sought Mrs. Wiltse's assistance the following day, and when the old Columbia Hotel was secured as an immigration hall, Mrs. Wiltse was invited to take charge. However, the Federal Government declined to finance the hall until it was shown to be a success. The rest of the establishment for the first two months was paid by the local storekeepers. At the end of that period the Government took over the hall, and Mrs. Wiltse has remained an inmate ever since, and during fifteen years has not been away from the hall at night.

Mrs. Wiltse has been a mother to thousands of immigrants who have come to Edmonton, and many of those who are now prosperous residents of the city are now prosperous residents of the city and the tributary district remember with gratitude her kindness. She has many letters from all parts of the world from relatives of men and women and children she had under her care after their arrival in Edmonton.

Though she has only a smattering of the foreign tongue, picked up during her work as matron, Mrs. Wiltse has never failed in coping with the many difficult situations which arise in an immigration hall where all nationalities are being mixed perhaps for the first time. She can tell many pathetic stories of hardships bravely borne by new settlers, and she has also many stories of happiness and prosperity won in this new land by those who came here as strangers, not knowing a word of the English language.

"Mother," the one word which all nationalities understand, has been applied to Mrs. Wiltse by men and women of almost every race of the civilized world.

How She Gained Success

Mrs. Wiltse ascribes her success to the fact that she has treated her charges as real mother handles her children. There are no favorites. There never were. The work at the immigration hall falls to the lot of the newcomers themselves. And sometimes there are arrivals who know nothing of work, but they are required to do their share side by side with the peasant. Sometimes they balk, but the matron is firm, explaining that while every immigrant has equal rights with his fellows, he is expected to do his part. She makes it clear that the immigration hall is not an asylum for the shiftless but that it is a clearing house for the earnest and ambitious. Usually, before the newcomer who has thus received his first lesson in citizenship, leaves for his field of endeavor, he expresses his appreciation of Mrs. Wiltse's efforts.

Other stories are humorous. "At one time while Mrs. Wiltse was assisted for a few weeks by her granddaughter, a woman staying in the hall asked that the young woman be directed to clean the boots of the new arrival and her three children. All kinds of requests are made by the immigrants and some of them do not seem to realize that they are not in a first-class hotel. One man who was asked to bring a basket of coal from the bin was astonished at the request; but when Mrs. Wiltse thanked him and started for the coal house he apologized and busied himself the rest of the evening. He sends a present to Mrs. Wiltse once a year, also a letter in which he always refers to her as 'democratic rule.'

Several babies have been born in the immigration hall and to them Mrs. Wiltse is godmother. There have been only two deaths—both young children who were sick when they arrived with their parents. The hall has never had to be closed owing to infection. Constant care and watchfulness on the part of the matron has brought about this state of affairs.

"We know neither race nor creed here," Mrs. Wiltse said. "It matters not if they are poor or well-to-do. All are welcome and the same treatment is accorded to all. I love them all. I am glad to be helpful and I shall carry on the work as long as my strength and health will permit."

See Many Changes

"I have seen many changes in Edmonton and the surrounding country since 1898. A city of more than 62,000 has sprung from a fur trading village which, when I came here, was not even served by a railroad. Today it has three transcontinental lines and is the capital of a Province larger in area

than the State of Texas. Millions of dollars of foreign capital have been poured into the city for various purposes and hundreds of thousands of acres of land have been developed and settled. It has all been so rapid that it hardly seems true. It is more like a dream.

"The Indian trails were used by freighters when my husband and I arrived in Edmonton; today we have paved streets and boulevards, electric cars, light and power, water works and other public utilities, all owned and operated by the city. Then, too, we have the single tax. The transformation has been swift and substantial; probably the most remarkable of this age of big things."

During her residence in Edmonton Mrs. Wiltse has seen the bald prairie converted into bonanza wheat ranches and in turn developed as commercial farms. Cows, pigs, sheep, chickens and other fowl, are now supplying millions of dollars' worth of meat, butter, cheese, milk, eggs and poultry, and the introduction of vegetable and fruit growing is adding materially to the prosperity of the country. Women have assisted their husbands, brothers and fathers in making money on the farms. "We are receiving the right kind of women, also sturdy men," she says, "and they can be depended upon to continue the big work now under way."

IRELAND'S POPULATION PLACED AT 4,390,219

General Report Issued Contains Interesting Figures—Pauper Returns Show a Big Decrease in Number.

DUBLIN, May 10.—The general report on the census of Ireland has been issued. The population of Ireland, according to a census taken in April, 1911, was 4,390,219 (2,192,048 males and 2,198,171 females), as compared with 4,458,775 in 1901, a decrease of 1.15 per cent. The Province of Leinster, with a population of 1,182,944, shows an increase of 0.215. For the other Provinces the populations are as follows: the decrease being given parenthetically: Munster, 1,035,495 (40,693); Ulster, 1,581,696 (1,180); Connaught, 610,984 (38,948). One Province only—Leinster—shows an increase of 8 per cent. In Ulster there was a decrease of 1 per cent. In Munster a decrease of 3.3 per cent, and in Connaught a decrease of 5.6 per cent. of the total number of families in the country—the average number of persons being 4.7—178 occupy part of one room only; 58,260 families, or 64 per cent of the total occupied one room; 194,123, or 31.5 per cent, occupied two rooms and 228,588, or 25.1 per cent, occupied three rooms. In 9,668 cases one-roomed tenements were occupied by five, six or seven persons; and in 1,987 cases the occupants of a single room exceeded seven in number, there being 29 cases of a dozen or more persons occupying one room. 95 cases of 11 occupants, of a single room and 230 cases of 10 occupants of one room.

Irish Speaking Persons

The number of Irish speaking persons was 582,445, or 13.3 per cent of the total population. Of these 15,273 could speak Irish only and 565,573 could speak Irish and English. In 1901 the number who spoke Irish was only 20,968 and the number who spoke both languages was 620,159. Centennarians are diminishing. There were in 1901 no fewer than 497. In 1911 there were only 214. The latter figure, however, includes one person of 114, while four are returned as 113 and upwards, one of 111 and five of 110.

The number of natives of Ireland who left the country during the last decennial period with the intention of permanently settling elsewhere amounted to 245,153—171,875 males and 173,284 females. During the previous decade the number was 430,993—200,125 males and 230,868 females. The total number from 1851, when the collection of the returns was commenced, to March 31, 1911, was 4,121,552—2,178,296 males and 2,013,256 females. The counties showing the highest percentages of exodus during the past twenty years are Kerry, Mayo, Galway, Cork, Clare, Roscommon, Sligo, Leitrim, Cavan, and Longford. The pauper returns show a big decrease. In 1901 there were 101,297 in receipt of poor law relief, while in 1911 the number was 77,184. The marriages registered during the ten years number 227,828, while in the same period there were 1,923,211 births. The deaths during the decennial numbered 764,811, an average annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000.

Table of Religions

A table of religions shows that 3,242,570 are Roman Catholics, 576,511 are Protestant Episcopalians, 440,585 are Presbyterians, and 62,582 are Methodists while 65,862 belong to other denominations.

The emigration statistics for Ireland for last year show that 15,675 males and 14,124 females left the country, all except 456 being natives of Ireland, and the emigration rate being 6.7 per 1,000 of the population. Since the enumeration of Irish emigrants began on May 1, 1881, 4,247,360 Irish people have emigrated, 2,207,627 of the emigrants being males. Roughly, two-thirds of last year's emigrants were between 16 and 25 years of age, and one-quarter were between 25 and 35 years of age. Nearly 70 per cent of the emigrants went to the United States.

The Pride of the Island Lodge of the Sons of England will hold a social and dance in the A. O. F. Hall, Broad Street, Tuesday, May 13, commencing at 8 p. m. All friends invited. Tickets 50c. Ladies' refreshments. All members take notice—Owing to the social lodge will open at 7:30 p. m.

Builders and Contractors—See us for Corrugated Iron. We have the largest stock, and the best prices in the city. Pacific Sheet Metal Works, 1009 Yates St. Phone 1712.

TWENTY MEN SAVED FROM TERROR OF SEA

Submarine Sinks and Hours Elapse Before Crew Is Raised to Surface—Record, However, Is Constituted.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—The results of the inquiry into the remarkable experiences of the Russian submarine Minoga (Lamprey) are partially available, but several matters of great technical interest remain to be cleared up. The Minoga is one of the submarine flotilla stationed at Libau. On Saturday, two weeks ago, she was out for exercise in the neighborhood of the Lightship of Libau with her full crew of nineteen men, under the command of Lieutenant Gerasov and, as usual, a tender was present during manoeuvres. The Minoga, which was apparently proceeding either well on the surface or just awash, was suddenly observed by those on the tender to take a plunge in somewhat abnormal fashion, throwing her stern well into the air. For some time it was not supposed any accident had happened and the return of the submarine to the surface was expected, but the appearance of the emergency buoy gave the alarm. These buoys not only serve precisely to locate the whereabouts of a sunken submarine, but are fitted with telephonic apparatus enabling the crew to communicate with the upper air. The moment the tender learned by these means what had happened she steamed off to the lightship, which telegraphed the news of the disaster to the dockyard headquarters at Libau.

Message Was Delayed

The accident happened at three o'clock in the afternoon and owing to it would seem, to the dispersal of the men on a Saturday the message was not acted on for several hours, and it was not until nine at night that the salvage vessels reached the spot. The weather conditions remained happily favorable and divers having had the lifting chains the Minoga was successfully brought to the surface by midnight, having been nine hours at the bottom of the sea. When the after hatch was opened three men staggered out, barely able to crawl. Fifteen of the crew and the captain were got out unconscious from the after part of the vessel. There remained only the coxswain, who was in the conning tower amidsthip. It was necessary to raise the submarine well out of the water to get at the conning tower, and this took another three hours' work, but the coxswain, when released after twelve hours' confinement, was in the best condition of any of the crew. Thus the whole command of twenty men was saved and the submarine recovered after lying at the bottom of the sea helpless. This constitutes a record for submarine work. It is due chiefly to the fact that the depth of water at the spot where the accident happened was only seven fathoms and also largely to the facilities for salvage work afforded by the emergency buoy. No time was lost in sweeping to discover the whereabouts of the sunken vessel, and it may be surmised that the means of communication by telephone with the surface helped not a little while they retained consciousness to keep up the hearts of the poor fellows doomed apparently to a horrible death.

Defective Ventilator

The cause of the accident has been ascertained to have been a defective ventilator. Before exercising these ventilators, which are indispensable to the proper action of the accumulators which provide the motive energy of submarines, the crew must have been on the inside. A ventilator in the forward part of the vessel was either defective or had not been properly screwed home. The latter might happen owing to the presence of some foreign body, a cleaning rag for instance, which would suffice to prevent a proper watertight closing of the ventilator, while leaving the man who had charge of it under the impression that he had duly screwed it home. Whatever the inquiry may show to have been the immediate cause of the defect it is known that the accident happened by water leaking in through this forward ventilator until the delicate trim of the submarine was affected and she plunged head foremost to the bottom. Water continued to enter until the air within the vessel was so far compressed as to resist the entrance of any more at a pressure of seven fathoms' depth.

On this air the crew of twenty survived, the captain and fifteen men in the body of the vessel suffering also from the fumes of chlorine gas given off by accumulators. The three men who crawled out unaided by the after hatch, and the coxswain, who after being confined in the conning tower three hours longer than any of his mates was yet the least affected, were apparently out of the reach of the chlorine gas fumes, and the latter, in addition, appears to have had more and better air to breathe. All have now recovered from the effects of their terrible experience.

Rescue Great Credit

The rescue reflects great credit on the Libau authorities, the only hitch being in the valuable hours lost between the receipt of the lightship's telegraphic message and the getting away of the salvage ships. The usefulness of the emergency buoy, which is also employed in the French marine service, is amply demonstrated by the Minoga accident. But the success of the rescue, after all, depended mainly on the "natural" factors of the case; the favorable weather conditions, and, above all, the fact that the accident took place in comparatively shallow waters. Had the depth been twice or thrice the seven fathoms of the Minoga—and submarine exercises at greater depths—the balance between the pressure of the water and the compressibility of the air contained in the vessel would have been against the probability of survival for any of the crew.



Gentlemen's Toupees

Made to Order
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Combing Made Up

We Carry a Fine Line of
SWITCHES, PUFFS, CURLS AND
PIN CURLS

Madame Zon's Hungarian Beauty Face Cream

Which removes black heads, pimples and wrinkles, also bleaches and refines the skin. No powder need be used. We also have a fine line of Mary Garden perfumes and creams. French powders and rouges.

HAIR REMOVED FROM FACE AND ARMS

Our Depilatory is the most effective.

Our BEAUTY PARLOR guarantees first-class work. Special facial and scalp treatment, manicuring and shampooing.

THE PARIS MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Is closing out a fine line of Pattern Hats at reduced prices.

The Paris Millinery and Hair Shop

725 YATES ST., VICTORIA
Phone 1145
Mrs. J. Cook Mrs. R. Walton

A Summer Paradise

THE "WHITE HOUSE"
On Fulford Harbor
Rooms, tents, hot baths, dainty meals,
boating, bathing, fishing,
picnics.
Write Managers.

A. H. MAYNARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK HOUSE

715 Pandora Street
Will be open until 9 p.m. on
Fridays, and close at 1 p.m.
Saturdays

LINENS AND SILKS

Arrived from the Orient large assortment of Chinese and Japanese silk goods of every description, such as grass linen and silk hose, etc. Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Prices reasonable.

QUONG MAN FENG & CO.,
1715 Government Street

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THE QUALITY STORE

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A man may be ever so well dressed, but if he wears a cheap, faded hat, he fails to LOOK well dressed. We are at present well prepared to put on the finishing touch and give you that genteel and well groomed look. A good hat costs very little more than the other kind. We are agents for the best American and English makes.

Stylish Soft Hats

Mallory and Imperial, new shades	\$3.50
Stetson, \$4.00 and	\$5.00
Scott, \$5.00 and	\$6.00
Christy	\$3.00

Straw Hats

Absolutely correct designs, faultless in quality and finish, \$1.50 to \$5.00

Fancy Silk Jaeger Wool and Taffeta Shirts, \$4.50
Silk Hosiery, pure dyed thread silk, 50c and... 75c
Lounge Shirts, a superior line, \$1.50 to... \$3.00
Pajamas, wool, silk, and taffeta, \$2.00 to... \$10.00
Automobile Dust Coats, \$3.00 to... \$12.00

T. B. Cuthbertson & Co., Ltd.

KERMIS

Grand Spectacular Event!

AT THE

Arena Skating Rink

May 22-23

National Dances—Ballet Dances—Tableaux

AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCES

The Event of the Season!

Full Details and Programme Later

IN EXPLANATION OF WIRELESS CONTRACT

Merits of the Universal Radio System Are Described by an Expert—Some Wonderful Results Achieved.

(Written for The Colonist.)

The present Government has again shown its broadminded and businesslike methods in handling the affairs of the country by making a contract with the Universal Radio System, Limited, to provide an efficient wireless system across the Atlantic which would also be a break in the "all red" service of the world.

The Universal Radio System, Limited, is operating the Poulsen system for generating the high frequency alternating current necessary for wireless work. Although the general public has not heard very much about this wonderfully efficient method of obtaining suitable electric currents, the present company has been quietly organizing and equipping stations in various parts of the world. So successful has been the operation in commercial service of the Poulsen system that many engineers have copied as close as possible the method and apparatus by which the electric currents are obtained.

As early as 1888 an electrical engineer named Hertz, investigated the reason that an arc lamp, under certain conditions could be made to give off, or transmit musical notes. He was followed later by Professor Duddell who was granted a patent in England, in 1900. Professor Duddell carried out a great number of experiments, transmitting music, speech and other sounds along a wire circuit using the arc to reproduce the sound waves. Duddell also carried out a number of experiments in 1901, but Prof. Duddell's work was so broad that this phenomenon has been known as the "Duddell singing arc."

Has Alternating Current.

Valdemor Poulsen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, while working out his theory on "wireless apparatus" discovered that if the "singing arc" was enclosed in a hydrogen vapor that it could be used for the generation of high frequency alternating current, suitable for wireless telegraphy. By this discovery a system that would be economical, simple, cheap to install and which would allow the receiving station to tune out interference was obtained.

The first stations were built and operated in Denmark until a distance of 100 miles was covered, successfully, then work was commenced to enable operation over longer distances to a point on the English Coast, approximately 700 miles from Lingby, Denmark. This experimental work was so successful that a large company was formed to use the system on a commercial basis; this has been done without the blare of advertising or stock selling and today they are on the Pacific Coast, from San Juan Island (Coches Harbor) to the other side of San Francisco and across the Pacific to Honolulu. Poulsen-equipped stations working night and day, noiselessly and free from interference from static or other stations. The message comes in strong and clear, enabling the operators to use typewriters continuously in the receiving of messages, as is done over the land lines in the telegraph department of The Colonist tonight.

Over Long Distances.

The Poulsen system has operated over long distances night and day, the latest record for daylight work being from a station in the United States to a station in Denmark, a distance of 3,600 miles. The amount of power being necessary to transmit commercial business with this system being less than 100 h. p. against 750 h. p. which it is claimed is necessary to do business across the Atlantic ocean by other companies.

The statement has been made that a wireless service has already been established to work across the Atlantic, without success, also that the wireless systems were liable to interference from atmospheric changes.

The reason that the wireless systems operating previously were unsuccessful, is that they were not generating an efficient electric current for the purpose, a current of high intensity being generated, then being allowed to fizzle away to practically nothing, a long time space intervening; then another change being generated, it fizzling away as did its predecessor, this being kept up as long as the messages are being transmitted.

In the Poulsen system a continuous and steady current is being generated all the time, thus allowing the station to be operated efficiently.

Efficiency of Method.

To illustrate the efficiency of the Poulsen method. It would take a long time, and be much harder, to saw a cord of wood by making the first stroke of the saw twelve inches long, the second stroke eleven inches long, decreasing each stroke one inch until the stroke was one inch long, then resting, say for half a minute, then starting to saw again with the twelve-inch stroke, decreasing the stroke as before, then, if we used a nine-inch stroke and kept it at it. And as the latter method of sawing the wood is the more efficient, so is the "Poulsen" method more efficient than the much advertised older systems. This is exactly the way the Poulsen method and the Poulsen Company succeed in crossing long distances with a small amount of power.

With regard to interference from atmospheric troubles, a system using the Poulsen method has been shown to work more satisfactorily than either the cable or the land lines which are very often "held up" for long periods on this account.

In speed tests the Poulsen system has been one of the few wireless systems to show that messages could be sent at a high rate of speed with perfect accuracy and equal to any land line of cable.

In the event of the business offered,

becoming enormous through the cheapness and efficiency of the service now being introduced by the Postmaster-General of Canada the Poulsen method is not limited to the ordinary workings of the land lines or cables, but can transmit business at the rate of 500 words a minute being free from land line troubles. One of the methods for high speed receiving being the reception on a sensitized paper the variations of a beam of light, which is caused to vary by the incoming message, the whole process of feeding the sensitized paper, receiving the message, then turning the paper strip being absolutely automatic.

Delicate Parts Eliminated.

A method of receiving by ear is also used by the Poulsen system. This method was invented by Pedersen, a co-worker with Poulsen. This method does away with all delicate parts liable to get out of order and is capable of adjustment on sea tilts, paper the variations of a beam of light, which is caused to vary by the incoming message, the whole process of feeding the sensitized paper, receiving the message, then turning the paper strip being absolutely automatic.

Canada was one of the first countries in the world to have an experimental Poulsen equipment, for when an effort was being made to organize a company to operate this system, a Canadian engineer designed, built and operated a complete equipment in the city of Montreal during the Fall of 1908, but due to the failures of the organizers to carry the scheme through the work was stopped after several very successful trials had been carried out.

Canada has again shown her "Go ahead" spirit, by the Postmaster-General bringing to successful conclusion a contract that will prove of vital importance to the British Empire. The Postmaster-General has also shown that he has protected Canada's interests by demanding 10,000 pounds deposit as a guarantee, although in future years people will wonder why, instead, the money was not given a substantial subsidy.

One of the great points that has enabled the Universal Radio System, Limited, to operate successfully, their many stations, is that they employ only first-class telegraphers, with years of experience drawn from the various land line services and then, educated to the proper use of the Poulsen system.

CANNIBALS BELIEVE IN IMMORTALITY OF SOUL

Author Gives His Account of Twenty-Three Years in Africa—Never Say Man Is Dead.

LONDON, May 10.—At Bechstein Hall this week Mr. Alan Crawford, F.R.G.S., author of "Killing the Black," gave an account of his "Twenty-three years in Central Africa—without a break." Rarely has a missionary record been related in such fashion. His descriptions had the Kipling touch and his appreciation of the cannibals reminded one of Stevenson at Samoa. One ghastly story wanted but a touch or two to suggest the realism of Dumas.

One of Mr. Crawford's happiest pictures was his description of going to school with the natives in their circumstances, verminous huts. For ten days they refused to have anything to do with him until at length they took him to their hearts and gave him a great hug. Then with notebook and pencil he began to learn, first of all by "washing out his stupid, stilted English," how to "think black." "You get to the back of the black man's brain, and then you find what a terror he is." Long after Homer had written his immortal lines a "felly thing called grammar" was discovered and these natives, what did they know about grammar? Yet they had verbs with thirty-two tenses—love, subtle, sinuous verbs, and nouns with nineteen genders. The poetry of the native was wonderful and Mr. Crawford gave an example of the felicitous and expressive language used by his native boy.

None Really Die

"Now," continued Mr. Crawford when he had reached this stage of his talk, "let us get down to bed-rock. All these cannibals have a burning belief in the immortality of the soul. They say that the dead do not really die and they describe the body as the cottage of the soul. They beat London. You say, so-and-so has departed. The native says he is alive. He never says a man is dead. Now then, we will go one forward. The native when questioned replies, 'Why do I know there is a God? Why do I know where my goats have taken themselves, but by the prints in the ground left by their feet? Even the devil doctor had his God song before he attempted his cures and referred to the fact that 'Up in heaven yonder there is a traveling doctor passing through the lands with healing.' Commenting on this belief in God among the cannibals, Mr. Crawford quoted the words, 'He has not left Himself without a witness.'

Natives Defend Beliefs

The natives defend their cannibalism with the remark, "If you eat man you are doubly man." If, continued Mr. Crawford, he described to them the great loss of life in the Balkans, they would reply, "Oh, venomous hate of the white men, who kill and eat each other what he kills." Back of it all, he wanted to say, however, that they were very kindly. Truth was stranger than fiction and he quoted from his diary cases of suicide because of human sorrow—a father because he had lost his child and a daughter because of the death of her mother. "There's a tenderness and throbs in those wilds," he exclaimed. The ordinary traveler might describe the old women as hags, but he called them "dear old ladies" and "charming old dowagers with polish and grace."

"I puff my old country when I am out there," explained Mr. Crawford, but he reminded his hearers of a native proverb, "To better off is not to be better."

LETTER IS SENT TO MISS BINNIE-CLARK

Secretary of the Development League Has Something to Say About Conditions on Vancouver Island.

The following letter which is self-explanatory has just been forwarded to its destination:

Victoria, B. C., May 9.
Miss Georgina Binnie-Clark,
Care Canadian Gazette,
London, England.

Dear Madam—I am enclosing a copy of an editorial appearing in The Victoria Daily Colonist of May 8. The copy of The Canadian Gazette containing a synopsis of your lecture did not contain any such statements as are credited to you in The Queen. The date of the Queen mentioned in the editorial was April 19, 1913.

Will you kindly let me know what was said in your lecture concerning the amount of capital needed by a woman coming to Vancouver Island to take up farm work?

As a matter of fact, she should have had some experience, at least \$4,000. Five acres of land would cost her, say two or three miles from one of the smaller towns on Vancouver Island, from \$1,000 to \$1,500. A house would cost her from \$300 to \$1,000. Outbuildings, fencing, a well, agricultural implements, stock, food, a wagon, fuel, poultry, furniture, dishes, etc., would cost her not less than \$800 to \$1,000 in addition, and she ought to have at the lowest possible estimate \$500 surplus to live on until she could begin to market her crops.

If she took up poultry raising or the growing of berries, and had a good knowledge and experience of the work, she could safely begin on \$3,000. A woman would be absolutely helpless, in my opinion, with only \$500, even if she had the land fully paid for, if she intended to take up farming. A man can put up a rough shack and generally speaking get on with more pioneer hardships than a woman. I realize, of course, that you may have been misquoted. Cleared land cannot be bought anywhere near a market for less than \$200 an acre, and it usually runs from \$250 an acre upwards, mostly upwards. Cheaper land is generally found in the long run, as land-clearing is expensive work, and not a woman's work at all.

Prairie Province conditions do not obtain here. We have the superb climate on the southern part of Vancouver Island—good roads, good schools, good society, but the generally good land, cleared anywhere near the railways or markets.

Be sure to emphasize this in all you say about Vancouver Island. Further north on the Island, particularly on the West Coast, we get the heavy winter rainfall, and conditions are too much on the frontier plane for anyone save men with experience of such conditions, and women to match. These West Coast settlements are going steadily ahead, but they are still hampered greatly by lack of transportation to the markets.

Impress upon everyone of your hearers that a woman must have at least from three to four thousand dollars to begin on Vancouver Island. Together with experience, I calculate that if inexperienced, her experience will cost her from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars.

I cannot imagine anything more pitiful than the plight of a woman, or a man either, for that matter landing on Vancouver Island with \$500 to begin any branch of farming whatever.

Kindly let me know at your very earliest convenience what was said at your lecture, and will you also please correct statements if you were accurately reported in The Queen.

Need I hardly add that you are at perfect liberty to publish this letter in the Canadian Gazette or elsewhere.

Nowhere, near the larger towns of Vancouver Island, particularly Victoria, can land be bought for less than from three to five thousand dollars an acre.

Estimates of money to be made and saved on Vancouver Island in any calling should always be based on the experience and adaptability of the individual. No general rule will apply. Farmers, and, that season, that trade and profits fluctuate. To lay down positively the proposition that a certain sum is attainable in a certain time by any calling is to invade the realm of the unknowable, and to borrow for the amusement of the present the uncertain dreams of the future.

Faithfully yours,

BERNARD McGAFFEY,
Secretary Vancouver Island Development League.

Moving Pictures in Italy

ROME, May 10.—The Government has introduced a bill in Parliament providing for Government supervision of moving picture shows and a tax on foreign and domestic films.

German Strike Called Off

BEUTHEN, Germany, May 10.—The strike of 60,000 coal miners in this district which began on April 21, has been called off by the men's trade union owing to the hopelessness of attaining success.

Mr. King Manuel's Wedding

SIGMARINGEN, Germany, May 10.—The marriage of King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Augustina Victoria, daughter of Prince Wilhelm of Hohenzollern, is to take place next September.

Florence Nightingale Chapter.—The Florence Nightingale Chapter will meet at the Alexandra Club on Monday afternoon to make final arrangements for the Old English Fair.

British Columbia last year contributed \$5,000,000 to the gold supply of Canada.

Why should any other cereal be called "just as good" as

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Because Kellogg's is known to be the best and most nutritious cereal on the market—

Because the sale of Kellogg's Corn Flakes is enormous as trade returns will show—

Because another large modern factory, the best and most sanitary in Canada had to be built to take care of our constantly increasing trade—

Because the imitator, knowing these facts and having few selling arguments for his own product thinks to create a market for it by comparing it to Kellogg's:

But---the flavor and the sustaining qualities of Kellogg's Corn Flakes cannot be counterfeited. Sold in big packages at 10c. Look for the signature.

BUY YOUR BUILDING MATERIALS WHERE YOU CAN SAVE MONEY

Our big 1913 catalog (free), shows thousands of the most wonderful bargains ever offered in the history of the building business. It will show you how to save money on Lumber, Sash, Doors, Hardware, paints and all building materials. We sell to you direct at factory prices.

PAINTS Do not get out of our hands. We have the best of all. We sell to you direct at factory prices. We sell to you direct at factory prices. We sell to you direct at factory prices.	DOORS Thousands of styles and sizes in stock for prompt delivery. We sell to you direct at factory prices. We sell to you direct at factory prices. We sell to you direct at factory prices.	LUMBER Buy your lumber from the best grading. Don't buy from small yards that will lumber that has been graded 3 or 4 times. Cuts in all first grade and first quality. We sell to you direct at factory prices. We sell to you direct at factory prices. We sell to you direct at factory prices.
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PEMBERTON & SON

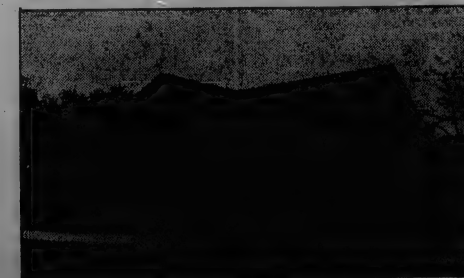
Corner of Fort and Broad Streets



This beautiful, 8-roomed place is heated throughout with hot water. Cement floor basement, stationary tubs, toilet, etc., in basement. Two fireplaces, paneled walls, beam ceilings, built-in buffet, hardwood floors; balcony or sleeping porch from rear bedrooms. The lot is 50x130 to a lane. No rock. The street will be finished this year. The site is within five minutes' walk of a splendid beach and two minutes from cars.

Price, \$10,000

Terms to suit



This new, 6-roomed cottage is modern to the last detail. The photo does not begin to do it justice. The interior is second to none of its size in the city. Built-in buffets, paneled walls. Granite fireplace, Dutch kitchen, balcony, etc. Unobstructed view of sea, and within half a block of beach in Oak Bay.

Price, \$8,500

Any reasonable terms

THE
TOP-NOTCH
OF SCOTCH
is
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky

By Jove! What a hit! What rapid scoring! Yes, it is like "King George IV," which scores a decided "hit" everywhere it goes because of its "top notch" qualities—great age—fine bouquet—rounded mellowness—and perfect purity. Try it—you'll give it a long "innings."

TOP-NOTCH
HIT!

Direct from New York

Ladies' Newest Handbags, \$4.50 to 50c

C.C. Russell

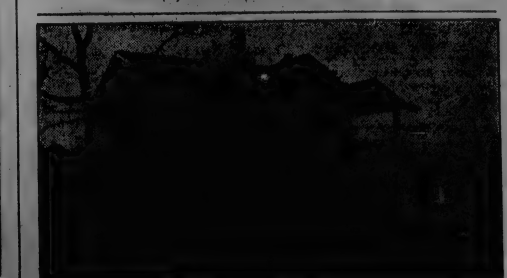
Millinery & Dry Goods Importer. 1704 Douglas St.



This new, 7-roomed bungalow will be completed next week. It is modern and complete like the others, but in addition it reveals new features in the interior work. This is particularly true of the bedrooms, where dressers are built in. It would require very little furniture for this house. Beautiful lot, three blocks from cars in Oak Bay.

Price, \$6,300

\$1,000 cash, balance to suit



This pretty 6-roomed cottage has just been completed. Two fireplaces, buffet, beam ceilings, paneled walls, platerails, Dutch kitchen. House is piped for furnace; cement floor basement, stationary tubs, etc. The lot is free from rock and three minutes of cars. It is close to some of the finest houses on Belmont Street.

Price, \$5,500

\$1,000 cash, balance to suit

Give Proper Care to the Hair and You Will Never Need a Wig

HERPICIDE

The man who wears a toupee does not like it but has the courage of his convictions. Nature never intended that the top of the head should be left entirely without protection. A bald head is very susceptible to contraction of colds and neuritis. Wearing an artificial top piece counteracts this tendency and, aside from the improvement in the personal appearance, is amply justified.

How much better it would have been had the man, now chronically bald and wearing a toupee, but resented in earlier life the approaching danger, and devoted a little regular attention to his hair, which would have saved it.

There is a remedy which will absolutely prevent baldness. Loss of hair in nine cases out of ten is unnecessary, being due to dandruff and the germ that causes it. This germ must be destroyed and the ac-

cumulations of dandruff checked. Then the hair will not fall out, but instead will grow naturally and luxuriantly.

Newbro's Herpicide is the remedy, regular applications of which produce the most gratifying results. It has long been known as the "original remedy that kills the dandruff germ" and is absolutely dependable.

Newbro's Herpicide in 50c and \$1.00 sizes is sold by all dealers who guarantee it to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Herpicide applications may always be obtained at the better barber shops and hair dressing parlors.

Anyone desiring to try Newbro's Herpicide before purchasing a large bottle will receive a nice sample and booklet by sending 10c in postage or silver to The Herpicide Co., Dept. B., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Brown, Special Agent.

? HAWARDEN PARK ?



"48-Six" Seven-Passenger Touring—\$5700

THE LAST STEP

THE average is commonplace. Carrying every detail of the Peerless to its highest possible development has produced the Peerless New Models. They represent the taking of the last step to the limit of human knowledge and skill as applied to motor car construction.

Three Sizes

In safety, comfort and beauty the "38-Six," "48-Six" and "60-Six" are identical—the cars of matured details. Long stroke, silent, vibrationless motors provide economy in fuel, efficiency in power and flexibility in control.

PEERLESS CHARACTERISTICS: Heat treatment of every vital steel part; irreversible steering gear electric starting and lighting perfect weight balance; internal flexibility; safety, comfort, beauty.

Vancouver Island Motor Company, Limited
937 View Street Phone 3840

Dealers also in Peerless Trucks

GARDEN TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Our Store is well known for its Garden Tools. We always carry full lines of the following in all reputable makes:



Wheelbarrows

Rakes

Garden Hose

Lawn Mowers

Spray Pumps Lawn Trimmers

Sprinklers Grass Shears, Etc.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co. Ltd.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Store Phone 59

544-546 Yates Street

Office Phone 2043

THAMES EMBANKMENT CLEARED OF TRAMPS

No Man or Woman Without Shelter—The Ticket System Under Supervision Decreases Supply of Derelicts.

LONDON, May 10.—Without any flare of trumpets, or even mention in the newspapers, one of the features of London life which for years has been a byword and reproach to the British metropolis has been done away with. The Augean stables have been cleaned; a fastening place of disease and poverty removed.

The Thames Embankment is no longer what it used to be. In the modest words of John Burns, President of the Local Government Board: "It is no longer the showplace of London's poverty."

The transformation of the Embankment is only a symbol of what has been accomplished for the alleviation of the distress of the great city. Poverty, of course, still exists, but, as Mr. Burns put it:

"Now, nobody sleeps out of doors, and distress is 50 per cent less than in previous years."

Adopt New Method

Mr. Burns directed that the figures of his department be given showing the new methods in dealing with paupers, and particularly the clearing up of the Embankment, where the sidewalk benches are celebrated in story, song, poem, and drama as the sleeping quarters, Summers and Winters, of what Mr. Burns calls "London's casuals."

The improvement began with the change in the Poor Law effected on April 1 last year, but the plan to diminish the "irreducible minimum of poverty," known as casuals, began in October, when Mr. Burns submitted a plan to Scotland Yard for obtaining police co-operation. The scheme also drove an entire class from the Embankment—"Foolish people who thought they saw a chance to do good," and after-dinner slumming parties from the hotels nearby, who even showered gold on the poor unfortunates.

The plan is for the police now to form a link between the "casuals" and the Local Government Board, which controls all the work for sheltering vagrants in the metropolitan area. Underneath the Embankment pier at Waterloo Bridge there is a little frame building which is the office or clearing house for a representative of Scotland Yard, who is there nightly.

Caring for the "Casuals"

Constables from Vauxhall, Marylebone Road, Park Lane and Blackfriars Bridge are all supplied with tickets and instructed to show vagrants to the clearing house with their tickets in hand. The officer there has telephone connection with all casual wards, and also with the charity shelters conducted by the Salvation Army, the Church Army, and the Morning Post, with a large chart before him showing the bed accommodations in each place. He questions each "casual," male and female, judges on their condition, and writes an order on the ticket when they are to go.

If a person has work prospects on the following day he sends him or her to a charity shelter where a bed and breakfast are given. If the "casual" be a derelict he sends him to a ward where he gets accommodation for two nights and must work in the day intervening according to his strength. If the "casual" returns for a ticket twice in a month, the third time he must remain four days in the ward, which is the nearest approach to prison regulations.

COMING EVENTS

Moose Dance—The Loyal Order of Moose will hold their regular dance on Tuesday evening, May 13.

Daughters of Scotland—The Daughters of Scotland will hold their fourth anniversary dance on Friday next at Foresters' Hall.

Anniversary Services—The anniversary services of the Centennial Methodist Sunday School will be held in the Centennial Church today.

L.O.L. Meeting—L.O.L. 1510 will hold their regular meeting on Monday, May 12, at the Foresters' Hall. A large class of candidates will be initiated.

Special Meeting—A special meeting of the Equilateral Chapter of the B. O. D. E. will be held at the residence of Mrs. Mathews on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Will Parade Friday—No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment, will parade on Friday at the Drill Hall. It is especially important that the corps be as well represented as possible.

Ladies' Auxiliary Meeting—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will meet at the home of Mrs. S. G. Clemence, 1151 Macleure Street on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Ladies' Auxiliary—The regular meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the St. Andrew's and Caledonia Society will be held Monday, May 13, at 8 o'clock in Foresters' Hall.

Automobile Association—The usual monthly meeting of the association will be held on Thursday, May 15, 1913, at 8 p.m. in the secretary's office, 317 Central Building, Victoria, B.C.

Ladies of the Maccabees—The regular meeting of Queen Alexandra, Hive, No. 11, will be held in the A.O.F. Hall at 7:30 Wednesday. At 8:30 the Hive will be at home to members and friends.

Gonsales Chapter—All members of the Gonsales Chapter, I. O. B. E. are requested to meet at Mrs. Arthur Robertson's house, Pemberton Road, on Tuesday afternoon, May 13, at 2:30 to make roses for the kermis.

Vocalists to Assist—The following vocalists will assist Mr. G. Jennings Burnett at his organ recital to be given next Tuesday evening at St. Barnabas Church: Mrs. G. J. Burnett, Mr. H. McKenzie and Mr. R. Morrison.

Native Sons Meeting—The regular monthly meeting of the Native Sons will be held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the W. of P. Hall, North Park Street. On the occasion of business meeting, 9 o'clock an informal dance will be held.

Men's Society—The next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held at 8 p.m. Wednesday, May 14, at the Cathedral schoolrooms. The Hon. E. Harrison will speak on "Personal Experience of British Columbia in Past Days."

Holy City—On Wednesday evening, May 21, the choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church will render Gail's cantata, "The Holy City." This was given last October with great success, and is being repeated by special request.

Debate Scheduled—Resolved, that collective ownership of property would be detrimental to the best development of character among the people. This subject will be debated on at the regular meeting of the Young People's Union of Emmanuel Baptist Church tomorrow evening. For the resolution will be Messrs. Bignell and Boyer. The negative will be taken by G. Sivers and C. Ellers. Mr. F. Andrews will act as judge.

RAILWAY STATION AT FORT GEORGE

Continued From Page 1

citizens of Fort George. By the decision rendered today they have been completely successful.

In the proceedings at Ottawa there was an imposing array of counsel. The railway company was represented by W. H. Blyss, K.C., A. Frisop, H. H. Harnard, W. D. Hogg, K.C., and R. B. Bennett, K.C. The applicants were represented by R. A. Pringle, K.C., Olive Pringle and George Henderson, K.C.

The contest that has been ended by the decision has been going on for practically the last four years. At that time George J. Hammond, of Vancouver, obtained from the original stakeholders of the land the property that is now the Fort George townsite. Before the Crown grants were issued for this the Grand Trunk Pacific lodged a protest at Victoria and claimed that the railway company needed the land for a station and a possible division point. The land department at Victoria upheld the original stakeholders.

Indian Reserve Purchase

Negotiations between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Hammond interests were then opened, but after several months and many conferences no agreement was reached. Finding that they had to have station on the coast of this fertile part of the Province, the railway opened negotiations with the Indians on the reserve adjoining the Hammond townsite through the Government at Ottawa, and this was finally purchased for \$200,000.

It was later announced by the Grand Trunk Pacific officials that, in spite of the fact that there was a considerable settlement at Fort George, the station would be placed near the eastern limit of the reserve and quite a distance from the growing town. As mentioned above, they proceeded to change the name of the town to Prince George. Both these plans will have to be changed by the decision given out at Ottawa and the news that the original townsite and settlement have won their fight will be welcomed by all interested in the district.

Among the reasons given in the judgment of the board for giving this point is the following: That a station at this point will serve the best interests of Fort George and the railway company.

Among the reasons given for setting aside the order obtained on March 20 last by the G. T. P. approving of a station at a point the G. T. P. desired to term Prince George is the following: That the railway company's proposed site for a station is not desirable on account of its being too far away from Fort George, where there now exists a very considerable population.

MANY ARE SLAIN IN MEXICAN WAR

Continued From Page 1

dreds left their homes tonight and came here. The Matamoros garrison numbers less than 300 men. Reports from Reynosa say an attack on Matamoros is contemplated not later than Monday.

It is reported that the rebels also burned Rio Bravo, twelve miles east of Reynosa. Its 500 inhabitants sought safety on United States soil. The town is headquarters for an important irrigation enterprise.

Federals Routed

NOGALES, Ariz., May 10.—After desperate and decisive fighting late yesterday the federals withdrew last night to Guaymas, leaving the state troops in control of all points north of the Gulf port. The Government troops were utterly routed, and refugees are arriving from the state troops' base below Ortiz.

An unconfirmed report was received by wire today that the state troops had occupied Guaymas with the federals in full retreat southward along the coast. Eight hundred insurgents under Juan Cabral took the aggressive in the centre of the state troops' advance.

Deploying along the right flank were the Tegu Indians under Chief Bulu, who pressed against the federal position with a rifle fire. Five hundred cavalrymen moved down from the right wing under Majors Tujillo and Gutierrez, with General Obregon, commander of the state forces, directing the advance from the centre.

The persistent insurgent advance, under its semi-circle of fire, caused the federals to retreat despite their artillery fire, which sent shrapnel behind the hills and into canyons where the Constitutionalists were concealed.

The federal formation, seen through high-power glasses from the state troops' right, had ten cannon in the centre and cavalry to the right, a total of 1,500 men, the main bodies of which were two miles apart. Both divisions fell back toward Guaymas.

At the federal rear were trains with engines with steam up ready to assist in the retreat.

Official state advices relate that during the fighting insurgents under Major Carlos Felix executed a flank rear movement striking the federal lines at Maytorena, between Ortiz and Guaymas. A train bearing 40 soldiers and three officers was captured, and in the fighting sixty federals were killed and seven privates and four officers taken prisoners.

The insurgents under Colonel Benjamin Hill also struck the federal rear movement in from points south of Guaymas. These surprises led to a hasty and disorderly retreat of the Government troops.

Fifty federal prisoners were sent to Hermosillo, Chief Bull and Major Gutierrez are reported killed.

Celebration of Constitutional sympathizers at Nogales, Arizona, during last night led to riots when Government sympathizers interfered. The police dispersed the mob after making many arrests.

The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association

All old boys of British Columbia Schools now in Vancouver Island, B. C., are requested to communicate the following information to the Secretary of the Association: (1) Name, (2) present address, (3) old school and date of residence there, (4) present occupation. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association will be sent to every old public school boy who is not already a member thereof. It is hoped that all may join, so that a complete register of old public school boys now in Vancouver Island may be obtained. Old members who have not done so are requested to notify the Secretary of any change of address. Address to the Secretary,

A. R. Sherwood
Box 213, Victoria, B.C.

North Saanich Junior Conservative Association

A general meeting of the above Association will be held in Bergquist Hall, Sidney, on Wednesday, May 14, 1913, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of electing officers and executive for the ensuing year. Any Conservative residing in North Saanich School District desirous of joining will be welcome.

I. S. HARVEY,
Provisional President.
F. NORTH,
Provisional Vice-President.
SYDNEY A. KELLY,
Provisional Secretary.

The Camping Season Is Approaching

Now is the time to place your orders for Tents, Camp Cots, etc. We shall be pleased to have you inspect our stock of camp requisites, which is the most complete and reasonably priced in the city.

F. Jeune & Bro.

THE TENT PEOPLE

570 Johnson Street

Phone 795—P. O. Box 1210

Everybody Is Talking

About the Craig-Turner Alberni Acreage Addition

Thousands of people every day have seen the beautiful views of the Alberni District we are showing at the corner of Douglas and Fort Street, in the Old Campbell Block.

The sales of this property for the past week have exceeded our anticipations. We would like to impress on the Investing Public the fact that this property does not consist of 33-foot LOTS, but is divided into

Two and One-Half and Five-Acre Blocks

The additional fact of it being WATERFRONTAGE makes it a still better buy.

Now is the time to buy a Summer home in the beautiful Alberni District. The property is level, free from rock, within one mile of a school and is situated within three and one-half miles from the CENTRE of ALBERNI.

Do you realize that you could make a good living from one of our 2 1-2 Acre Blocks? The soil is ideal for fruit growing, and all kinds of mixed farming. We know Alberni, and we believe in the future of the growing city. Come in and see us and let us show you just why Alberni has progressed and is progressing.

We Are Selling the CRAIG-TURNER Alberni Acreage Addition From \$450 Per Block and Up, on EASY TERMS

John A. Turner & Co.

Alberni Specialists

At Room 201, Times Block

This Is the Store Where Quality, Style and Economy Combine

Our Stock of Tapestry Squares Must Be Reduced

WE have far too many of this class of carpet, so to reduce the stock have looked out a number to be sold at Special Clearing Prices Monday.

Tapestry Squares. Size 3 x 6 yards with one seam down the centre. A large range of combination colorings, green, red or brown. Special Monday **\$9.75**

Seamless Tapestry Squares. Size 6.9 x 9 ft. A large range of colors, in greens, reds and browns. These squares are woven all in one piece and are suitable for small rooms and dens. Special Monday **\$5.90**

Brussels Squares. We have a large range of fine quality Brussels squares, 9 x 12, made with interwoven borders and combination centres. These squares will give splendid service. Selling Special Monday **\$24.00**

Brussels Squares, 6 ft. 9 x 9 ft. A splendid assortment of patterns and colors to choose from. This is a very useful size for small rooms or halls. Special value Monday **\$15.50**

These Rugs Will Sell Quickly Monday at \$1.10. The last shipment of these rugs were sold out in a few days, and we don't expect many of these will be left after Monday's selling. They are the best valued rug at this price we have seen for a long time. They are a tapestry rug, made in a good selection of patterns and colorings. Very suitable as bedside rugs. Special Sale Monday **\$1.10**

Amminster Rugs, 50 only, size 24 x 48, finished with fringed ends. These come in fawns, greens and creams. A very useful, hard-wearing rug, and worth double the price we ask Monday. Special at **95c**

Artistic Japanese Squares

WE have a large stock of these Squares in different sizes. They are a useful square, will wear well, easy to sweep and keep clean. They come in a variety of pretty stencilled designs. They are very suitable for bedrooms or Summer cottages. They also make a good protector if laid over your better carpets.

Size 6 ft. x 9 ft. **\$1.25**
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft. **\$2.75**

Inexpensive Reversible Rugs

If you don't want to go to too much expense, then you cannot do better than purchase one of these Moravian Rugs. They come in a large variety of good, serviceable patterns. They look well, will wear well and are just the thing for Summer cottages and camps. Are light, easily shaken and quite inexpensive.

Size 9 x 12 **\$12.75**
Size 7.6 x 10.6 **\$9.90**
Size 6 x 9 **\$6.75**
Size 4.7 x 6.6 **\$3.75**
Size 36 x 55 in. **\$1.85**
Size 3 x 9 **\$3.95**

Use Spencer's Inlaid Linoleum for Your Floors

TWO yards wide and a very fine quality is to be had in floral, block and tile patterns, in a great variety of color combinations, some light, others dark in color, and those who wish to cover the floor of a kitchen, store, hall or laundry where there is lots of traffic, will find in this line just the quality and pattern that will please them, for the patterns go right through to the canvas back and never wears off. Special Selling Monday, per square yard, **85c**.

Printed Scotch Linoleums. This is a well printed and a well seasoned linoleum that will wear to your satisfaction. You can choose from floral, block and tile patterns, and the range of colors will suit your taste. Per square yard **45c**

Heavy Quality Oilcloth, 2 yards wide, well painted and seasoned; just the thing for bedrooms, and you can choose from light or dark colors and lots of patterns. Special value Monday, per square yard 25c

This Is Just the Season for Sea Grass Chairs

THEY are so very suitable for the lawn, for verandas, vestibule and many other places. A new shipment is just to hand, and there are some very artistic styles among them. Some of these shapes are as comfortable as a spring-seated easy chair. They are very strong and the legs are bound with brass, which entirely prevents them from splitting. Selling Monday at **\$3.90**.

Comfortable Couches at Reasonable Prices

WE have a very special line in couches, which we are clearing Monday. They are of spring construction, upholstered in tapestry and imitation leather. Special clearing price **\$4.90**.

A Very Strong, Serviceable Couch of spring construction, well upholstered and covered in rexine; has continuous scroll buttoned seat, and the frame is of quarter-cut oak. Special value Monday **\$22.75**

Two Special Values in Buffets Selling Monday

ONE is a splendid, useful line in surface oak, has a nice British plate mirror, two drawers for silver, large table linen drawer and two cupboards. Your choice from golden oak or Early English finish at **\$15.75**.

The Other is in quarter-cut oak, handsomely finished and mounted with brass trimmings; nicely lined drawer for silver; good sized cupboard and large silvered mirror in back. Very special value at **\$27.80**

The Ideal Boy Scout Camera

TAKES pictures 4 x 5 inches, and comes in a neat little case, with a shoulder strap. It's a wonderful line, and we are selling them at **\$6.00**.

We have a neat little camera which makes pictures 2.4 x 2.4 square, an anastigmat lens, working at F7.7, something for the amateur who wishes to make snap photos on a dull day.

Photo Dept.—Main Floor

First Shipment of Cream Serge Summer Suits Just Unloaded

WE have just opened up our first shipment of Ladies' Cream Serge Suits, and they include some very fine materials—are smartly cut, thoroughly well made, perfect fitting and remarkably low priced. They come in the plain-tailored and fancy styles. Some of the coats are the extreme cutaways, with fancy silk long revers and cuffs, fastening with large glass buttons; others are in the plain-tailored style with mannish collar and revers, straight cut coats. All are lined with guaranteed Skinner satin, and they range in price from \$30.00 up to \$50.00.

Arrival of Women's Summer Skirts

As we go to press a large shipment of White Linen and Pique Skirts are being unloaded, prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$7.50. Full particulars later.

Mantle Dept.—First Floor



Three-Piece Set, consisting of Princess slip, drawers and gown, handsomely embroidered and trimmed with Maltese lace and ribbons. Moderately priced at, per set **\$8.75**

First Floor—Near Elevator

Gossamer Bridal Sets

WHEN the substantial undergarments of seventy or even forty years ago are compared with the gossamer ones of this day, then only can one gauge the difference that has been wrought in the lingerie modes.

But what they lack in width and length, and bulk generally, they gain in dainty prettiness. The women of forty years ago sewed fine seams, it is true, but were not obsessed by the beauty of trimmings.

These Bridal Sets we are showing in the department are exquisitely fine and very delicately embroidered, and range in price from \$8.50 to \$16.75 per set.



Four-Piece Set, consisting of skirt, corset cover, drawers and gown, made of fine nainsook, elaborately trimmed with dainty Maltese lace. Very special value at, per set **\$10.50**

And many other dainty styles too numerous to mention. See them in the department.

Here Are Some of the Daintiest Styles in Children's and Misses' White Dresses

AND you will say so, too, when you see them; and really it's surprising how the manufacturers can make such sweet dresses for so little money. Of course, we buy very largely and are able to secure specially low prices, and by paying cash get the largest discount; otherwise we could not sell them so cheaply. Then the lot we are showing on Monday in the department on the first floor also includes a complete set of travelers' samples. These are marked at exceptionally low prices, and you will do well in taking an early look at them, for they are sure to sell quickly, especially now the warmer weather has arrived.

All sizes are included in this showing, from a dainty Baby Dress at 50c to a Misses' Dress at \$4.50; and you have your choice from white muslin or marquisette, daintily trimmed with embroidery, lace insertions, pin tucks; and some are threaded with colored ribbon at the waist.

Make a note to see these dresses Monday in the Children's Department.

First Floor

A Showing of Pretty Laundry Waists From 75c to \$3.75



THE "Spencer" values in Ladies' Waists are sufficient to make any woman enthusiastic, and this showing in the View Street windows today reveal values that excel in both quality and style, and we believe that the prices are even lower than you would naturally expect. But we don't want you to take our word for it; you have purchased lots of garments in the past, you should be a fair judge, and we invite you to see them in the windows, or, if you prefer, see them in the department, and form your own opinion.

This showing includes values from 75c up to \$3.75, and there are fine examples of Linettes, Percalé, Lawns, Linens and Muslins. There are plain tailored, semi-tailored and fancy embroidered styles; and in the Middy Waists, which are so popular this season, there are no less than 15 different styles alone to choose from.

Among the Silks and Dress Goods

WHEN you choose from the Spencer stock you are choosing from the world's best products. Then in addition, you are sure of getting the newest at the least possible price.

Washing Silks, most suitable for dresses and blouses; will stand hard wear and your choice from colors brown, brown and white, black and white, grey and white, blue and white, red and black, stripes and checks. Per yard **50c**

Colored Pongee, 25 inches wide, in all the new shades. Per yard **50c**

Colored Paillette, in a full range of colors. Splendid quality at, per yard **\$1.80**

New Summer Dress Goods

Whipcord, 44 inches wide, in grey, navy, brown, fawn and black, at, per yard **75c**

Satin Charmeuse, double width, in a full range of shades; exceptionally good value at, per yard, \$2.50 and **\$2.00**

Satin Meteor, in art shades of green and brown. At per yard **\$2.50**

Corduroys, in a splendid range of new colors and a bargain at, per yard **75c**

Bonnet's Black Silk, very special value at, per yard **60c**

Navy Serge, 44 inches wide, a fine twill. Special at, per yard **50c**

Lace Curtains and Bungalow Scrims Selling at Tempting Prices Monday

THE decorative materials for the home are generally considered a great expense, and, although they are desirable the housekeeper is tempted to wait for better times before she makes the investment.

That "Better Time" is Monday—when we offer the following special values:

500 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, of good quality, 50 inches wide, 3 yards long, finished with lockstitched edges, both in white and cream. Special, per pair, Monday **\$1.00**

500 Yards American Bungalow Scrims, 36 inches wide. Some of these are finished with handsome borders and plain centres, others have all-over patterns; come in white, cream and Arab shades, with combination colors. Price, per yard, Monday **25c**

300 Yards Scotch Madras Muslin, both in white and cream; very dainty and artistic designs. Some of these have plain borders and others have scalloped edges. Selling Monday, per square yard **35c**

Handsome Beds at Special Prices Monday

A SPECIAL offering for Monday is a good, serviceable Brass Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft., made with 2-in. continuous post with half-inch fillers, in either bright or dull finish. A very handsome looking bed. Special Monday, **\$19.75**.

Another Brass Bed has 2-in. posts, 5 1/2-in. fillers, size 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. This bed is made with a satin finish and bright knobs. Very special value Monday **\$15.00**

Vernis Martin Beds. These are very smart-looking beds, finished in gilt or Vernis Martin; have 1 1/2-in. posts and half-inch fillers. A good, serviceable bed for rooming houses or hotels. They are strong and durable and will stand a lot of hard wear. Special value, each **\$6.90**

Dining-Room Chairs Built for Service

HERE are three very special values in Dining-Room Chairs. They are soundly constructed of well-seasoned lumber and nicely finished, which gives them an attractive appearance.

One very popular line is a set comprising five small chairs and one arm chair, in golden oak and Early English finish. A reliable set, and our special value at **\$11.90**

Another handsome set has solid oak frames, nicely polished, in golden or Early English finish, with solid leather padded seats. The set of five small and one arm chair complete for **\$23.75**

A very handsome set comes in fumed oak, with upholstered seats covered in real Spanish leather, artistic design and strongly made. The set of five small and one arm chair complete for **\$37.50**

Choose Your Table Carefully—It's the Centrepiece of the Room

THE dining table is a very important piece of furniture, for it's the centrepiece of the room. It should, therefore, be attractive in appearance, and it needs to be constructed on sound principles, so that it will open easily and stand firm. We are showing an extensive range of Extending Dining Tables, it includes almost every style made, both in round and square shapes, with pedestal and post legs, in Early English, golden and fumed oak finish. Every table is of reliable make, and we recommend them with confidence. Very special value at \$8.75; other prices range up to \$50.00.

High-Grade Bed Linens at Easy Prices

MARCELLA QUILTS, Hemstitched Sheets and Grecian Quilts are indispensable towards making your bed linen list complete, and you will do well to take a look through our stock and see the qualities we are offering before making a final purchase.

Marcella Quilts in 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 sizes, a perfectly woven quilt, the product of the best English mills, woven by expert weavers. Exclusive designs are included in our range, which consists of pretty floral check and dot designs; while the higher priced qualities have a satin finish. A size here to fit any bed at the following prices:

Size 10-4, \$3.25 down to **\$2.25**
Size 11-4, \$7.50 down to **\$2.75**
Size 12-4, \$8.50 down to **\$3.50**

Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, over 20 distinct qualities from which to make your choice, either in the plain or twilled sheeting. Some are plain hemmed, others have a neat hemstitched end. We have them from the light medium weaves to the heavy round thread weaves, mostly free from filling. At the prices quoted below we feel confident that we are entitled to your business:

2 x 2 1/2, plain, at per pair, \$3.00, \$2.50 and **\$2.00**
2 x 2 1/2, twilled, at per pair, \$2.50 and **\$2.75**
2 1/4 x 2 1/2, plain, at per pair, \$3.25, \$3.00 and **\$2.25**
2 1/4 x 2 1/2, twilled, at per pair, \$3.00 and **\$2.50**
2 x 2 1/2, hemstitched, at per pair, \$3.00 and **\$2.50**
2 1/2 x 2 1/2, plain and hemstitched, at per pair, \$3.50 and **\$3.00**

Grecian Quilts, a hard-wearing quilt, easy to launder and always looks well. A very serviceable and inexpensive quilt for hotels or rooming houses:

Single bed size, each, \$1.50 and **\$1.35**
Double bed size, each **\$1.75**

Staple Department—Main Floor

Tourist Toilet Cases

WE are making a special showing in our View Street windows of Waterproof Traveling Toilet Cases. These cases are specially adapted for holding hair brush, comb, tooth brush, tooth paste, wash cloth or sponge, and are marked at exceptionally low prices.

Toilet Cases from \$3.00 to **75c**
Wash Cloths, in waterproof cases, 50c and **25c**
Wash Cloths, 15c, 40c and **5c**
Sponge Bags, 50c, 45c, 30c and **25c**

You can save money on all your toilet necessities, such as Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes and Soaps at our Drug Department.

David Spencer, Limited

Sunday

The Daily Colonist.

Magazine

Sidney

A Little City with a Big Future



The Wharves at Sidney



SIDNEY is a town with ambitions, and it is easy to show on what grounds these ambitions are based and the likelihood in the near future of their being realized. Its situation in the north east of the Saanich Peninsula makes it a strategic point commercially. Its wharf lies within twenty-two miles of the nearest point on the Mainland, and it can ship to Vancouver by sea or Victoria by rail. What better centre could be found in which to put down a manufacturing industry?

Mr. W. F. U. Copeman, an old resident and business man of Sidney, describes the anchorage off the wharf as good harborage in almost any wind, with a fair depth of water off shore. The climate, he claims, is superior to that of Victoria itself, being singularly free from fog and cold winds, and the gardens are generally a couple of weeks ahead of the gardens of Victoria. As a place for all round the year residence Mr. Copeman believes it to be unequalled in the Province unless by one or two spots on the islands of the Gulf.

The population at present numbers 600 people, and the principal industries already established are the sawmill of the Canadian Southern Lumber Company, which during the last year has been rebuilt, and has now doubled its former capacity, at present being able to turn out 75,000 feet daily; the Saanich Canning Company now incorporated with the Sidney Trading Company, Limited. This firm packs clams in Winter and fruit in Summer, and during the past Winter the pack exceeded 3,000 cases. The Converse Brown Shingle Mill Company are at present running through the whole of the twenty-four hours in an attempt to cope with the orders that are coming in. The ground has already been cleared for the plant of the Sidney Rubber Roofing Company, Limited, which is to be commenced immediately, and which will be, it is claimed, the only plant of its kind on the Pacific Coast. The cigar factory of Mr. P. K. Winch has during the last year been removed from Ladysmith to Sidney.

Sidney will by the end of June have a water supply of its own, the Sidney Water and Power Company, Limited, having been formed to provide a supply. The Canadian Pipe Company are under contract to finish the laying of the pipes within the next two months.

Of real estate it may be sufficient to say that ranchers in the neighborhood of the town, who sold their land for under \$500 an acre eighteen months ago have seen it subsequently re-sold two and three times at prices ranging up to \$1,000 an acre.

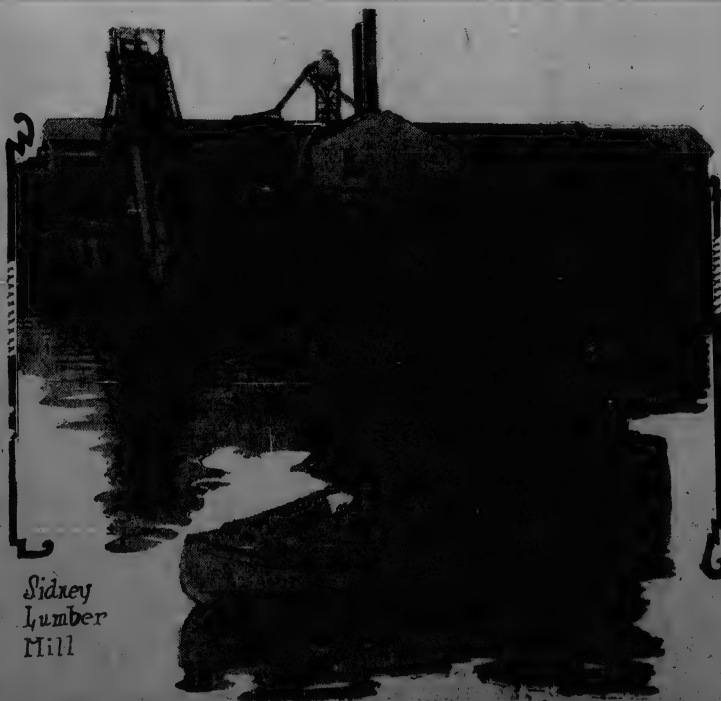
The secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gordon Dickson, to whom The Colonist is indebted for much of this information, states that there has been considerable activity in real estate in Sidney, and that in the Spring of 1912 it reached to the point of a moderate boom, but that the market is still firm.

The B. C. Electric Railway has laid down steel to Deep Cove, and have received requests

Robert's Bay



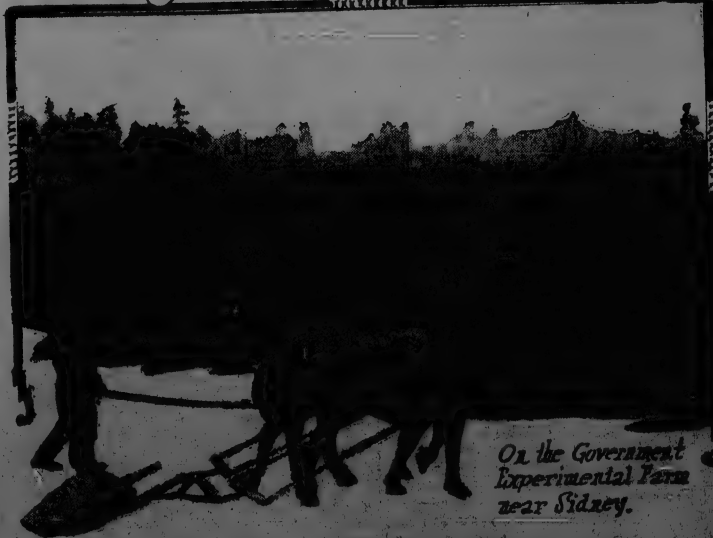
Sidney Shingle Mill



Sidney
Lumber
Mill

from Sidney to run a spur to the eastward to tap the town and the villages beyond at Roberts Bay and Shoal Bay, where numbers of Summer cottages are going up, and where the North Saanich Hydropathic Association, Limited, have almost completed their new hydro of 50 rooms, with excellent accommodation in the midst of charming scenery.

The Sidney Printing and Publishing Company publishes a weekly newspaper devoted to the general welfare of the town and surrounding district under the name of The Sidney and Islands Review, and last but not least February of 1912 saw the inception of a Board of Trade, of which Mr. Gordon Dickson is the secretary, which has a membership of 49, and is taking active steps to promote the betterment of the town as a town, as a commercial centre and as a place of residence. Up to the present the request for incorporation has not been granted, but the inhabitants are determined to accept no rebuff, and will go on working until they get it. Sidney is well supplied for its size with shops, has a good hotel, a bank, two public halls, and Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Methodist churches. The town expects an increase of population as the result of the establishment of powder works on James Island, and the militia Summer camp, which this year is to be in the immediate neighborhood, will stimulate the life of the town.



On the Government
Experimental Farm
near Sidney.

The Shipbuilding Industry of Canada

A MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

It is the purpose of this memorial to represent that the shipbuilding industry of Canada merits a greater degree of support and countenance from the Government than it hitherto has enjoyed. It is the purpose of the memorialists to rest their claim upon the position of the industry as a vital link in the great marine transportation interest of Canada; upon the importance of that industry as an essential feature in the national policy of all-round development of Canada; upon its present proportions, and upon its immense future possibilities.

A TRANSPORTATION COUNTRY

Canada is marked out by nature as essentially a transportation country. Her land surface is set off into great separated producing areas. At the very heart of the country, on the prairies, there is in-process now a species of economic explosion, forcing vast quantities of products, not so much to other areas on the same continent, as across them, and across the ocean. The moving of products in this country is on a large scale. As if to fit in with this peculiarity, nature has devised for Canada a wonderful system of waterways; a disproportionately long oceanic coastline; a chain of lakes and rivers penetrating from the East 2,500 miles inland and almost to the very prairies; the great indentation of Hudson Bay penetrating almost to the prairies from the North. The history of Canada has been largely a history of transportation.

WATER TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT.

On the whole, this history has worked out thus: That Canada has been brilliantly successful in developing her land transportation, in which her difficulties have been greatest and her facilities fewest; and that she has been unsuccessful to a mortifying extent in developing water transportation, for which she has been given uncommon advantages. Her transportation development thus has been uneven and ill-balanced.

This lack of balance, productive as it is of great immediate loss, has a serious meaning for the future. Canada is so placed between Europe and the Far East that she should be able, if her land and water transportation systems were well developed and skilfully combined, to add to her other commercial advantages an immense carrying trade between those two enormous masses of population. As long, however, as the Canadian transportation system is weak on its water side, this possibility cannot be realized.

WHAT CANADA LOSES

Apart from this, the atrophy of the Canadian marine deprives the country of profits at once possible and immense; and in addition inflicts positive and severe loss. Including allied and subsidiary interests, not far short of 200,000 persons draw pay from the railway industry of Canada; that is, not far short of a million Canadians are supported by it. Thus, not only do the producers of Canada get their goods carried, but the carriage of these goods greatly increases their home market. Further, the producers have under substantial control the rates and conditions under which their goods are carried; and they value this control highly.

USING NON-CANADIAN PORTS AND NON-CANADIAN SHIPS

Compare with this the marine carriage of Canadian goods. It is very largely done by non-Canadians. On the Great Lakes Canadian shipping amounts to a contemptible fraction of the total bulk of tonnage afloat. On the ocean, Canadian ships in 1911-12 carried only about one million out of nine million tons carried to and from Canadian ports; and in addition huge quantities of Canadian goods had passed through American ports. We are using non-Canadian ports and non-Canadian ships. Canadians pay from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 yearly in ocean freight rates, and these almost wholly go to outsiders; compare what we get in increased development, in increased home-markets, from the \$150,000,000 which Canadians pay annually in railway freight rates. Associated with this is entire lack of control of water transportation rates. At the moment when a powerful effort is being made to force the railways to lower their rates, ocean rates are shooting up with scarcely a word of comment. "On October 23, wheat was quoted at Fort William eleven cents cheaper than it was quoted there the same day last year, yet the same price was asked at Liverpool. Where had the extra eleven cents gone? Not to the Canadian producer! But to the lake and ocean steamship men." Canada suffers in the water branch of her transportation at once from inadequate public control of rates, lack of accommodation and outside ownership. Nearly all the freight-money she spends on this branch of her transportation goes to build up other countries' home markets.

CANADA'S RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION POLICY

It now is time to inquire to what we owe the great national success achieved by our railway transportation system. Apart from the personal element, which, of course, is intangible, the Government has pursued a resolute and skilful policy towards railway transportation, the outlines of which are as follows:

1. There has been heavy direct building of railways, such as the Intercolonial and National Transcontinental. This now stands at more than \$200,000,000, and is bound to increase considerably in the near future.

2. Public aid has been given unsparingly to private railways, alike as cash grants, loans, grants of land, and guarantees of credit. The cash aid is as follows:

Dominion	\$154,000,000
Provinces	36,000,000
Municipalities	18,000,000

Total

The land grants have amounted to 56,000,000 acres.

The guarantees of credit so far amount to \$245,000,000.

The yearly subsidies now stand at over a million dollars.

3. The tariff is specially devised to direct traffic into east and west lines, so as to throw the business to Canadian instead of American railways.

4. Simultaneously, the tariff includes duties, ranging as high as 35 per cent, to oblige the Canadian railways to purchase their rails, equipment, locomotives, cars, etc., as far as possible in Canada. Thus, great subsidiary industries, such as rolling mills, locomotive works and car shops are being developed, and they directly develop mining of ores and coal; the lumbering industry, foundries, manufacturing of machine tools, paints, building materials, etc. The Canadian Pacific alone in 1912 placed in Canada orders for rolling stock and equipment amounting to \$48,000,000.

5. The rates are under public control.

The Canadian railway system thus has been the object of a well-devised coherent national policy, aimed at general development. This policy has been resolutely carried out. The result has been success.

CANADA'S MARINE TRANSPORTATION POLICY

What the country has done for its water transportation interests may be summarized thus:

1. It has constructed the canal system. The cost so far since Confederation has been over \$100,000,000. The canals are open to our competitors. Only 10 per cent of the traffic which passed through the Canadian canal at Sault Ste Marie in 1911 was Canadian. Eighty per cent of the traffic passing through all the Canadian canals originates in the United States, and only one-third of the tonnage using our canals is Canadian.

2. It has spent perhaps \$150,000,000 on aids to navigation, ocean and river service, etc. These aids are used by non-Canadians as well as by Canadians.

3. It has granted sundry bonuses to dry-docks, bounties on net tonnage constructed, etc. These aggregate about \$300,000. The shipyards have practically no protection, while these railways have practical protection of their trade which is worth more to them than the original bonuses that they received.

4. It has reserved the coastwise trade to Canadian and other British ships, qualifying this by (1) permitting the incursions of Norwegian and certain other vessels on the ocean coastline; (2) periodic admission of Americans to the purely Canadian lake traffic.

5. It has left the industry otherwise under free trade conditions, though the country as a whole is under protectionist conditions. One result has been that the subsidiary shipbuilding and repair industry has never been properly encouraged and is in a languishing condition.

AN INCOMPLETE POLICY

It will be observed that the policy of the Government towards the whole water transportation interest, while involving heavy expenditure, has been less liberal, less resolute and less complete than that towards railways. In particular the railways, liberally as they have been aided, have been required to develop subsidiary industries. No such obligation has been laid upon the Canadian marine. It is submitted that the all-round policy has paid in the one case, and the incomplete, though none the less expensive, policy has not paid in the other case.

II.—THE STEEL SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

At this point the memorial must take leave of the general marine interest and devote itself to the particular industry concerned with the repair and building of steel ships. It is contended that, as the development of the rolling stock industry has not injured but instead has greatly benefited Canadian railways, so the revival of the Canadian marine would be aided by the development of great Canadian plants

so equipped as to be able to do the work of Canadian shipowners in their own ports, to the increase and upbuilding of Canadian communities.

PRESENT PROPORTIONS OF THE INDUSTRY

Even in its present depressed condition, the Canadian steel shipbuilding interest possesses respectable proportions. Any industry so complicated has wide ramifications; in addition to the actual building plants there are the marine engineering works, and the building of a ship means employment for numerous outside trades, going back as far as the works and mines whence the steel is derived. Leaving these indirect employments aside, the number of men directly employed in steel shipbuilding and marine engineering works in Canada may be set down approximately as follows:

Maritime Provinces	2,000
St. Lawrence	2,000
Great Lakes	2,000
Pacific Coast	2,000

Total

If we allow for indirect employment, we have 15,000 or more Canadian workmen drawing their pay from this industry. Most of these are highly skilled artisans and most of them are married. Even as it is, some 70,000 or 80,000 Canadians are maintained by our shipyards.

A CRISIS POINT

The Canadian shipyards now are at a peculiar point in their development: the future means either great expansion or heavy shrinkage.

These yards began life as repair establishments. In earlier years, especially in inland navigation, there was a great deal of repair work. The season of navigation is short, so that vessels always make haste. Narrow channels, rocky bottoms, thick weather, all prevail. There was a great deal of bottom damage, and in the earlier years this meant a great deal of business—so much that Canadian yards were started and maintained themselves on this class of work.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE REPAIR BUSINESS

As time went on, aids to navigation were multiplied and the skill of navigators increased; but simultaneously a change took place in the nature of the vessels. The modern lake freighter has a double bottom, with a depth between the bottoms of from three to six feet. This enables the carriage of a large water ballast when going without cargo. Should such a vessel ground while going light, the water ballast can be pumped out and the vessel released. If a rocky bottom is struck, the inner bottom will protect the vessel; sometimes the outer bottom is ruptured and flattened up against the inner bottom without the cargo being damaged. This kind of construction leads to a system of taking a certain amount of risk, and great bottom damages not infrequently occur; these range in cost from \$5,000 to \$50,000 each; quite a number reach \$100,000. At the same time the ships are far larger and more expensive; a modern lake freighter costs her owners from \$100 to \$1,000 on every day of the season. Further, these ships, while insured in other respects, are not insured against loss of time. The situation thus is that the repairs at once are extensive, and must be done at intense speed.

BIG ESTABLISHMENTS NEEDED

This condition means large yards, extensive equipment, and numerous workmen. These heavy damages must be repaired at a yard where there is a good dry-dock, the best shipbuilding machinery and tools, machine and boiler shops, foundries, cranes, derricks, the latest improved air tools and plenty of power to drive them all. A well-equipped yard must carry in stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of iron and steel to draw from, as well as lumber and timber and wood-working machinery for immediate repairs. The shipyards and engineering works of Canada probably carry \$2,000,000 of stock supplies. As for personnel, a yard must be prepared to put at least 300 men on one ship, to work night and day; thus a staff of from 300 to 1,000 workmen is indicated. In addition, as shipbuilding is divided into a great number of highly specialized branches, a surprisingly large superior staff is needed. Thus the repair business, originally one which could be carried on by a small yard with moderate equipment, has undergone the development in size and complexity which is common to so many lines of business now.

AMERICAN COMPETITION FOR REPAIRS

Canadian yards now find themselves at once obliged to conduct business on this extensive scale, and subjected to intense competition from American yards. The repair business of the American yard is effectively protected by a duty of 50 per cent on all repairs executed upon an American ship in non-American yards; this is levied upon dry-dock charges, upon the material used, upon the wages paid out, and upon every charge incurred as a result of the

damage, descending even to the fees of the surveyors who inspect the ship. This gives the American business absolutely to the American yards. Nominally Canada levies a duty of 25 per cent on repairs; but in practice this has been so interpreted in some cases as to be levied only on labor charges, taking no account of dry dock fees, materials, etc.; it thus in these cases has been much less than 25 per cent of the shipowner's bill. Cases have occurred where the duty charged has been only half of what the charge would have been if levied with American strictness. Thus the Americans can compete with great effect for repairs to Canadian ships. Speaking generally, it may be said that the Canadian transportation interest gets the work done no cheaper; but the money paid out goes to American instead of Canadian workmen. This evil is experienced by Canadian yards everywhere—in Halifax, Quebec, British Columbia and on the lakes.

THE NEED FOR A LARGE STAFF

In this competition for repair work the most formidable difficulty, however, is the great number of men that the heavily protected American yards can place upon a repair job when haste is required; and it has been noted that speed in repair work has become peculiarly important. This means that a shipyard to do modern repair work must have on call a great mass of labor, a large and well-established power plant, huge electric traveling cranes, great numbers of pneumatic and electric tools and an equipment of the most modern machinery for doing the necessary work on the steel, wood or other materials. The management must be able at an hour's notice to lay their hands on from 300 to 1,000 skilled workmen. They cannot keep such a force waiting idly between repair jobs, which largely depend upon the casualties of navigation. It arrives at this point: That a shipyard to do modern repair work successfully must have on hand some permanent work upon which a large force of men can be employed in ordinary times and from which they can be drafted when a hurried repair order is booked. In other words, to do repair work a certain amount of new construction must be on hand.

THE REPAIR BUSINESS THREATENED

This, then, is the curious position into which the development of business has thrust the Canadian yards. The repair business has so changed in character that it will get away from them unless two things happen:

1. An adjustment of the duty on repairs which will put Canadian yards on a better footing as compared with their competitors.

2. The development of a shipbuilding industry in those yards.

The Canadian ship repair and shipbuilding business in a word must go forward or backward. At present it is gasping, alike on the Atlantic, on the Pacific and on the lakes.

THE WOODEN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Canada has a standing object-lesson in the value of a shipbuilding industry to the country. Wooden shipbuilding was a leading resource of the Maritime Provinces of Quebec; its decline was a severe blow. When the iron ship replaced the wooden, Canadian industrial organization had not advanced sufficiently to allow the business to be continued under the more complex conditions. If Canada had been advanced enough to enable her to hold that industry, a heavy loss would have been averted. If she can re-develop it now, that loss will be made good. Canada now has a steel industry to serve as a basis for such a re-development; in the old days she had none.

WHY NOT BUILD OUR OWN STEEL SHIPS?

It is difficult to see why Canada cannot build her own steel ships. The demand for such craft is enormous; they are being constructed in great numbers close to the boundary but in the United States; and the general economic effect of the building of American ships for the American coastwise trade is that the American producers get their goods carried by these ships at extraordinarily low freight rates. In 1911 the rate on wheat per bushel from Chicago to New York, lake and canal, was 5.35 cents. In 1880 it was 12.27 cents and in 1870 it was 17.11 cents.

THE FLEET ON THE GREAT LAKES

On the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes is an enormous fleet of steel steamships. It is expected that in 1913 these ships will be able to carry 90,000,000 tons of freight up and down the waterway. The increase of this fleet is incredibly rapid; in 1910 the tonnage-carrying capacity was 80,000,000, so that we shall see a capacity increase of 10,000,000 tons or more in three years. This fleet is overwhelmingly American. The whole of Canada's registered tonnage in steam coastwise vessels large enough to venture into rough water is 200,000 tons. About 4 per cent of the vessel tonnage on the lakes is owned in Canada; 4 per cent more is owned in Great Britain and not registered in Canada; and 92 per cent is American.

Which vessels to which reference has been made are the small tramp which make inland trade when freight rates are

high. When the rates go down these vessels having salt water appliances for their boilers, leave the lakes for the ocean.

Canada possesses half the coastline of the lakes. She originates a considerable proportion of the traffic. She bears more than her full share of maintaining the waterways, canals, and aids to navigation. She has hundreds of lighthouses, and thousands of buoys, beacons, fog whistles, etc.

(To Be Continued)

A PRIZE POEM

The Westminster Gazette recently gave a prize for poems on "The Traveler in Exile." The first prize was divided between two competitors. We quote from "The Gazette":

Miss Cicely Fox Smith, 350 Simcoe Street, Victoria, B. C., Canada, writes an acceptable poem in the manner of Kipling, which has a staying power that enables it to give pleasure after many readings:

Mr. J. A. Thorne, I.C.S., Coimbatore, South India, has written a really lyrical poem which contains some successful experiments in shifted accents that give it a special interest.

THE TRAVELER

I've loops o' string in the place o' buttons, I've mostly holes for a shirt;

My boots are bust and my hat's a goner, I'm gritty with dust an' dirt;
An' I'm sittin' here on a bollard watchin' the China ships go forth,
Seen' the black little tugs come slidin' with timber booms from the North,
Sittin' an' seein' the broad Pacific break at my feet in foam.

Me that was born with a taste for travel in a back alley at home.

They put me to school when I was a nipper at the Board School down in the slums,
And some of the kids was good at spellin' and some at figures and sums;
And whether I went or whether I didn't they learned me nothin' at all,
Only I'd watch the flies go walkin' over the maps on the wall,
Strollin' over the lakes an' mountains, over the plains an' sea—

As if they was born with a taste for travel—

something the same as me!

If I'd been born a rich man's youngster with lots o' money to burn,
It wouldn't ha' gone in marble mansions and statues at every turn,
It wouldn't ha' gone in wine and women, or dogs an' horses an' play,
Nor yet in collectin' bricks an' bracks in a harmless kind of a way;

I'd ha' paid my fare where I've beat my way (but I couldn't ha' liked it more!)
Me that was born with a taste for travel—the same if you're rich or poor.

I'd ha' gone bowlin' in yachts and rollin' in plush-padded Pullman cars,
The same as I've seen 'em when I lay restin' at night-time under the stars,
Me that have beat the ties and rode the bumpers from sea to sea,
Me that have sweated in stokeholds and dined off mouldy salt-horse and tea;
Me that have melted like grease at Perim and froze like boards off the Horn,
All along of a taste for travel that was in me when I was born.

I ain't got folks an' I ain't got money, I ain't got nothing at all,
But a sort of a queer old thirst that keeps me movin' on till I fall,
And many a time I've been short o' shelter and many a time o' grub,
But I've got away from the rows o' houses, the streets, an' the corner pub—

And here by the side of a sea that's shinin' under a sky like flame,
Me that was born with a taste for travel give thanks because o' the same.

—C. Fox Smith.

II.

No twilight hovering of dawn's wings
Secretly winnowing the dim grey;
Sudden as when the English lark sings,
One burst of fire—and day!

Day—and the quivering world's breath
Pants in the stress of the sun's might;
Till on that glory of the sun's death
Falls, swift as dawn, the night.

Strong life and fine! In land where tamarinds
Break the long billows of brown moor,
And palm-hands beckon in night winds
To me at the tent door.

God, while my day lasts give me day's fire,
Light in the heart, and a man's will
Matching great effort with great desire—
And after, to lie still.

I ask no hoarding of life's treasure;
Ere night comes scattering I'll spend;
Gladly outpouring all, full measure,
So—at the journey's end.

—J. A. Thorne.

The two most important needs in a woman's life seems to be love and money.

When the butcher answered the telephone the shrill voice of a little girl greeted him:

"Hello! Is this Mr. Wilson?"

"Yes, Bessie," he answered kindly. "What can I do for you?"

"Oh, Mr. Wilson, please tell me where grandpa's liver is! The folks are out and I've got to put a hot fannel on it, and I don't know where it is."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Literature Music Art

DAYS TO REMEMBER

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole!
To England under India's skies!
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada, whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman holds the helm!
Hands all round!
God the traitor's hope confound!
To this great name of England drink, my
friends,
And all our glorious Empire, round and
round!

—Tennyson.

Dates from "The Empire Day by Day"

May 11th, 1778—Pitt, Earl of Chatham, "The Great Commoner," died.
May 11th, 1880—First High Commissioner for Canada, Sir Alexander Galt, appointed in London.
May 12th, 1809—Oporto taken by Wellington.
May 12th, 1843—Natal proclaimed as British Territory.
May 13th, 1264—Battle of Lewes. Barons victorious against King John.
May 13th, 1670—Hudson's Bay Company formed.
May 14th, 1792—Simcoe, first Governor of Upper Canada arrived at Kingston.
May 15th, 1791—Tippoo Sahib defeated at Battle of Arikera.
May 15th, 1885—Riel captured (Canada).
May 16th, 1760—Siege of Quebec by French army raised by British fleet.
May 17th, 1900—Relief of Mafeking, General Baden-Powell defender.

1900—RELIEF OF MAFEKING

No part of the South African war was invested with more interest and romance than the gallant defence of Mafeking by Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell and his beloved band of supporters, civil and military, for seven long, anxious and painful months. Much of the romance was due to the personality of the gallant commander, whose power of communicating enthusiasm to those about him contributed so largely to the maintenance of the defence for so long a period, and to the fact that Mafeking was the most distant of the beleaguered towns, the least equipped to stand a siege, the one called upon to endure it for the longest period, and the last to receive relief. Of the several successful sorties and the repulse of the assaults it is not necessary to write in detail. From the 13th of October, 1899, until the 17th of May, 1900, they kept the old flag flying, in spite of fire without and hunger within, and since the never-to-be-forgotten relief of Lucknow no military incident has aroused more enthusiasm or caused more rejoicing than the Relief of Mafeking.

The Rev. A. Fewen Aiyward wrote a ballad which appeared in one of the papers at the time, which may well conclude this very brief account of the siege of Mafeking and the South African war. In this he makes use of the custom observed at the Charterhouse School, where Baden Powell was educated, under which, at the evening roll-call, the boys respond to the call of their names by saying, "Adsum, I'm here!"

Of as the shades of evening fell,
In the schoolboy days of old,
The form-work done, or the game played well,
Clanging aloft the old school-bell
Uttered its summons bold;
And a bright lad answered the roll-call clear,
"Adsum—I'm here!"

A foe-girt town and a captain true,
Out on the Afric plain—
High overhead his Queen's flag flew,
But foes were many and friends but few;
Who shall guard that flag from stain?
And call, 'mid confusion, a voice rang clear,
"Adsum—I'm here!"

The slow weeks passed and no succor came,
Famine and death were rife;
Yet still that banner of deathless fame,
Floated unsullied by fear or shame,
Over the scene of strife,
And the voice though weaker, was full of cheer,
"Adsum—I'm here!"

Heaven send that when many a heart's dismayed,
In dark days yet in store—
Should foemen gather or faith betrayed,
The country call for a strong man's aid
As she never called before—
A voice like his may make answer clear,
Banishing pain and calming fear,
"Adsum—I'm here!"

MUSICAL NOTES

In the flood at Dayton, Ohio, a great deal of damage was done to musical interests there. Many concerts had been arranged for the latter part of the season, and prominent artists en-

gaged, but for the most part the loss consisted in the flooding of the music houses, and a conservative estimate places this loss at \$1,250,000. Some three thousand pianos and piano-players were destroyed, besides tons of sheet music, etc. So strong was the current, and the water so deep that the pianos floated along as lightly as canoes.

There is no more patient, lamb-like creature than an English choir singer or church soloist, writes "Mephisto" in Musical America. He has been trained by generations of religious respectabilities to a meekness and humbleness of attitude which would do credit to a mediaeval saint, but even an English choir singer will, like the worm, turn, as appears from a story which comes from London, and according to which a certain Mr. F. Salisbury has, through resentment of a criticism, removed his voice from Holy Trinity Church, Bedford, to St. Mary's. It seems that the vicar wrote Mr. Salisbury a letter in which he said that some of the seat holders who have places near where Mr. Salisbury did his singing complained of its loudness. The vicar also stated in his letter that he felt sure Mr. Salisbury, "desiring to live at peace with all men," would remove all reasonable cause of complaint by singing his Hymns of praise and other religious music less loudly. Mr. Salisbury took umbrage at this action of the vicar, and asked why the vicar did not put up a notice in the church, "Loud singing prohibited." Mr. Salisbury also said that he had been taught to sing "lustily and with good courage."

The matter illustrates the attitude of a typical English congregation of middle-class respectable people. They want their church singing as well as the church services to be as "respectable" as they are in all their doings; goings and comings, and above all things they do not wish to be disturbed or dislodged from the easy rut of the commonplace in which they are born, in which they live, and in which they hope to die.

Not long ago I was at a chamber concert given by a famous string quartette, writes "Allemuir" in The Monthly Musical Record of London. Beside me sat a couple of ardent music lovers, in front of us sat a couple of ladies with big hats. The ladies were so communicative as to their affairs and those of their acquaintances that I could see the recital was proving of small pleasure to the appreciative couple, to say nothing of myself.

Presently the couple let me into a little secret, which I will tell for the possible benefit of other long-suffering concert-goers. I saw the patient male lover of music writing something in pencil down the margin of his programme. It was this: "I am sorry we could not have heard more of your conversation, but the violinist has been inconsiderately making himself heard from time to time. I am sure, however, if you speak a little louder he will understand and give way to you."

Well, he wrote that, and then, passing it to his companion, he whispered: "I would like to drop this into their laps, but I don't quite dare." The companion was, perhaps, not exactly of the militant suffragette type, but she was irritated and she was determined. "You don't dare?" she said. "Well, I do, then." And in some sudden and inexplicable manner the paper appeared before the eyes of the loquacious persons in front. They looked wrathfully behind them, only to encounter a row of immobile faces, all eyes rapily regarding the platform. They glared to right and to left of them, with no more satisfactory results. Then they sulked, which had the desired effect.

Claude Debussy has been telling us lately that we are gradually losing the sense of mystery, and with it the true conception of the word taste. But he assures us that there have been, and still are, charming little people who learn music as simply as they learn to breathe. Their conservative consists of the eternal rhythm of the sea, the wind among the leaves, and a thousand little noises that they carefully listen to without ever consulting arbitrary treatises. Their traditions exist only in very old songs, mixed with dances, to which each succeeding century adds its own contributions. Nevertheless, Javanese music observes a counterpoint beside which that of Palestrina is nothing but child's play. And if you listen, without European prejudice, to the charm of their "percussion" you are bound to admit that, compared with it, ours is like the barbarous noise of an itinerant circus.

"Among the Annamites there is known a sort of embryonic music drama, of Chinese influence in which the tetralogical formula can be recognized—there are merely more gods and fewer decorations." A little clarinet expresses emotion, a tom-tom expresses terror—and that is all! No special theatre, no concealed orchestra. Nothing but an instinctive need of art, ingeniously satisfying itself; no trace of bad taste."

Is it not the professional musicians that have spoiled the taste of civilized countries? Debussy asks. And is not the accusation that the public care only for "easy music" ("bad music"), ill-founded? "For, in truth, music

becomes abstruse only when it is absent, the term being only a screen for its poverty. There is but one music, and it may exist as much in a waltz, even of the cafe concert order, as in a symphony. And why not confess that in these two cases good taste is often on the side of the waltz, whereas the symphony conceals with the utmost difficulty the pompous burden of its mediocrity."

Finally, as he has frequently done before, the greatest of the modern Frenchmen pleads that the essential magic of mystery may be preserved to music at all costs.

"When the great god Pan collected the seven reeds of the syrinx he imitated first the long, melancholy note of the frog croaking in the moonlight. Later he contended with the songs of the birds. Probably it is from that time that the birds enriched their repertoire. Here are sufficiently sacred origins from which music may derive a dignity of its own and preserve part of its mystery. In the name of all the gods, let us guard against depriving it of these attributes and attempting to explain them. Let us adorn it with the delicate observance of 'good taste.' And let it be the guardian of the secret!"

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

"The Enchanting Mysteries of Kathleen Carter." Pierre Le Clercq. Macmillan & Co., Toronto.

We all have wonderful thoughts, thoughts too sublime for words to frame; and, besides, we have not an eloquent tongue or pen. And we have treasured these thoughts as being quite too wonderful and amazing to be true, only longingly, wistfully, we have wished for somebody to understand. Then one day we have opened an old book, an old book on philosophy written from a heart a hundred years hushed in sleep, and lo, there on the page before us, under our wondering eyes, blazed the letters, the words, voicing our sublimest convictions. And through the countless years, through the shadows of immeasurable silences, a hand has reached out to us, a voice has spoken to us, and we know that our sublimest thought was Truth, Truth in the beginning of Time, Truth a thousand years ago, Truth today, Truth always.

Three women in the intimate silence of a sunny Summer afternoon were talking in hushed voices of things most sacred to their hearts; and they agreed, without any compromise, that the love of one's own children was the happiest and most complete thing in the world, and the rearing of children the holiest and most beautiful duty. Then one of them, a little more daring than the others, voiced a conviction that had long lived within her own mind, and she voiced it cautiously, shyly, almost fearfully; for to her it seemed a truly marvelous and stupendous thing.

"I believe," she said, "that a pure woman, if her faith be sufficient and her hopes high enough, can, by her own volition and the blessing of God alone, conceive and bring a child into the world."

Her earnest assertion was accepted for a moment in silence, then both of the other women spoke together:

"I have believed that for a long time." And so, it seems to me, there is an echo in some breast of every thought of ours, no matter how great it is, or of how seemingly impossible a thing. One might go farther and say with some of the philosophers that the very fact of our thinking of a thing at all proves that at some time or other it must have had a reality. However, we must not wander too far away from the subject in hand, which is this story of M. Le Clercq's.

In this story, the writer follows out much the same line of thought suggested in the remark of the woman just mentioned. He uses that thought, or a thought closely akin to it, as the central theme for his novel. And Pierre Le Clercq is a clever writer, and his story intensely interesting reading, but, with all deference to the author's ability, we do not think he has sufficient psychological insight, which expression we use for want of a better, to deal with such a transcendently spiritual idea. The weakness is in the latter part of the book. As we turn the pages, it is much as if we were wandering through an enchanted wood, with amazing mysteries on every side, seeking the heart of the wood for the palace of the fairy queen; but we do not find the palace. We come to the end of the story, and the writer seems to have lost his grip; we feel much the same as we used to feel when we were told at the end of a childhood tale, to our intense disgust and indignation, "And it was only a dream after all."

M. Le Clercq dismisses all responsibility for the story in words like these: "It might be conjectured that the Duke, with his tremendous knowledge and genius inflamed by his life-long addictedness to drink, was really insane in his egotism, and that he preyed upon the weaker mind of Paul VII. until the Emperor on certain points was likewise mad. Even in that case"—and you see he gives himself a loophole of escape even here—"Kathleen's statements to Mrs. Roswell regarding herself and the birth

of her son remains as a truth that has never been disproved."

M. Le Clercq writes in a charmingly convincing manner—one is certain of the author's convictions at all events—and then he tries to hide behind a suggestion that will cover his too great credulity if the public accuses him of possessing too great credulity.

The story is about a young girl of ordinary enough origin, who is uncommonly beautiful and "pure-minded," and possessing wonderful histrionic powers. A young reigning prince, travelling incognito in her neighborhood, hears her play as Rosalind, and falls in love with her. With the consent of his guardian, a man of wonderful intellect and powerful personality, he proposes marriage in a decidedly formal manner. We are told that this courtship and marriage are all part of an advanced philosophy studied out by the prince and his tutor, a philosophy the following out of which will bring about almost incredible results. We will let Kathleen describe part of her story in her own words:

"When I was about sixteen I was married in the Isle of Wight, before a churchful of witnesses to a young man, of whom my guardian, Miss Reber, knew nothing, except that he was the owner of enormous wealth and singularly well-bred and gentle. His constant companion, guide and tutor was a man renowned throughout the whole world as a thinker and philosopher of intense profundity—a name known as a household word to all persons of any education at all, and, I believe, positively revered by all great scholars. The young gentleman I married was completely under the influence of this—this vast genius; and all that has happened to me in connection with my marriage and the birth of my son is, I am convinced, part of some inscrutable scheme by which he hopes to prove the truth of his almost omnipotent powers."

"Pray proceed," said Mrs. Roswell. "You married the young gentleman—"

"And he deserted me on the night of my marriage, and I have never seen him since— from no motive that is understandable to merely human intelligence. I retired to rest on the night of our wedding at our temporary lodgings at Weymouth, leaving him in the adjacent sitting-room. I may for a few seconds have dozed or lost consciousness as I lay alone in my bridal bed during that strange night, but my husband never came near me, and in the morning when I arose there was absolutely convincing evidence that he had not even entered the chamber. He, my husband, and the yacht which bore him from the Isle of Wight to Weymouth, and the crew of the yacht and every vestige of the whole adventure had disappeared. The pier master and others employed in the harbor at Weymouth informed me later that my husband and the captain and crew of the yacht which we had hired for our honeymoon sailed out to sea at—I forget the precise time for the moment, but it was only some seven or eight minutes after I parted with my bridegroom in the sitting-room. Nothing whatever has been heard of those on board since she sailed from Weymouth."

And Kathleen Carter does not see her bridegroom again, although he lives until her son Theo, a quite wonderfully-drawn character, by the way, has grown to young manhood. Theo was born nine months from the day of their wedding, and at the prince's death goes to his country to inherit the kingdom and rule under the guidance of his mother.

One cannot do justice to this remarkable story in a review. It is well worth reading by readers possessed of plenty of imagination to carry them safely over the difficult spots.

THE FAITH OF THE NATIONS

Praise the Lord all ye nations. Praise Him all ye people.

For His merciful kindness is great toward us and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord.

CORINTHIANS IV.

Therefore seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy we faint not.

But have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully; but by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God.

But if our gospel be hid it is hid to them that are lost.

In whom the gods of this world have blinded the minds of them that believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them.

For we preach not ourselves but Jesus Christ, the Lord, and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake.

For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our heart to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.

But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us.

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed but not in despair.

Persecuted but not forsaken, cast down, but not destroyed.

Always bearing out in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body.

For we which live are always delivered unto death for Jesus' sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh.

FROM THE KORAN

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

If ye cry to the gods they will not hear you cry; and if they heard they would not answer you, and in the day of resurrection they will disown your joining them with God; and none can instruct thee like Him who is informed of all.

O men, ye are but paupers in need of God; but God is the Rich, the Praiseworthy.

If He please He can sweep you away and bring forth a new creation.

Nor will this be hard for God.

And the burdened soul shall not bear the burden of another; and if the heavy-laden soul cry out for its burden to be carried, yet shall not aught of it be carried, even by the near of kin. Thou shalt warn those who fear their Lord in secret and observe prayer. And whoever shall keep himself pure, he purifieth himself to his own behoof; for unto God shall be the final gathering.

And the blind and the seeing are all alike; neither darkness nor light; nor the shade and the hot wind.

Nor are the living and the dead the same thing. God indeed shall make whom He will to hearken, but thou shalt not make those who are in their graves to hearken; for only with warning art thou charged.

Verily we have sent thee with the truth; a bearer of good tidings and a warner; nor hath there been a people unvisited by its warner.

FROM THE TALMUD

Rabbi Meir said:
When a man teaches his son a trade, he should pray to the Possessor of the World, the Dispenser of wealth and poverty; for in every trade and pursuit of life, both the rich and the poor are to be found. It is folly for one to say, "This is a bad trade, it will not afford me a living," because he will find many well-to-do in the same occupation. Neither should a successful man boast and say, "This is a great trade, a glorious art, it has made me wealthy," because many working in the same line as himself have found poverty. Let all remember that everything is through the infinite mercy and wisdom of God.

Hast thou noted the fowls of the air and the field how easily their maintenance is provided for them; and yet they were only created to serve me. Now should I not find a livelihood with even less trouble, for I was made to serve my fellow-creatures? But alas, I sinned against my Creator, therefore am I obliged to labor and punished with poverty.

FROM THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHA

The Blessed One preached a sermon on fire, and said:

Everything is burning. The eye is burning, thoughts are burning, all the senses are burning. They are burning with the fire of lust. There is anger, there is ignorance, there is hatred, and as long as the fire finds inflammable things upon which it can feed, so long will it burn, and there will be birth and death, decay, grief, lamentation, suffering, despair and sorrow.

Considering this, a disciple of truth will see the four truths, and walk in the noble eight-fold path. He will become wary of his eye, wary of his thoughts, wary of all his senses. He will divest himself of passion and become free. He will be delivered from selfishness and attain the blessed state of Nirvana.

Buddha spoke to Bimbisara, the Magadha king, and the assembly:

He who knows the nature of his self and understands how his senses act, finds no room for the I and thus he will attain peace unending.

The world holds the thought of I, and from this arises false apprehension.

Some sayeth the I endureth after death, some say it perishes. Both are wrong and their error is most grievous.

For if they say the I is perishable, the fruit they strive for will perish too, and at some time there will be no hereafter. This salvation from sinful selfishness is without merit.

When some on the other hand, say the I will not perish, then in the midst of life and death there is but one identity unborn and undying. If such is their I, then it is perfect and cannot be perfected by deeds. The lasting imperishable I could never be changed. The self would be lord and master, and there would be no use in perfecting the passions, aims and salvation would be impossible.

Louise—Has this been said before?

And the assembly—

An Hour with the Editor

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Stories of Old Rome—Fabius

(Continued)

We will quote from Plutarch who goes on to describe the scene which followed:

"Having said this, he commanded the Roman eagles to move forward, and all his men to follow him to the camp of Fabius. The soldiers then as he entered stood amazed at the novelty of the sight, and were anxious and doubtful what the meaning might be. When he came near the dictator's tent Fabius went forth to meet him, on which he at once laid his standards at his feet, calling him with a loud voice, his father; while the soldiers with him saluted the soldiers here as their patrons, the term employed by freed men to those who gave them liberty. After a silence was obtained, Minucius said: 'You have this day, O dictator, obtained two victories; one by your valor and conduct over Hannibal, and another by your wisdom and goodness over your colleague; by one victory you preserved and by the other instructed us; and when we were already suffering one shameful defeat from Hannibal by another welcome one from you we were restored to honor and safety. I can address you by no nobler name than that of a kind father, though a father's beneficence falls short of that I have received from you.' After this he threw himself into the arms of the dictator; and in the same manner the soldiers of each army embraced one another with gladness and tears of joy.

Thanks to the tactics of Fabius, Hannibal had not a Roman town, market or seaport in his possession, and he depended for subsistence of his men on his foraging expeditions alone. Consequently, during the long months that he had been waiting for an opportunity to fight a decisive battle, Hannibal's troops had largely diminished from disease, and it was not the same almost invincible army that had first set foot in Italy.

Of these things Fabius was well aware, but he alone seems to have been wise in his generation. Though he had proved more than once the futility and the danger of any other course save that which he advised, the most of those in power at Rome, believed that aggressive action would result in victory for the Romans.

Therefore when Fabius laid down the dictatorship, and consuls were once more appointed, the people were very ready to listen to Terrentius Varro, a man of an exceedingly hasty judgment, who held a consulship, and who had a very fine opinion of his own ability as a general. It was this man's custom at public assemblies to deride the military tactics of the seasoned veteran Fabius, and declare that if he, Varro, could once arrive within sight of the enemy, he would strike a blow that once and for all would rid them of the Carthaginians.

The other consul, one Paulus, had a clearer vision. He believed, in Fabius, and would have followed his counsel in the face of Varro and popular feeling, if he had had sufficient courage, but he was afraid to take a stand. So, when Varro insisted that the army be divided, and each of the consuls given one-half to command, Paulus took no initiative, but sullenly followed in Varro's wake.

It was at Cannae, by the river Aufidus, that a great battle took place between the Romans and the invaders. Varro in a spirit of rash confidence, having come up with Hannibal, set up the scarlet coat flying over his tent as a signal for battle.

There were eighty-eight thousand men in the Roman army, and they made a brave spectacle on that bright, sunny morning, a terrifying spectacle to the Carthaginians who were not more than half that number. Only Hannibal was in no way discomfited. When Gisco, one of his generals, spoke to him of the appalling numbers of the enemy, Hannibal replied out loud, so that all of his soldiers who were near could hear, 'Aye, but they make a poor showing after all, for there is not a Gisco among them.' Which response delighted all who heard it, so that, a little overwrought and excited as they were, they laughed immoderately. Echoes of their mirth reached the Roman camp, and Varro and his men listened with misgiving, believing that the terrible Carthaginians were laughing with profound contempt at the sign of battle which he had hoisted.

Hannibal drew up his men and prepared for the attack. He placed them so that the wind, which was blowing fiercely, was in their backs, and his picked men he put in the wings, and the less able in the main body, which was somewhat more advanced than the wings. He knew that the Romans would charge the main body, which they did, making a furious onslaught, so that the Carthaginians retreated before them, as had been prearranged, drawing them in, with the wings of their army spreading out upon either side. When Varro's troops had reached the exact position desired by Hannibal, the wings closed in upon them, and the Carthaginians won a bloody victory, taking four thousand prisoners and killing fifty thousand of the flower of the Roman army.

Poor Paulus, who had been forced to take

part against his will, was sorely wounded in the fighting, and seeing his men retreating on every side, he sat down upon a stone, and buried his face in his hands, unable because of his wounds to take any further part in the fighting. A young soldier, a man of patrician race, seeing the general, stopped in his hasty flight, and begged his former commander to take his horse and make his escape. 'For,' said the soldier, 'we shall need all our brave men now, having lost so many, and your life is more precious to Rome than mine.' But Paulus refused the gallant offer. 'No,' said he, 'I shall not return, but see to it that you tell Fabius that I did what I could to dissuade Varro, and when he would not listen to me I followed him, hoping to turn the tide of battle.' Having seen the youth depart, he struggled to his feet, and marking where the fighting was thickest, he dragged himself there, and flung himself upon the swords of the enemy.

So Hannibal won a great victory, and might have had he so desired, followed the retreating army to the very gates of Rome. As it was he became master of the best provinces and towns of Italy, and of Capua, which next to Rome was the most flourishing and opulent city.

Once more the Romans turned to Fabius, he had helped them before, he could help them again. He was their last hope, and in their extremity they fled to him for refuge. He whom they esteemed fearful and pusillanimous when they were, as they thought in a prosperous condition, was now the only man in this general and unbounded dejection and confusion who showed no fear, but walked the streets with an assured and serene countenance, addressed his fellow-citizens, checked the women's lamentations, and the public gatherings of those who wanted to vent their sorrows. He caused the senate to meet, he heartened up the magistrates, and was himself as the soul and life of every office. He placed guards at the gates of the city to stop the frightened multitude from flying. He consulted the oracles, to demand in what way the Romans had offended that they should be so grievously punished, and it was made known among other things that two of the vestal virgins had broken their vows. One of these unhappy women killed herself, but the other was more grievously punished. She was taken through the streets of Rome, where all the people turned their heads from the pitiful sight of her, where she lay upon a litter, a gag in her mouth and ropes binding her body, and led to the place of execution. There her ropes were loosened, and when the priest had made certain prayers, she was compelled to descend the steps to her underground cell. The steps were then drawn up and the entrance to the cell covered deep with earth, and the sinful virgin left to die.

THE STORY OF FRANCE

During the long reign of Louis XIV. the seed was sown from which France reaped so dreadful a harvest in the Revolution. When we read history as a whole and not simply as a collection of isolated facts, we get something like an adequate idea of the relation of events to each other and of the fundamental causes of them. In France more than anywhere else in the world has the influence of women been manifest in injury to the state. In 1385 Charles VI. married the Princess Isabel of Bavaria; a woman whose pernicious influence made vice a merit in the French court. After her time the rugged austerity that marked the monarchs and leaders of the people became conspicuous by its rarity. The peasantry, so far as history thinks it worth while to say anything about them, appear to have retained some moral sense, but except in few instances, the higher classes became notoriously profligate. To gratify the desires of mistresses, kings, princes and ministers laid heavy burdens upon the poor, and oppression stalked throughout the land. Later the influences of the Medici women, who combined with signal ability either profligacy or religious fanaticism, and sometimes both, deprived the country of some of its best sons and gave rise to domestic strife. We have seen that Louis XIII. only managed by an almost superhuman struggle to escape from the whirlpool of vice into which he was drawn in early life. Louis XIV. early fell under the influence of women, whose names are familiar to most readers and whose part in determining the destiny of France was for evil. They were Madame de Maintenon and Madame de Montespan, concerning whom, and especially of the former something must be said.

Francoise d'Aubigne, afterwards Marquise de Maintenon, was born in 1635 of an excellent family, somewhat conspicuous in connection with literature and its adherence to Protestantism. She was born in prison, her father having fallen under the displeasure of the court. On his release he went to Martinique with his wife and little daughter, dying there when the girl was nine years old. Madame d'Aubigne returned to France bringing the child with her, and placed her in a convent. Efforts were made to induce her to abandon Protestantism, which proved successful only after a long struggle. Like all converts she became exceedingly zealous in her new faith. At the age of 16 she was

conspicuous for her beauty, and attracted the notice of the poet Scarron, who offered her marriage. He was lame and deformed, yet his offer was accepted, and Francoise was at once introduced into the highest society in the kingdom. Scarron died nine years afterwards, and she was left in poverty. Madame de Montespan, mistress of the king, secured her a pension and entrusted her with the education of her two children. In this capacity she became acquainted with the king, who was greatly attracted to her, and gave her a large sum of money with which she purchased the estate of Maintenon. Four years later she succeeded in deposing Madame de Montespan from her position in the confidence of Louis.

The relations between Louis and her at this time has been the subject of much speculation. It is not believed that she was the king's mistress as that term is generally understood, but she was so in the sense in which we would use the word master if speaking of a man. For twenty years this extraordinary connection between the two continued, and on the death of the queen in 1684 the king privately married her. For thirty-one years thereafter she virtually ruled France. Indeed it may be said that for half a century, that is from the time of the deposition of Madame de Montespan she was possessed of sovereign powers. She lived in great splendor, and it was largely due to her commanding influence that Louis came to be regarded by his courtiers as only a little short of divine. She survived the king for years, receiving up to her death all the honors extended to a widow of the sovereign. With all her power she never made friends with the court or the people, and she frequently confessed that her life was a long succession of unhappiness. While her personal character seems to have been above reproach, and while she always made a great profession of piety, her rule was productive of great evil to her country. The historian Guizot says it was an unhappy day for France when Louis fell under her power.

Madame de Montespan, who preceded Madame de Maintenon, was a woman of little principle. She was able to displace Madame de Valiere in the king's affections. The latter is described as young, beautiful and modest. She dearly loved Louis, and it is said of her that she was the only woman who ever did. She was accustomed to lament that he was a king. Madame de Sevigne wrote of Madame de Montespan, that she was 'haughty, passionate and of majestic beauty, wearing her hair in a thousand ringlets.' Her relations with the king created great scandal even in that dissolute court of which Guizot wrote: 'Louis XIV. reigned everywhere, over his people, over his age, often over Europe; but nowhere did he reign so completely as over his court. Never were the wishes, the defects, the vices of a man so completely a law to other men as at the court of Louis during the whole period of his long life. When near to him in the court at Versailles men lived and hoped and trembled; everywhere in France, even in Paris, men vegetated. The existence of the great lords was concentrated in the court about the person of the king. Scarcely could the most important duties bring them to absent themselves for any time. They returned quickly, with alacrity, with ardor; only poverty or a certain rustic pride kept gentlemen in their provinces. The court does not make one happy,' says La Bruyere, 'it prevents one from being so anywhere else.' That in such a court the course of Madame de Montespan should have called forth protests is perhaps all that need be said on the point. It is not difficult to believe that Madame de Maintenon was not wholly personally ambitious in seeking to deprive her of supremacy. A strange feature of her relation between Mme. Montespan and the king was that they seem to have been constantly torn by religious doubts as to whether they were forfeiting their eternal welfare.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE

It is almost an axiom in English-speaking countries that the Church shall not interfere in politics. By the Church we mean every religious body, no matter by what name it may be called. The popular idea is that it shall confine itself to the teaching of doctrine relating chiefly to another life, to influencing individuals to right living, and assist in works of benevolence. As a rule, the Church in English-speaking countries confines itself to these things. In other countries it extends the scope of its work to what may be called political channels. In all countries, the Roman Catholic Church claims, and occasionally exercises, the right to direct the political action of its adherents. The Protestant denominations only, as a rule, exercise advisory powers in regard to affairs of state, and this only to a limited degree. The rule that the Church shall not interfere in political matters is carried so far that even the exercise by a minister of the Gospel of his ordinary rights as a citizen, which includes the expression of his opinion as well as the right to vote, is much resented by many people. The Church accepts this limitation of its field of usefulness with a degree of complacency not easily reconcilable with its professed mission.

The argument used to support the contention that the Church should leave the field of politics to the laity is based upon the claim that the contrary course would weaken its moral influence; but there is probably very much less in this than is claimed for it. But however this may be, it is doubtless undesirable that the Church, as such, should take part in partisan discussions, and that its ministers should as a rule avoid participation in party politics. One reason for this is that a minister, by entering into the arena of party strife, is likely to create dissensions in his congregation and lead to a division of effort in respect to matters upon which otherwise there might be united action. Most men take their politics a great deal more seriously than they do their religion.

But whatever may be said against the Church as a body interfering in the acute questions which divide political parties, there can be no doubt that it owes the state a duty which it is not fully discharging. A very prominent British Columbia clergyman, discussing the conditions arising out of the Labor movement and Socialism, took the position that the only thing that can save society from the dangers threatening it is the restoration of Church authority. If this is the only remedy, the case is hopeless, for it is as easy to restore yesterday as it is to bring back the day when the masses of the people will permit the Church to do their thinking for them. The Church will do its duty if it will lift itself to guide; it can never again hope to rule.

Church authority rested upon the admitted claim that it was able to determine the future existence of those who refused obedience to its orders. Later the acknowledged superiority of knowledge possessed by the clergy gave them an influence which amounted to authority, and to a certain extent this prevails today, greatly to the benefit of the community. So far as the great mass of the people in Christendom is concerned, Church authority, in the sense the clergyman referred to used the term, has ceased to exist. The Church cannot hope to reform society by relying upon any claim of authority; it must appeal to the reason of the people. What we have in mind now is not the reform of individuals, that is, the conversion of men from wickedness to righteousness; it is not the propagation of doctrine; it has nothing to do with the life to come. The sooner the Church realizes that comparatively few people today are much concerned about doctrine or a future life, the sooner it will see in what direction a great field for its efforts lies. Eight centuries ago, Western Europe was thrilled by an idea. The Holy Sepulchre was in the hands of the Saracens, and it became the passion of prince and peasant alike to redeem it. Today, an idea is thrilling the working world. It may not have been as yet very clearly defined. It presents itself in many forms. It has its apostles in all walks of life. The socialist demagogue, arousing the feelings of his audience by the vigorous presentation of half-truths and forceful, if illogical arguments; the true labor leader inspired by an altruistic noble, if often misdirected; the statesman struggling to lead his party to an appreciation of the rights of man; the essayists, who seek to discover the causes and the remedy for the almost universal discontent; these are the apostles of the new idea, as it is sometimes called, but one that would be seen to be only a fundamental idea of Christianity, if the Church would recognize in it the child of its own teachings.

This idea goes to the very basis of national and social organization. It has become rooted in the minds of the masses. It is growing with resistless force. Yesterday it was a grain of mustard seed; today it is a great tree under whose branches millions of people are seeking shelter. It is a mistake to say that a revolution is impending; the revolution is here. The old order is passing. Under these conditions, what is the duty of the Church? We venture to think this the most urgent question with which the Church is confronted today. It is in one sense not a political question, but in a broader sense it is the greatest of political questions. Let us suppose a case. Let us suppose that today, in some meeting called by a Labor or Socialist organization, a minister from any Christian Church should appear and take his seat upon the platform. How would he be received? What would he say to the audience? Certainly his presence would be regarded with surprise by many. How would anything which he might say be regarded? If it would be regarded favorably by the audience, how would it be regarded by his congregation if he repeated it from his pulpit? We shall let the subject rest at this point for the present.

THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH

In the preceding article of this series, we dealt with the general formation of the surface of the earth, showing how it permitted of the formation of the oceans; but it must not be supposed that the oceans themselves do not constitute a part of the surface in exactly the same sense as the land does. The difference between fluidity and rigidity depends upon heat. All the variations in the consistency of bodies from gases to the hardest mineral arises

from variations in heat. Some substances become gaseous at a very low temperature, such as air, or either of the gases of which it is composed, or hydrogen or carbonic acid, or some others that might be mentioned. Deprived of their heat, even these things may be made liquid, and inferentially they may be made solid, although the necessary temperature to solidify hydrogen would be very difficult to obtain. Air can readily be liquefied, and carbonic acid gas has been solidified into a mass looking like snow, which quickly became gaseous again when exposed to the atmosphere. The metal mercury becomes liquid at the ordinary temperature of the air. Not much higher temperature is necessary to convert it into gas. At a not uncommon low degree of temperature, it becomes solid metal. Water exists in three conditions, as a gas, as what we call water, and as ice. Steam is water in the form of a gas. It is invisible. Every one has noticed that between the nozzle of a tea-kettle and the vapor arising from the boiling water there is a short distance in which there does not appear to be anything. This space really is occupied by steam. What we see and call steam is not steam at all, but a vapor that is water in a gaseous form giving off its heat and becoming liquid. We can create the steam in the kettle, cause the vapor to be deposited on a solid surface and cause that vapor, when deposited is fluid, to become solid. Here we have represented in a small way what geologists suppose has taken place with the whole earth. First it was gaseous; then parts of it became liquid; then some parts of it became solid. A large part of it remained gaseous and forms the atmosphere; a large part of it remains liquid, but the greater part of it has become solid.

It is evident from what has been said that strictly speaking it is incorrect to speak of the solid land as the surface of the earth. The surface of the earth is the outer limit of the atmosphere. The rocks, the perennial ice-fields and the ocean and other bodies of water are really below the surface. We live below the actual surface of the earth, and we might call ourselves subterraneous if we saw fit to do so. It is customary when speaking of Arctic and Antarctic regions to speak of the surface being covered with ice. This is incorrect, for the ice is as much a part of the surface of those regions as the rocks projecting through it are. A glacier resting in a mountain valley is as much or part of the mountain as are the rock sides of the valley. It is true that the glacier is in more or less continuous motion; but we have already shown that no part of the earth is, so far as we know, absolutely at rest. It is difficult to realize that the massive summits of the mountains, which we see from this city, are rising and falling daily in unison with the tides. The movement is slight, less than a foot the latest authorities say, but in created matter nothing is absolutely great or small, but only relatively so.

When we look at the earth in this broad way we get a very different idea of it from what we might otherwise have. Instead of it being a great solid mass apparently rigid under normal conditions, it is a quivering globe that is never for a moment at rest. Instead of our living on the outside of it, we are below its external stratum. We are no more on the outside than are the fish that swim in the waters. We realize that a little more heat, relatively speaking, might make everything fluid, and a great deal more might make everything gaseous, whereas a little less heat might render everything solid and a much greater reduction in temperature might cause the air to fall in the form of snow. Astronomers tell us there is no atmosphere on the moon. There certainly was at one time, that is there must have been a stage in the history of the moon when the solid cone was surrounded with a gaseous envelope. What this consisted of we do not know. The envelope in the case of the earth consists of a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen principally. By analogy that of the moon may be supposed to have been the same, but there came a time when this envelope of our satellite began to fall to the surface and the moon became a lifeless orb. Perhaps in the course of ages the earth may experience a like event. Meanwhile we are living in a transition stage, and as we are because we are adapted to our environment.

An old Scotsman, having a friend on a visit, one day took him to see an ancient cemetery in the village—the only sight, in fact, it could boast of.

"Whit dae you think o' that?" he inquired. "Hoots, man," said his friend, viewing the dilapidated condition of the graves, "before I'd be buried here I'd die first."

"Aw, weel," said Sandy, "as faur as I'm concerned, I mean to be buried nae ither place if I'm spared."

Were it not for the weather we might get conversation down to a point where the supply would not exceed the demand.

When a man begins to shout his virtues from the housetop his neighbors proceed to sit up and take unfavorable notice.

The Government and Aerial Warfare

WE now know the best and the worst of the Government policy concerning aerial warfare, and are in a position to realize the full effects of the neglect of the King's Ministers in this branch of science.

We are aided in this unpleasant task by the news which we published from Berlin recently, showing that the Germans propose to allocate nearly four millions more to their aerial fleet, bringing up the total sum available for this purpose to between six and seven millions sterling. We have to make the disagreeable confession that, were our Parliament to vote a similar sum tomorrow for a similar purpose, we could not spend it, because we have made no preparations and have allowed ourselves to be surprised.

We cannot justly lay much of the blame for our deficiencies upon Colonel Seely or Mr. Churchill, for these Ministers have been in office only a short time, and are doing their best to atone for neglect. It is the Government as a whole on whom the responsibility rests for their supine attitude in the past, for their inability to understand the importance of this new branch of warfare, and for their failure to take the measures necessary for our security.

It was obvious to every looker-on that when M. Bleriot crossed the Channel a new chapter was opened in the military history of the British Isles, and it was obvious many years ago that the Germans had built dirigibles which were bound to express a most important influence upon warfare by sea and land. Nevertheless we took no action worth mentioning. We spent no money upon heavier-than-air machines until foreign armies were already equipped with them, and after the failure of the Mayfly we disinterested ourselves completely in large dirigibles and allowed Germany to assert a supremacy in a class of airship which may exercise an immense influence upon a future struggle for supremacy at sea.

AVIATION

Thanks to the measures taken by the War Secretary and the First Lord, we are in the way to make good to some extent our inferiority in aeroplanes and hydroplanes. We have 123 flying officers in the Army, including 55, who have passed the highest test. We have 101 Army aeroplanes, including monoplanes and instruction craft, and are promised 148 by the end of May. We have a good type of military aeroplane which is much liked by our flying officers, and we are certainly making progress now that money is at length available. The Navy has 40 hydroplanes and 60 pilots, and we are promised 75 machines and 75 pilots by July, and 100 by the end of the financial year. Some of these hydroplanes will carry guns and will be fitted with wireless ranging 60 miles, and Mr. Churchill's proposal to establish a chain of hydroplane stations round our coasts to co-operate in scouting with the patrol flotillas is altogether admirable.

As long as money is not stinted, and the new policy is pursued with energy, we can hope that so far as aviation is concerned we shall be fairly well found in the course of a year or two. The trouble is that we have given our rivals a long start, and that our inferiority even in heavier-than-air machines must be marked for some years to come. On the Army side the transport for our aeroplanes squadrons is at present provided by the Army Service Corps, and it would be better that these squadrons should be self-contained and provided with their own transport in both peace and war. For home defence, in the absence of the Expeditionary Force, we have absolutely no organization at present, and as soon as our squadrons for the Regulars are complete it will be necessary to turn our attention to the Territorials and to fit them out with some corresponding machinery.

LANDING PLACES AND SHEDS

There remains the question of landing places and of sheds. Those who have watched with admiration and envy the work of our French neighbors must be particularly struck with the enterprise and usefulness of the Comité National pour l'Aviation Militaire. It was recognized very early in France that cross-country journeys were dangerous mainly on account of the want of organized landing places or stations d'atterrissage. To render aviation of practical use in war, and to enable frontiers to be watched, it was necessary to multiply landing stations, where pilots could descend, obtain supplies, effect repairs, and communicate by telegraph or telephone the results of their reconnaissances. The French Committee, collaborating with the Inspection of Military Aeronautics, made plans for the creation of 32 landing places in the north and east of France, and allotted to this work the sum of £20,000 from its funds, to which was added the amount raised by local subscription. The rule was to obtain a flat piece of ground measuring not less than 25 acres, and to provide a hangar and telephonic communication with the nearest town. The French War Office, the Comité

tee, and the Municipalities carried out this work in unison. The commune provided the ground, maintained the hangar, and laid the telephone. This work was considered so useful that the French War Office provided the funds for a set of 25 fresh stations to be organized by the Committee, and the resulting 75 stations not only form a complete web in the triangle Dunkirk-Paris-Belfort, but also promise to provide landing places on the main lines of flight to the Pyrenees and Alps. Not until the British Isles are completely fitted out with a similar system of landing places will aviation be placed upon a proper footing.

ARMY DIRIGIBLES

It is when we turn to airships that the neglect of the Government becomes most apparent. The Secretary for War almost completely disinterested himself in this question in his speech on March 19, alleging that the Army had "no intention whatever of embarking upon a policy of large dirigible balloons." He threw the onus of providing them upon the

warfare, and to render it useless as a reinforcement to the naval wing in a purely maritime war. It is not legitimate for Colonel Seely to drag Egypt and India into the argument, when he knows that the entire organization of our Expeditionary Force, as the War Establishments lay down, "drawn up on the basis of a campaign fought in a civilized country and in a temperate climate."

NAVY DIRIGIBLES

Mr. Churchill made such an interesting speech on introducing his Estimates, announced so many important changes, and has displayed such remarkable ability and industry in the affairs of his new Department that, if the Navy alone were in question, the writer would have very little to find fault with. Aerostation to Navy dirigibles can only be described as extremely unsatisfactory, as well as questionable in important particulars. In the writer's opinion it is not correct, and cannot be sustained, to say that it is only in the last 12 months that Germany has begun to reap the

some length the question of aerial warfare. He then showed that the Zeppelin of that day could cover 1,140 miles, and had covered 800 miles without descending; that her speed was over 30 miles an hour; that she had risen to 5,600 feet, and could carry 15 passengers and a large store of fuel and explosives. It was suggested that the arrival of the German dirigibles over England was to be anticipated in war; that every year dirigibles would have greater range, higher speed and better carrying capacity; that Germany would have the advantage of prompt and accurate information of the movements of fleets and flotillas, thanks to her dirigibles; that the dirigible might prove the best answer to the submarine; that we had no anti-airship guns, while the Germans had 7.5c. and 10.5c. guns, with a vertical range of 6,800 and 12,400 yards; that the transport and discharge of a ton of explosives was to be expected; that this amount would wreck any warship afloat, and that good practice at marks had already been made. It was shown

think that the Germans are so obtuse that they cannot realize the advantages gained by their audacity and perseverance? There is certainly no need for any panic language, but there is need for looking facts in the face and for realizing the dangerous position in which the inexcusable neglect of the Government has landed us.

AERIAL WARFARE

It is said that we are hastily mounting old howitzers, and resuscitating the pom-pom, in order to make a show of defence. One might as well shoot rockets with a matchlock as airships with howitzers, while the old pom-pom has not the necessary range. No doubt a good anti-airship gun can be made. The writer's complaint is that nearly four years ago such a gun was designed and no orders were given for it. Some village idiot with a fire balloon has scared the Government into action when they would not listen to reasoned argument.

No doubt, when we have plenty of very fast well-armed aeroplanes and hydroplanes, and many skilled pilots, the airship may have a bad time by day, though even this is not certain, owing to the large armament which the new dirigibles can carry. But for purposes of attack the airship is a night bird and will not appear by day. She will come by night, manoeuvre to windward of the point of attack, stop her engines, and glide down noiselessly over her prey, let go her explosives, and disappear. She is invisible at night at an elevation of 1,000 feet, and is practically secure from gun fire. It is night work that the Zeppelins are now practising. All the conditions enabling an attack of this character to be carried out have been fulfilled, and the best way of preventing panic is not to tell us there is no danger, but to take steps to counteract it. As for the total losses which several Zeppelins have become, this is due to the fact that they have gone out in high winds and have not yet been provided with all the necessary shelters. We also have lost as many as nine ships of the line in a single storm; but it did not occur to anyone on that account to stop building them. On the contrary, we built more, and Germany is only following our example.

A serious risk is involved in all this affair for our naval magazines. The writer has in his mind one which covers a large area and has no better defence against airship attack than slate roofs and a few policemen. The control of these places is provided by three separate Departments, including the Home Office, which has been known to suggest a suitable garrison in times of crisis. All these magazines should be constructed at the base of hills so that they may be secure from airship attack, and the sooner only one Department is responsible for their control the better will their protection be.

It is quite true, of course, that until we have more practical experience of war we can none of us do more than express an opinion upon the aerial warfare of the future, and every opinion may be right or wrong. But we must allow to all instruments of war the effect which they have been proved to possess by prolonged and practical experiment, and the chief quarrel which we have with the Government is that for years after all the principal facts were known they remained supine and did nothing at all.—The London Times.

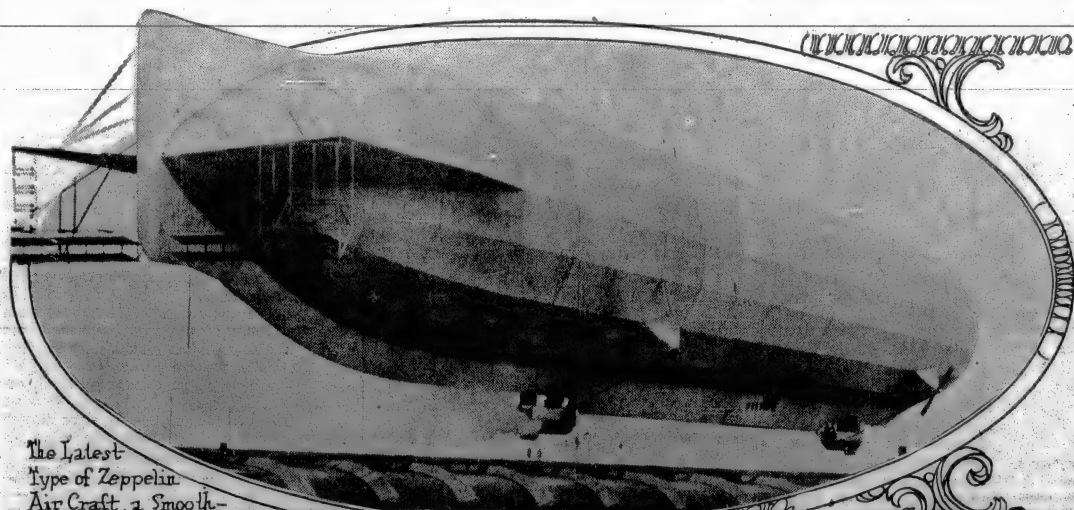
According to Scottish Highlanders the appearance of the raven foreshadows death and disaster to the chiefs of the great clan Campbell. The other day the heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Argyll, Lord Archibald Campbell, passed away at Inverary, the headquarters of the clan. Prior to the death of his lordship the townsfolk were struck with the behavior of the ravens on Duniquaich, the well-known hill close to Inverary Castle. Rare as that bird now is in many parts of Scotland, it was lately observed in scores between the Castle and the hill, and as many as five were seen together on the day previous to Lord Archibald's death, though they are all supposed to be far up the glen preparatory to nesting. When Lord Archibald's father, the late Duke of Argyll, died, ravens are said to have hovered over the hill, circling round and round the steep wooded slopes.

"Oh, Miss Lightfoot," said Jollyer after their third dance at the ball, "you are a most wonderful dancer."

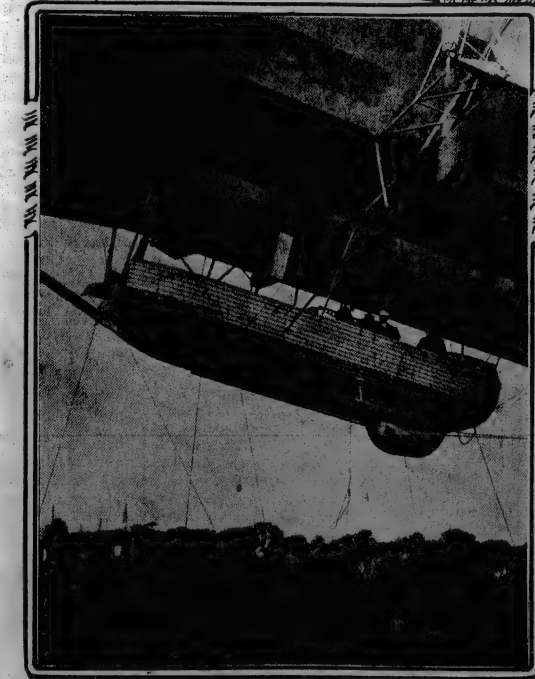
"Really, do you think so?" she replied. "Yes, indeed. More wonderful than the damsel who danced before Herod, and demanded the head of John the Baptist."

"Really. How so, pray?" "Well, you see, when she danced one man was decapitated, but when you dance all men lose their heads."

The Sedan Chair is not yet extinct as a means of transport. A visitor to Hampton Court Palace, near London, Eng., has recently discovered one of these chairs in active service. Some of the ladies residing there use it when visiting one another's apartments in the evening; but it is never seen outside the precincts of the Palace.



The Latest Type of Zeppelin Air Craft, a Smooth-lined Efficient Vessel.



German Motor-mounted Gun Designed to Combat Aerial War Fleets.

The Boat or Car of the Latest Type of Zeppelin Airship.

Navy, and declared that he proposed to restrict himself to the existing type of Army airship, with which he appeared to be perfectly satisfied.

For the service of the Expeditionary Force it is certainly best that the Army airship should not be of the rigid type, which is dependent upon its sheds for continuous activity and is not easily taken to pieces and packed on board ship. But, unless the enemy has no dirigibles at all, it is necessary that ours should be able to compete with his in gas capacity, useful weight carried, range and armament; for otherwise we shall be outclassed and shall not provide our commanders with an adequate instrument for strategic reconnaissance and attack. None of the armies of the Great Powers is content with a small dirigible. The French are constructing non-rigid airships equal in military usefulness to the Zeppelins, and the Russians are not far behind. To rest content with our little airships will be to place our Army in a position of inferiority in aerial

fruit of years of experiment and expense, and whether any valuable military results would be achieved. It is also incorrect to say that "no reproaches are deserved by the Admiralty for any time that has been lost in the development of dirigible airships"; for it was the business of the Admiralty to provide them, and they have not been provided. As to whether we shall, when foreign dirigibles become "a really potent factor," have "the means of using the advantages which they offer and of combating the dangers which they threaten," only time can show whether this sanguine expectation will be realized. At present Germany possesses a fleet of useful dirigibles, to be formed into two squadrons, each of five airships, according to the projected organization, while we possess not a single airship in Navy charge; and there is a very fair chance that, owing to the culpable neglect of the Government in the past, we may find it difficult to make up the ground that we have lost.

Three years ago the writer discussed at

that dirigibles could hope to attack ships, docks, arsenals, cordite factories, and flotilla bases, and that nothing but a superior fleet of dirigibles and the policy of retaliation, combined with a suitable defensive armament, could effectually meet the airship menace. The writer suggested that superiority in the air was imperative for the Power pretending to the command at sea; that an anti-airship armament should be mounted on board warships and at our ports, dockyards, arsenals, and magazines; and that special ships for carrying and launching aeroplanes should be built.

If the policy thus outlined had been adopted and followed three years ago, we should not have found ourselves in the position which we occupy today. In the interval which has elapsed Germany has built a whole fleet of airships, while we have done nothing. The Zeppelins now run up to 20,000 cubic metres, travel 50 miles an hour, carry a useful weight of five tons, have a good armament, and a range of 1,200 to 1,500 miles. We must certainly expect, in the near future, to see airships of a million cubic feet gas capacity, a speed of 80 miles, and a useful weight of 15 to 20 tons. Nothing less than that will meet our needs, and it will be hard for us to construct these Dreadnoughts of the air because we have had no experience with the smaller rigid types. Germany has also built, or is building, eight dirigible stations which would be of use to her in a war against us. The stations on the Rhine, at Duisberg and in the neighborhood, are some 250 miles from Chatham, which can be reached in five hours, given favoring weather, and the German airships can travel by night across country, guided by the lights of lines of rail leading to Ostend or elsewhere. To talk of "silly panic language" is the natural refuge of the politician in a quandary, but it would have been better had Mr. Churchill been able to show a record of foresight, instead of neglect, which has left us next to disarmed. Does he or Colonel Seely seriously

An Historical Congress

ADAMIRAL PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG, who presided at the meeting of the section of the International Congress of Historical Studies, dealing with naval and military history, in the course of his address, after remarking that the Admiralty was very much alive to the importance of the study of naval history in the service, said:

"It was not at all certain that the study of naval history was conducted on quite the proper lines in the Navy at present. It was certain that there was great need of a text-book on naval history suitable for young officers, and he need hardly say how much the Admiralty would welcome the production of such a work. The idea was to provide a good grounding in study in early days. When men became commissioned officers they had more leisure in which they could pursue their studies themselves. One of the best examples of what could be done in this way was the gallant young captain (Captain H. W. Richmond, R.N.) who was at that meeting to read a paper which was not his first contribution to enrich their knowledge."

"He would like to take that opportunity of making an announcement which might be of interest to those who took an interest in the study of naval history. The present Board of Admiralty, soon after they took office, realized the desirability of a study of the tactics of the battle of Trafalgar, which for some years past had been a subject of a great deal of discussion. They were fortunate in securing the services of probably the two naval officers best qualified to deal with such a subject—Admiral Sir Cypryan Bridge and Admiral Sir Reginald Custance. The third was the learned president of that section of the Congress (Professor C. H. Firth). They had been at work for nearly a year, and were nearing the end of their labors. The public might rest assured that whatever their report might be it would be accepted as final. At any rate, it would be gratifying to everybody to feel that the crowning achievement of the incomparable naval hero of this country had been definitely and finally set at rest and would be no longer a subject of discussion. He had been permitted to see some of the results of the inquiry, and he might say that they had involved enormous labor in dealing with all the records and the reconstruction of the acts of every one of the ships which took part in Trafalgar, and exactly their part. In this section the indefatigable librarian, Mr. Perrin, at the Admiralty, had done all the spade work."

After the chairman's address papers were read by Dr. J. R. Tanner on "Pepys as a Navy Official," by Professor Sir J. K. H. Laughton, on "The History of Naval Historians," by Captain L. Richmond on "Naval History from the Service Point of View," and by Mr. A. G. Perrin on "Sources of Naval History in the Admiralty Library."

ORIENTAL AND ANCIENT HISTORY

At University College, in the Oriental and Ancient History Sections, the first paper was Professor A. A. Macdonell's on "The Early History of Caste," which, as he pointed out, has impressed on the civilization of India a unique character for a period of more than 2500 years. He defined a caste of the present day as a homogeneous social corporation, bearing a common name, hereditary, endogamous, following the same occupation and not eating with members of other castes. After showing that the caste system existed in the old Sanskrit law-books, though in a less rigid form than that of today, and also in the later Vedas and the Brahmanas, he said that the transformation of the earlier Vedic classes into the castes of the later Vedic period was due to the deep racial dividing line of color between the conquering Aryans and the conquered aborigines, resulting in the prohibiting of marriage between the higher and the lower race. Professor Sten Konow, of Christiania, chose for his subject, "The Nationality of the Kushanas," regarded in the light of recent discoveries in Chinese Turkestan, which prove the existence of two hitherto unknown Indo-European languages, of which one was spoken in Turfan and the other apparently in and about Khotan. He drew attention to certain philological facts which support the view of Baron von Stael-Holstein, that the old Khotan tongue was most probably the same as that spoken by the Kushanas. Another able paper in this section was that of Professor C. F. Lehmann-Haupt on "Die Historische Stellung Armeniens in Altertum." In the Greek and Roman Section Mr. J. A. R. Munro dealt with the question of "Aristotle and the Zeugite Triumvirate," starting from the time when Alcibiades, the leader of the Zeugites, was expelled, and in order to procure his recall enlisted the Oligarchs against the Demagogues. He concludes that Theramenes was not the friend of Alcibiades, but the enemy of Critias.

ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The papers on medieval and modern history were all, as it happened, confined to the relations that existed between England and various other countries at the dates chosen by the lecturers—Normandy, Ireland and Wales in the earlier period, and Russia and Holland in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Mr. Charles

H. Haskins, Professor of History in Harvard University, considered "The Government of Normandy under Henry II," from the point of view of English constitutional history, saying that what little is known of Henry's early years in Normandy shows a continuation of the policy of Henry I. and Geoffrey. In the period of 1154 to 1164 there was a well developed system of itinerant justices and the regular employment of sworn inquests in suits respecting land and in accusations in ducal and ecclesiastical Courts, a method of trial apparently established some years before the English assizes. In Church matters some of the provisions of the constitutions of Clarendon were foreshadowed. A body of Norman custom was forming analogous to English law, but presenting many interesting points of difference, and altogether, as a judicial, fiscal, and military system, Normandy offered a model of vigorous and centralized administration to its Continental neighbors. Mr. Goddard H. Orpen, speaking of "The Effects of Norman Law in Ireland," from 1169 to 1333, came to very much the same conclusion as to its beneficial character. It established, he said, a "Pax Normannica," increased the area and effectiveness of agriculture, led to the formation of many towns in the 13th century and to the growth of trade, raised the status of the Church and improved its conception of architecture, and, generally speaking, raised Ireland out of the backward and anarchic condition into which it had fallen after the Viking invasions and before the coming of the Normans. In another paper relating to the same period, Mr. J. E. Lloyd dealt with the influence not of England upon Wales, but of Wales upon England and its political history, and said that its undoubted importance has been neglected. From 1066 to 1282 all English kings had dealings with Wales; and of them all only Henry I. and Edward I. appear as conquerors; Welsh problems created the powerful interest of the Barons of the March; and a military result of the proximity of Wales was that on both sides of the border men were kept in fighting trim and Welsh troops made use of for the enterprises of the Crown.

MODERN HISTORY

The earliest of the papers read in the section devoted to modern history was that of Professor Michael, of the University of Freiburg, on Robert Walpole and the Rise of Party Government in England. He began by describing the state of parties after 1714 and the relations between the English and German Ministers of George I. and the King and the Prince of Wales, and finally dealt with the crisis of 1720 and its solution. Professor P. J. Blok, of Leiden, examined the question of the connection between England and Holland in the first 13 years of the 19th century. Up to the Anglo-Russian invasion of North Holland in 1799, he said that the English Government had some hope of re-conquering Holland and restoring the Orange family to its position in the Dutch Republic. But the failure of the invasion caused partly by the indifference of the people to the Orange cause, effected a considerable change in English policy. After tracing the history of events up to the point when England conceived the idea of restoring the old Dutch Government and annexing Belgium with the object of establishing a strong sentinel on the north frontier of France, he showed how this plan came to nothing, and how in the early years of the 19th century there arose an independent Holland, content to live its own life and occupy a modest place in the world. It was just about this time, after the battle of Waterloo, that the subject of Professor H. Marczali's paper on "Count Szechenyi and the Introduction of English Civilization to Hungary" first came to London, and was a frequent guest of Lady Holland and of the Prince Regent. His first impressions of this country was that the three things to be learnt in England were, in his own words, Constitution, engines, and horse-breeding, and seven years later, as the result of a second visit to England, he established horse-racing in his own country. But it was after all the Constitutional freedom of England, as opposed to the privileges of the nobility in Hungary, that most appealed to him as the fulfilment of his own ideals of equality and the reason of England's superiority to other countries. In prosecuting his reforms for the regeneration of Magyardom he always took England as his model. When he built a bridge between Buda and Pest and undertook to make the Danube navigable as far as its delta, it was to England he came to study the science of bridge-building and to secure engineers and steamboats. He was, however, always averse to the introduction of industrialism, and did not wish to put the reins of government into the hands of the lower classes, in contradistinction to the ideals of Kosuth, who wished to revive Hungary by the agency of industries and commerce. Professor Marczali, who is the Professor of National History in the University of Budapest, concluded his paper by prophesying that Hungary will some day return to the doctrines of Count Szechenyi, "their great apostle of humanity and truth," whose sympathy for England turned, as he says, to Angliomania. Another feature of much interest and importance in this section

was a paper on "England and Russia, 1853-1854," by Professor Schiemann, of the University of Berlin, who, in the course of his remarks, said:

"Tsar Nicholas I. did not desire to conquer Turkey in Europe but to maintain her as a weak Power in the Balkan Peninsula. In the thirties Russia, now the second maritime Power in the world, was feared and distrusted in England. But in 1839, after a visit from the heir to the Russian Throne, this feeling diminished, and at the same time the entente between France and England grew weaker. Thus was produced the Treaty of 1840, and at that time England actually counted on Russian ships to help her to guard her coasts from possible French attacks. Nicholas continued to work for good relations with England, and with success; and, as the rivalry between England and France grew stronger, he determined by a personal visit to try and win the confidence of English statesmen. In 1844 he was entertained in England, and his private letters show how delighted he was with his reception. He was prepared for an alliance with England, but French influence prevented it. Subsequently, however, confidential explanations took place between Aberdeen and Nesselrode on the future position of Turkey of great importance."

OH, FOR AN HOUR OF KNOX!

"There was a time in Scotland when every boy of promise was able to get in his parish school the training which would prepare him for the University," says The British Weekly. "This is no longer the case."

"We earnestly commend the work of the Association for Higher Instruction in Rural Schools, which is insisting on the evils of the Department's concentration policy. Professor Harrower, of Aberdeen, and Emeritus Professor G. G. Ramsay, of Glasgow, who have been the leaders in this great cause, have issued a most startling statement of the facts."

"The department has adopted the policy of only allowing higher training in special centres. This means that those aspiring to the higher education are in many cases either totally barred or have to cope with almost prohibitive difficulties. For instance, Auchtermuchty is a town of 3,000 inhabitants. The nearest higher centre is Perth which is fourteen miles by road. If pupils go there by train, they must leave at 7 or 7:30 a.m., reaching home at night at 6:30 or 7, according to the distance they have to walk home. Even if the parents can afford the expenditure, no experience could possibly be more injurious to the pupils than this. But the great majority cannot afford it, and their path is barred for life."

"Of Sutherlandshire we read: 'The pupils are shut out from secondary education as effectually as if it were declared illegal. The University doors are closed except to those who have been at secondary schools. The majority of Highland lads are isolated from these centres, and virtually disfranchised from the professions.' The Rev. Mr. Clarke, chairman of the Saltoun School Board, says that when he came to Saltoun twenty-seven years ago, Latin, French and Mathematics were taught in the parish school, but when a few years ago the teacher presented four boys in Caesar and Latin Grammar, the inspector turned to Mr. Clarke and said, 'I have got instructions to stamp out the teaching of such subjects in a school like this.'"

"We cannot understand the lameness of Scotland. Scotland endures what Ireland or Wales would never endure for a moment. Scotland knows well that to the poor scholars of the country schools very much of what is most honorable to her and to the world is due. And yet the Scottish people are content to see the door closed on thousands and thousands of the very best brains in the land. Lads who might have risen to any position are relegated to obscure drudgery by the arbitrary will of the London Department, in which Scotsmen have no reason to put any confidence. We are glad to see that an eminent Scottish educationist, Dr. John Smith, of Govan, urges that bona fide representative Scottish National Committee should replace for advisory purposes that venerable fictitious body, 'My Lords.'"

"The reform is imperatively called for. We cannot understand all the talk about Scottish Home Rule. Surely Scottish Home Rule means as much as this—that Scotland shall direct her own educational policy, and that that policy should be, as it was wont to be in the fullest sense of the word, a democratic policy. Happily, we have hope that men like Dr. Ramsay and Professor Harrower will be able to awaken the ancient spirit of the Scottish people, and to get rid of the London bureaucrats who are allowed not only to govern, but also to terrorize the well-equipped teachers of Scotland. The report mentions that over a hundred letters have been received from country schoolmasters, but so great is the terror of the department and its inspectors that very few are willing to give their names! Oh, for an hour of John Knox!"

"For a cap and bells our lives we pay;
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking;
'Tis heaven alone that is given away;
'Tis only God may be had for the asking."

"Think the Reds will cop the pennant this season?" asked the barkeep.
"Well," replied the sousie, "I expect to see the team display some bunting."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

On Social Regeneration

Address by Dr. C. T. Scott at Y. M. C. A.

WE have seen in our previous discussions that there are two great entities in human life—the human soul and the human race. We cannot save our souls without endeavoring to save the race, and our surest way to save the race is through saving the individual. If in the past we gave too little attention to society as a whole, today we are in danger of giving too little attention to the individual.

This is an age of deep social consciousness and earnest social endeavor. It is easy to point out wrongs and abuses, but it is not easy to find the remedy. Certain it is the method of compulsion will not bring in the Kingdom of God. Compulsion may check a grasping selfishness, but it cannot give us the fraternal spirit. We might compel marriage by a tax on bachelors, but we cannot compel a man to love a woman, and without love there is no true home life. One reason we cannot secure such a moderate step in legislation as the public ownership of public utilities is because we cannot yet trust men with the management of great national resources. We must produce a higher type of manhood in public life before we can bring public ownership into practical politics. So also systems of profit-sharing might be adopted in industry, where capitalists and laborers would agree on wages and profits at such a scale that they would virtually fleece the public. Men must have the right spirit and motive if laws and institutions are to contribute to social regeneration.

Many remedies proposed for existing evils prove to be ineffective. We start on some road that seems safe and sure, and find in practical working that it is only a blind lane. One mischievous temptation always besets social reformers, and that is to associate evils with persons. Yielding to that temptation accounts for much of the existing bitterness between the capitalist and laboring classes. Anyone who reads such books as "The Octopus," will easily see that in the organization of industry, the very organization may press heavily on the public, and yet not a man in the company from the president down, have any intention to do other than simple justice to men. We must dissociate conditions from personalities before we can treat the great problems confronting us with impartiality. We must act according to what seems right and reasonable, then trust to time and experience to correct our mistakes. If we wait until we can see our way through all problems before we do anything, we will wait for infallibility.

One thing is obvious, that the alienation of natural resources has gone about as far as it ought to go. We have had warning of danger through the coal strike in the United States a few years ago, and a similar situation in Great Britain recently. It is surely indefensible to hand over to a few men the ownership of the coal deposits—God's gift to all the people—and then allow these few individuals to stop the supply of a great public necessity. What is true of coal is true of all those resources that are limited in extent and form the necessities of life. The principle of national ownership recognized and applied would greatly relieve the struggling masses, and be a long step towards the more equal distribution of wealth. Here is a line of activity we may well serve with all our powers.

Again the burdens of public enterprise are inequally borne today. Vicious systems of taxation have been so long endured that they seem to be almost inevitable. I know of no system of indirect taxation that does justice to the poor in imposing the burden of revenue for public service. The single-tax system has ceased to be a theory or an experiment, and has more than vindicated itself where it has been tried. And yet land tax alone does not equalize responsibility. The vast wealth of many men is in the form of "Personal Property," and not amenable to land-tax. Some system of income tax alone will do justice in the existing conditions, and that should be adjusted on a sliding scale according to the accumulated wealth of the individual. We have a plain duty to work for a just and rational system of taxation.

As servants of Jesus working for His Kingdom we must mould the principles that govern commerce, and shape the customs by which social and industrial life are governed. It is coming to be recognized in commerce that the most successful business is the one which gives the greatest satisfaction to the customer. The golden rule is the only rule for permanent business success. So in the common weal only individual weal to be found. We cannot be indifferent to conditions which deny masses of men an opportunity to develop their mental and social nature. When one of the heads of the steel industry bestows free libraries on cities, whilst some of the employees of the industry are compelled to work twelve hours a day to earn a livelihood, there seems to be a want of consistency. When a man has only a few faded hours between work and sleep, what opportunity is there for the development of his soul? Such benevolence is surely ironical. We ought to array ourselves with the working-men in their efforts to secure shorter hours of

labor, that they may have an opportunity for those cultural influences which elevate character. Of course, shorter hours would be a bane rather than a blessing if the leisure thus given were devoted to dissipation and folly. We must earnestly endeavor to mould social customs so that even our pleasures shall be educative and minister to the enriching of life.

Every toiler should be entitled to a living wage, so long as the wage system continues. When we know that many classes of laborers are working at the edge of starvation, and sickness pushes them over into pauperism; when we know that women and girls are often compelled to work for such meagre reward that their very womanliness, which seeks refinement, exposes them to temptation, we should join in all reasonable demands for a universal wage scale.

We are witnessing today over all ranks of society a passion for unearned money, which like an epidemic is laying a blight upon our civilization. The exploitation of natural resources and the methods of high finance have encouraged the spirit of speculation and gambling until men have become almost blind to the morals of money. We have a serious duty to discharge in enforcing the Christian conception that the only wealth which is twice blessed is that which comes as the product of human toil. We must define clearly what is legitimate and what is illegitimate in money-making and put the brands of disgrace upon all dishonest wealth. We must teach the stewardship of money so that even our charities will become scientific rather than emotional.

When Jesus stretched our hopes and aspirations towards that perfect society—the Kingdom of Heaven—He lent no encouragement to the idea that a perfect society can be secured without a regenerated human nature. Indeed, His method is most certainly individual and personal. Read the sermon on the Mount and see how fully His appeal was individual, calling for personal human virtues. "Make the tree good, and the fruit will be good," is the law of the Kingdom's progress. Brotherhood will be realized only when men obey His command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The process will be as slow as the working of "leaven." One of the earliest and strongest temptations of Jesus was a quick method of bringing in His Kingdom. There is no short-cut to social regeneration.

The discouragement that has always met the religious worker through the unresponsiveness of men to his message of life in Jesus, is now meeting the social reformers. "What is the use?" ask many men who have a hope of better social conditions and find that the very people they try to aid oppose their methods and impugn their motives. "How can I love all men?" ask others, "when many make themselves so unlovable?" Jesus alone gives the solution. We must have our love rooted in love to God. When we know God as a personal friend and Saviour our affections burn. Then we can love the unlovely, the opposers, the ones who antagonize and hate us, for we know that our Lord loves them. We can love them for His dear sake. If we found the joy of a great forgiveness in Jesus Christ, we will have an undaunted undying affection for men. Without this society cannot be saved. Each one of us here today can be social regenerators in this one sure way. We can win men to God. When men get filled with the love of God, the abiding love of men will issue. As this love spreads, so will righteousness and brotherhood extend, and the Kingdom of Heaven be realized.

HALF-MAST HIGH

One of the most universal of customs when a prominent man dies is the hoisting of flags on public buildings only part of the way up the flag-poles. This is known as "half-mast"; but how many know what the custom means or how it originated?

To begin with this practice was a military one. Ever since flags were used in war it has been the custom to have the flag of the superior or conquering nation above that of the inferior or vanquished. When an army found itself hopelessly beaten it hauled its flag down far enough for the flag of the victors to be placed above it on the same pole. This was a token, not only of submission, but of respect. In like manner when a famous soldier died, flags were lowered, not only to indicate respect to his memory, but to show that he had succumbed to the great conqueror of all, death—for whose flag space was metaphorically left at the top of the flag-staff.

"All men were created equal, were they not?" asked Mr. Meekton.

"Equal among themselves," replied his wife, "but as between themselves and us, distinctly inferior."—Washington Star.

"Goin' to move again this year?" asked the office pest.

"Nope. Can't afford to."

"What cha goin' to do, then?"

"Well," said O'Beetle, "we've made arrangements to have new street numbers put on the houses on our block."—Judge.

Field Sports and Outdoor Pastimes

A NIGHT AFTER WILD GEESSE

Last December H. and myself were given permission to lie out in a marsh frequented by wild geese in the west of England, where they came in to feed and rest when disturbed by the rising tide or by the report of a punt gun from the sand banks out at sea. We left for the marsh at 7 p.m., with a marshman as guide, who knew the marsh and its tricky ways by heart. The moon was due about 7:45, and it was advisable that we should be in our places early. The marsh in question is very subject to being covered to a great extent by the tide, if it is over a certain height. The local marshmen know pretty well how high up the tide will run, but the one thing they do not know or allow for is the great difference which a wind will make to the height of the tide on the marsh, and this unknown factor adds somewhat to the excitement of the night. Our guide decided to place both of us 400 yards apart on a portion of the marsh which ought not to be covered by the tide, which was due in the ordinary way, though the creeks would fill and cut us off from a direct route to the mainland. The marsh in question possesses no cover or shelter, with the exception of a few deep creeks and ditches, in which one can get until the incoming tide rushes up them, but at night a little cover suffices as long as one does not move or look up into the moon.

Our guide placed us, and left for a far-away spot he knew of, where he hoped to find some geese resting, and promised to return about 3 a.m. for us, if all was well. The night was a good one, though with little or no wind. What there was came from E.N.E., and brought a frosty sting with it. Having carefully settled down and decided where to spend the next seven hours, one could not but be struck by the absolute stillness of the night. There was not a sound to be heard at first, except the faint cry of a curlew at times, and then the sound of the wings of some wildfowl passing high overhead, or the rather plaintive whistle of some widgeon feeding near the mouth of a creek, and later on the grumbling cry of a flock of black-back gulls, who must have been sleeping—or trying to do so—on some sand bank near the edge of the marsh. They would be quiet perhaps for twenty minutes, and then one or two would start a grumbling chatter, to be followed apparently by all the flock joining in the argument; then silence again—a silence one could almost feel—broken occasionally by the faint sound of a train in the distance.

About 10 p.m. the wind freshened a bit, and veered round more to the north, and one felt oneself getting colder and colder. It was certainly freezing hard, as one's gun stuck to the grass when put down for a few minutes to warm one's hands, and as it would have been unwise to move about much in case geese came suddenly, all that could be done was to wait and hope on, feeling very cold and admiring a beautiful clear sky, full of stars and a cold-looking moon, and trying to forget that it was cold, and that one's feet had long ago disowned one. Shortly before midnight the report of a punt gun away down the coast put some life into things, and soon after a small lot of geese passed over high up, and circled round, to join the flock out on the sands, a confused murmur of sounds reaching one as they alighted. Nothing happened for the next half hour, and the only audible sound was the grumbling of the black-backs, but about one o'clock the clear, sharp note of a goose coming in from the sea direction was heard, and made one pick up the gun hastily—how cold it was, too—and wait. This goose was of the noisiest and flew low, calling always, up and down the marsh for quite ten minutes, quattering it all over to judge by her cry, and finally passing back and going out to sea to the flock, as one heard the general cackle when she returned. All was quiet again for a short time, when one heard the cry of several geese, and some seven or eight came on in and flew about the marsh, calling at intervals, and back to the flock, which shortly after rose with a roar of wings and much cackling, and came on in towards land. There must have been some hundreds. Some lots passed on in flying high overhead, others circled round and pitched on the marsh behind, while a large lot pitched some 150 yards in front of me, and began to feed after some cackling. They fed away from where I was, so I started to crawl out towards them, but when some sixty or seventy yards on the way, to my disgust, I found a muddy, soft creek between us, and, to add to the joy of life, the moon vanished behind a thick pack of cloud drifting up from the north-west. As I was now uncertain not only of my friend's position, but the stand I had just left, where I had left my cartridge bag and coat, I waited for some little time in the creek for the moon to clear and things to improve, when the gentle noise of flowing water told me the tide was making and that the creek would soon be full—a fact also announced by the cry of birds disturbed by the incoming tide on the sand banks and mud banks out at sea. There was nothing to do but wait and hope for the moon to clear again, which it did soon after-

wards, by which time the creek was running up fast and strong, and left one but little cover to hide in. A double shot from H. woke the marsh up into a very active state, and, turning round, I got a quick shot at three geese passing across me. For the next few minutes geese were passing in all directions, the greater majority only showing up indistinctly, though a lucky shot at a small lot passing from my right resulted in the leader coming down with a thump on the marsh. This was followed with a bad miss with my left at a far easier bird. It is always a source of wonder to me how a large and unwieldy bird like a goose can change its direction and flight with such ease. I got some more chances during the next quarter of an hour, but after that the geese ceased to move, and apparently had alighted on a portion of the marsh further over, as sounds of contented geese feeding and others coming in could be heard in the distance. I have never found it to be much use trying to stalk or creep up to geese on the ground at night, unless some good cover exists, such as a deep bank, to afford one real protection, as some sentry goose invariably picks one up when a hundred yards off and gives the alarm. The only good I have ever done in this way has been by running off at an angle for 100 or 150 yards, as soon as one is discovered, and lying down, when sometimes the geese or other geese disturbed by the alarm come over. The chief trouble at night will always be found to be in accurately estimating the distance geese are away from one or up in the air. Better by far to miss a chance than to shoot and trust to luck and wound, and have the unfortunate bird dying far away on the sands or marsh next day, watched by the black-back gulls and crows whose keen eyes soon pick up a dead body or dying bird, and barely wait for death before beginning their work.

About 3:30 a.m. I saw our guide coming over, and upon joining him found he had got one goose and seven widgeon. These last he got out of a pack he came across on a pool left by the morning tide. We then proceeded to hunt for my birds, and, after some search, gathered five out of seven I thought I had down. Birds winged are impossible to find on the marsh by night, as they are adepts at hiding under any projecting bank in a ditch or creek. When we got to H. we found that he had gathered his already, and had got one bird only typed in one wing. This he had kept alive, and it is now on a lake and very tame. As geese were still moving, we decided to wait for another hour, but quite in vain, as a ground fog rose, and, though it was clear higher up in the air, the geese seemed to be shy of dropping down into this low, white bank of fog. They kept flying around, calling freely, but never within killing range. Our guide led us off the marsh by a very circuitous route, which no one who was not acquainted with the marsh from childhood could have found, as, though the moon was shining well, the fog prevented one seeing any landmarks at all. When we got back to the cottage we found our bag consisted of eleven grey lag geese and seven widgeon, of which five were young males and two females. One grey lag had many black bars across his chest, and was a very old male. The live bird was a young one, as were also three of the others. So ended a very pleasant night's amusement, and one to be remembered as much by the charm of a moon on the wild surroundings of a marsh as by the satisfactory bag of wild geese. These, unfortunately, are becoming less in numbers each year.—R. P.

MINK TRAPPING

The mink is, next to the fox, the most cunning of animals, and there are probably more methods used in trapping him than in trapping any other animal. In the course of quite a number of years' trapping I have used many different devices to catch him, but have found the methods which I shall endeavor to outline here to so surpass any of the rest in catches that I now use them exclusively.

In the first place we will divide our subject in two parts: First, Fall and Spring sets, and second, Winter sets, for the snow and ice which covers the streams and their tributaries in the Winter make a great difference in the methods that are successful in catching the mink.

The first thing to do at the opening of the trapping season is to go carefully over the territory in which you intend to trap and note all signs of the animal. His ins and outs to and from the water holes, hollow logs and the stumps he runs through, the log and jam piles he visits in his wanderings up and down stream. Of course all this can be best learned when there is a light coat of snow on the ground, but the snow is not necessary to Fall trapping for you can see his tracks when he comes from and goes to the water in the soft mud on the low bank of the stream where the bank slopes gently down to the water's edge that he mostly runs, and of course the low bank is the one on which to set your traps.

Fall trapping we will divide again into water sets and bait sets.

When you have found a place where a mink comes from and goes back to the water you have a good place at which to make a water set. Set your trap right where he comes out of the water and another where he goes back to it and stake your trap at full length of chain out in the stream then leave the place for a few days. If the mink goes up or down the stream again between your visits to the traps you are pretty sure to get him for he invariably runs over the same route at each trip up or down stream. Perchance at your first visit to the trap you will not have him, but do not molest the set for he is pretty sure to pass that way again sooner or later.

Then again on either side of the stream you will find small knolls which are a few inches out from the bank. Between the bank and the knoll there is always running water. In this running water is a good place to make a water set for all mink which pass up or down the stream, on the side where the knoll is, will invariably run between the bank and the knoll.

As to bait sets, of course the first thing to consider in making a bait set is what bait you are going to use. There are many baits which through long use have proven to be very good, for example—fresh chicken heads, pieces of rabbits, muskrat meat, birds of all kinds and fresh fish. Another good bait is the oil which can be pressed out of decomposed fish. To make this hang a battle fish chopped into small pieces out in the warm sun till it decomposes, and then press the oil out, but in my opinion, fresh fish is the proper bait. I have used all the others, but none with quite the success I have had with the fresh fish. To make my bait sets: Some time before the trapping season opens I go along the stream I intend to trap on and at places where from the look of the surroundings I think there should be a good place to catch a mink. I dig a hole in the bank from the edge of a stream back about eighteen inches and about eight inches wide, and deep enough so that the water covers the bottom of the hole two inches or so. Then I fasten a fish at the extreme back of the hole and cover the whole with a piece of sod or brush. Now every mink that comes along will go in and get that fish. After the first fish is gone I put up another, and so on till the season opens, the idea being to get the mink used to getting fish in the hole, so that he will visit it everytime he passes.

When the trapping season opens I go along and set a trap in each of the holes I have made, taking care that they are covered with an inch or so of water, then bait as usual making sure that the bait is far enough back in the hole so that the mink will have to pass over the trap to get it. Be sure to stake your traps as far out in the water as possible for when the mink gets caught he immediately plunges into the water, thinking it is his protection, and is soon drowned. A number one trap will drown a mink in a few minutes in a foot of water.

All the methods used in Fall trapping are applicable to Spring trapping. Of course through February and March, which is their mating season, a little musk taken from the female mink will prove irresistible to the male. To use it, put a rag with a few drops on it down some unused muskrat hole or hollow log then place a trap immediately behind the rag and you run a good chance of getting every male mink passing, for he will be sure to go through any place he scents the female.

In the Winter months the streams are frozen over, but the water soon goes down leaving hollow ice along each edge of the stream. Under this hollow ice is where the mink lives in the Winter, fishing for minnows and crabs, etc. Along each side of the stream where small tributaries join it, around rocks and at places where the water flows rapidly there is no ice. It is at these places, where the ice has left the stream, that he comes out from under the ice. And it is at these places where he comes out from under the ice that you have a fine opportunity to catch him. Set your trap where he crawls up out of the water on to the ice so that it is not covered by more than three inches of water, fasten by the spike in the ring of the chain to some heavy piece of wood, and if a mink comes along you have a fair chance to get him.

For another good set—make a hole in the ice at the edge of the stream, then take a fish and fasten it to a stick so that when the stick is lying across the hole in the ice the fish will hang between the water and the ice. Next set a trap a few inches down the stream from the fish and another a few inches up the stream from it so that a mink coming from either way would have to pass over a trap to get the fish. I have found this to be a very successful set.

During the Winter you often find a hollow tree, log or stump through which the mink runs. A good way to catch him at these places is to put a trap in a white paper bag and set it at the mouth of the hole he goes in, the bag will soon become covered with a little snow which makes it quite unnoticeable to him. The bag keeps the trap from freezing. Without the bag a trap set in the snow will likely

get frozen, and a mink might pass over it a dozen times and not get caught.—Oliver Bourchier, in Rod and Gun.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING IN HUNGARY

There is no country in the world, perhaps, where partridges abound more than they do in Hungary. In some years they seem to swarm, and in a day's shooting it is not uncommon to secure hundreds of brace. I was therefore glad of an opportunity to see the birds at home. We were to start early and the party assembled for a meal before departure, for in Hungary this is thought a most important function. We were given plenty of omelets and pancakes and a variety of cakes, after which we prepared to leave, several of our party being ladies, who, in Hungary, are often crack shots.

We drove for some distance over extremely rough tracks, four horses being used for each vehicle, and, indeed, it is wonderful how the springs hold out, considering the jolting they undergo; but we reached our destination in good time, and prepared to take up our places, with our army of beaters looking most picturesque in their national costumes. Many of them were Tziganes, the women wearing red knickers and their pretty national head-dress, and keeping well up as they marched along with the men.

We made our way through rough country, with patches of thick woodland here and there, in which numerous herds of pigs were running practically wild. Once a wild cat crossed our path, and made for the thickest cover. At last we emerged upon a plain with rising ground in the distance, while here and there were patches of maize and millet, and between were wide stretches of grassland and stony ground. Before long we put up two large coveys and took six of the birds as they flew off, one of the wounded birds rising into the air before falling stone dead, shot through the head. We then moved steadily on over the rough, stony ground when from behind a heap of boulders another covey got up and three more birds fell to our guns. After this we had to cross a piece of marshy land; we were approaching a small stream or river which overflows its banks regularly every wet season, and the ground was extremely moist in places. The line of beaters kept steadily on, and presently the birds began to rise in numbers all round us, and for the next hour and a half we had capital sport. After this the partridges seemed to have had enough of it, for they had apparently left that part of the plain; but we managed to get two quail, which rose suddenly almost at our feet.

The sun was now high, and the heat was great. We accordingly sat down for a rest under the shadow of some low oak trees with creepers binding them here and there and making a wall of green; and while here we had another hurried meal brought up in the carriages which had followed us, and which took up the dead birds. After this we drove to another part of the plain for another drive, the beaters having meanwhile made their way there on foot. Once during the afternoon a fox crossed just before me, and the Hungarian who was close to me was extremely disappointed when I did not secure him, for in this country it is considered a fine piece of luck to obtain a fox during a day's shooting; but shortly afterwards the incident was forgotten, for three coveys rose within a short distance of each other, and we had plenty to do. On the whole, we managed well enough, for ten birds were added to the total before the rest disappeared into a patch of flax which was planted upon the slope of a piece of rising ground. Here, too, we came upon a goat herd in a curious costume, with a coat of rough skin which we thought superfluous considering the warmth of the day; but the evenings are sometimes cold on the upper slopes. For about two hours we pursued our way, meeting with varying success, though the birds were plentiful enough; but the roughness of the going made it difficult to follow them in some cases, and we were obliged now and then to make a long detour to come up to a covey which had taken fright. But, upon the whole, we had a good day of sport, and towards evening, when the rays of the sun were losing their power and shadows lay longer and longer across the wide plain, we were glad enough to stretch ourselves at the edge of the stream to which we had returned in the course of our wanderings, and to wait for the carriages which were to take us home. We were fortunate too, for we secured a bustard in the reeds here.

It is the custom in Hungary to ask at the end of the day how many birds have fallen to each gun, but as these are extremely plentiful, it is not often that the reply is a humiliating one, and upon this occasion, at least, all of us were well pleased with the day's results. And so we made our way back through the forest, past some huts with wild looking wolf dogs outside them. These dogs often have wolf's blood in their veins, the shepherds finding it well to introduce blood from wild wolves, since these dogs of mixed blood are as a rule far fiercer toward the wolves than are the tamer

breed of domestic dog; and we reached home tired out, but highly pleased with our day's sport among the partridges.—W. L. Fuxley, in Field.

THE ANGLER'S AXIOM

"Fly-fishing holds the same relation to bait-fishing that poetry does to prose. Not only the fly, but every implement of the fly-fisher's outfit is a materialized poem."—James A. Henshall, M.D.

Most of the advocates of live-bait trout fishing who would have us believe that their method is entitled to recognition in the same category with fly-fishing proudly proclaim that this should be because they "can catch more fish with the worm, or minnow, or frog, than the angler can catch with his fly."

If this reasoning is to settle the debate, if killing and quantity compose the angler's axiom, why not resort to still more productive means—dynamiting or net the stream instead of gently fishing it?

No, the trout fisherman abhors trout live-bait fishing for the same reason the wing-shot prefers his appropriate arm—the light-weight shotgun—instead of a cannon; the yachtsman his gentle craft instead of a man-o'-war; the horseman his trained mount instead of a locomotive; the archer his arrow instead of a harpoon, and so similes might be enumerated until they burlesqued every form of recreative amusement in the world.

Allowing, not admitting, that one can kill more trout with live bait than with the artificial fly, where's the reason in this for favorably comparing the two methods?

It might as well be said that because a man can secure more chickens by theft than by breeding, the theft process is a companionable method to the propagative plan.

Live-bait fishing may be just as honorable and glorious as fly-fishing, but it being a means of killing more fish than fly-fishing does not put it in the equality class.

The actual killing of fishes does not constitute any legitimate sporting part of any sort of angling, and expert angling is not judged by the actual number of fishes taken; so, while the marketmen and the hoodlum handliner may judge their day and play by the size of their kill, the angler never does so.

True, all anglers are fishermen, but all fishermen are not anglers.

The mere fisherman takes his spoil in any way in any quantity. Not so the angler. He has set rules that are as carefully followed as the rules of yachting, horsemanship or any sportsmanship, art, war, profession, trade or calling of any sort. The Tuna Angling Club of Santa Catalina Island, Cal., is bound to the use of light rods and lines, and handlines are referred to as unsportsmanlike and detrimental to the public interest.

"Live bait ought never to be used," says Dr. Edward Bradley; "to take a living minnow, a worm, a frog, to thrust a hook through it and then jerk it through the air in order that it may wriggle in agony until it attracts the game, is a wanton cruelty, and there is nothing sportsmanlike in fishing of this sort."

The angler above all other men shudders at the suffering of any living thing, and the death of the game he seeks is to him a sad part of his favorite recreation. The skilful man uses an artificial fly or other artificial lure, and dispatches his victim as soon as possible with as little suffering as he be.

"With an artificial fly as the bait," says James H. Cornell, "and this bait secured to the lip of a fish (no angler hooks his game in any other part) there is no cruelty in fishing, as fishes hooked in this way do not experience any pain, and the actual death of the fish in the hands of a practical and humane person is in accordance with the law of Nature."

"The live minnow and frog are baits of the brutal blunderer, not of the expert," says John Harrington Keene.

Izaak Walton, the father of fishes and fishing, used live bait, but he "handled it as if he loved it," eulogized fly fishing above all other angling forms, and in his last glorious days discarded live bait.

Dr. James A. Henshall, the authority on blackbass fishing, condemns the use of more than one hook on a single gear, and declares that fly-fishing holds the same relation to bait-fishing that poetry does to prose.

Henry William Herbert ("Frank Forester"), the father of field sports in America, would not recognize live-bait fishing in the same class with fly-fishing, and all of the famous anglers, ancient and modern, never judged live-bait fishing as the honorable equal of fly-fishing.

Holberton lauds fly-fishing as being not only more sportsmanlike but more productive of both sport and game than live-bait fishing.

Angling is not mere fish killing, fish counting or fish selling, no matter what the marketman, the handliner or the person who doesn't go either angling or fishing may say, think or do.

A Fascinating New Book



LONDONER'S LONDON, by Mr. Wilfrid Whitten, is one of the most fascinating books about London ever written.

It is an overflowing book, the very cream of a Londoner's love for London, and of his enthusiastic reading of everything written about London and Londoners. Only one who has saturated himself with the very life of London for a quarter of a century, as Mr. Whitten has done, could have written this book.

To know London is one thing, but to be able to convey that knowledge with charm and delight to others is another. Mr. Whitten's knowledge of London is evidenced on every page, and the rapid way in which you turn the pages is proof of the swift charm of his style.

SOME CLEVER TITLES

The very titles of the chapters whet the reader's appetite. "The Veils of Yesterday" tells of the recent rapid changes in London. "The First Perch" tells some most interesting stories of first arrivals in London.

"Lords and Landladies" carries us through Bloomsbury. "The Street of the Sagging Purpose" is the clever name for the Strand. "A Walk Through Everyman's London" takes you to the Abbey and the West End; and "The Street of the Ready Writers" is Fleet Street.

"It is of the significance of London," says Mr. Whitten, "that it inspires both love and hate irresistible lure and strong refusal," and he quotes George Gissing as "Henry Rycroft," who said: "Some day I will go to London and spend a day or two amid the dear old horrors."

SOME PICTURESQUE TOUCHES

One comes across many a picturesque touch in this book, as Mr. Whitten lovingly strolls by favorite spots.

Of the cemetery of Bunhill Fields he says: "This should be seen on an Autumn afternoon, when the leaves are falling and a soft haze envelopes the haunts of Wesley." To him the City Road is "an Appian Way of toil, this road of wry annals and vexed property, of dusty graves and exploded revels."

"In all writings on London there must be the fallacy of generalization, for we hear only the general heartbeat. And nowhere do we hear it plainer than at this populous corner, where Temple Bar once seemed to divide the affairs of the east and west, but where now they appear to be famed into coalescence by a monster's wings. Here, in the golden haze of an Autumn afternoon, how big, how beautiful is London! What piling up of roofs and towers, windows agleam in the level sunlight, summits tipped with fire!"

"On London Bridge it is that London remembers the days of her youth while she gives thanks in her sweat that her natural force is not abated. The air is full of rum and jingle, yet the silence of the natural river is felt under the syrens and chains, and even while we see the oranges passing from boat to trolley the water bemuses us with the lapping light and grey tracts that Chaucer knew. And you wish to sense the long story of the haven, if you can do so without making speeches out of books, and if the savor of it will come to you in the warmth of the sun, in the rattle of the crane, or in the glint of a pigeon's wing when it swerves? Ah, well! come and look at the Pool from Rotherhithe, where there is peace."

AT WAPPING OLD STAIRS

Mr. Whitten goes down to Wapping and sees a barge wife. "She sits in the stern, with her back to Babylon—a mighty knitter before the Lord."

He sees boys bathing from Old Wapping Stairs.

"How large and free, within the limits of an order too old to be felt, is all this by-play and leisure at the water-gate of London! And yonder, in remote quietness, rise those shapes of Tower, Monument, Bridge and Dome that are the symbols of this city through all the world. If they lack the grace of collective motherhood, if they assimilate rather with the clouds than the streets, it is because London has attained to dimensions in which her entity is lost in space, as her origin in time. Only in her sleep, in the suspension of all that 'mighty heart,' has a great poet envisaged the unity of London. Yet here, and at last, one has some illusion of the whole."

"Those white-fleshed boys, in whose veins the life-blood of London is continued—let us think that they are playing in the dusk of a maternal city, by a river whose image and tradition are in every heart. Let the Angel which redeems London from evil bless the lads, and let London's name be named on them, and the names that our fathers knew, and let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth."

"THE STREET OF SAGGING PURPOSE"

"Let us stroll to the Strand. Tortured in body the street keeps its ancient character. It is neither of the east nor of the west. It is a link that has become an interregnum. Its shops are for the passer-by, its hotels for the pilgrims, its taverns and theatres for leisure. A certain sagging of purpose and uplifting of curiosity

may be observed in its unsorted mid-London crowd. More than any other street it is the epitome of London, however weak in an impossible role."

Mr. Whitten's book is full of delightful stories of men who have made London famous—of how they came; what they did, where they lived and where they died; and all are introduced in the dearest way, making the book a perfect mosaic of biography and history and guide and table talk.

THE FIRST PERCH

Especially happy is the chapter called "The First Perch."

"A Londoner can forget much, but his 'first perch,' as Lord Eldon called it (anticipating somewhat Disraeli's remark, 'London is a roost for every bird'), is a lasting memory. Eldon, then John Scott, brought his Bessy and his bairns to Cursthorpe Street. He would say in his years of fame and dignity, 'There was my first perch. Many a time have I run down from Cursthorpe Street to Fleet Market to buy sixpenn'orth of sprats for our supper.' A like story is told of Lord Northampton. When he reached the Woolpack and a mansion in Grosvenor Square, he and his wife looked back wistfully to their small house in Great James Street, Bedford Row, where a leg of mutton had lasted three days—the first hot, the second day cold, and the third day hashed."

A STRANGE START FOR LONDON

"Men have come to London in many moods," says Mr. Whitten. "Alexander Wedderburn (Lord Loughborough), whose old house is marked by a tablet in Russell Square, came to London in a huff. He might have remained all his life at the Scotch Bar but for a violent altercation which he had with a fellow-barrister, Mr. Lockhart, then the Dean of Faculty. During the trial the Dean called his young opponent a 'presumptuous boy.' Wedderburn, bursting with rage, said: 'The learned Dean has confined himself on this occasion

to vituperation; I do not say that he is capable of reasoning, but if tears would have answered his purpose, I am sure tears would not have been wanting.'

"The Dean muttered threats of vengeance, and Wedderburn proceeded: 'I care little, my lords, what may be said or done by a man who has been disgraced in his person and dishonored in his bed.' The court was now agast, and the Lord President declared that 'this was language unbecoming an advocate and a gentleman.' Wedderburn retorted that 'his lordship had said as a judge what he could not justify as a gentleman.' The court gravely consulted as to how this hot-headed young man should be quelled, and it was resolved that he must retract his words or suffer deprivation. Wedderburn rose, and with deadly calm, said: 'My lords, I neither retract nor apologize, but I will save you the trouble of deprivation. There is my gown!—and here he stripped it from his shoulders—and I will never wear it more, virtue me involve.' He then walked out of court, and that night started for London and the Woolpack."

Americans will buy this book in big numbers if they get to know of it.

The farmer sold butter to the village storekeeper, and took sugar in exchange. It seemed to him after a while that the sugar he was getting was short weight. Accordingly, he made a complaint.

"Look here, Mr. Jones," he said, "it seems to me you're giving me short-weight sugar."

"No," said Jones, in a dry voice, "no, that can't be, for in measuring out that sugar of yours I always use a pound of your butter as a weight."

Sir Herbert Tree, the famous English actor, was traveling in an out of way part of Scotland when his guide suddenly asked him what he did for a living.

"Oh," said Sir Herbert, "I'm on the stage."

"Circus or hand-bell ringer?"

He explained that he was neither, and added, "My work is more serious than that."

The man eyed him doubtfully.

"Ah, well," he said in a tone of disappointment, "it seems to me you are n't much better than a moonster."

A Newspaper Light's Failure



MR. W. P. RYAN has added another novel to those that have taken the glamor, romance, and disillusionment of Fleet Street as their theme. In "Daisy Darley; or, the Fairy Gold of Fleet Street" he tells the story of an Irish journalist who attempts, and fails, to carry mysticism into the heart of the newspaper world.

An artistic temperament, and a weakness for Celtic sagas and Oriental religions form the major part of Arthur Clandillon's equipment for a sub-editorial post on The Gleam, a democratic halfpenny evening paper run in the interests of "Sad Humanity" by an editor who has lost faith in the cause he advocates.

THE GLEAM

While taking his breakfast the new "sub" glances at The Gleam with a fresh interest. He wonders, as many have done before him, that newspapers should keep the really important things of life so much in the background.

"He looked down the front of 'literary' page with a chilled sense. This, surely, was tame and unworthy of The Gleam. The short story left him cold, the articles had no point, except where they were magazine quotations; and these had no style. The notes were mainly about actresses, with a few commonplace jottings about peers and Society leaders. And The Gleam was an organ of democracy and the New Age!"

A SCOOP

"Two men had sat down at a table hard by him. One of them had opened The Gleam. 'Hello!' said this reader, 'how on earth did The Gleam get this murder story? Here's a 'scoop,' and we're beaten hollow.'"

"The other caught hold of the paper. 'What? Where?' he asked excitedly; and then, as he looked down the column, 'Well, I'm hanged! This is cursed bad luck.'"

"They were evidently workers on a rival paper. Arthur had not read the account of the murder at all."

"A scoop!" A "scoop!" he heard one of them repeat.

"Alas for the ideals of Fleet Street," he thought as he arose and went out."

The work of a new hand attracts the notice of the editor, Theobald Cunningham, upon whom Clandillon has looked as the tireless prophet of democracy. His first interview presents the "Chief" in a different light.

A DISILLUSIONED EDITOR

"I haven't had time to read much of the paper yet, Mr. Clandillon," he said, "but I see your hand here and there. You have started splendidly, though laboring under a misapprehension. You would give our paper the dangerous distinction of being brilliant. Brilliance is as unwelcome to the Londoner as lightning. I'll give you a good piece of advice—beware

of the damned literary warp. If you want to tell the British public that a man likes two chops for dinner, there's no need to use chosen or picturesque language. The Briton is only interested in the two chops. Don't alarm my simple Londoners straight away by being too literary and brilliant."

"Well, well," said Arthur, "your outlook is, as strange an irony as cynicism in an evangelist. It would call you the happiest editor in London. All democracy hopes in you, and is not the mission of The Gleam to give heart and breadth and culture to democracy?—to charm and stimulate it at the same time?"

"The chief groaned. 'The democracy you speak of still wants betting news, murder descriptions, and accounts of cock-fights, if they are to be had,' he said despondently. 'Isben sees farthest.'"

But the poet finds he is not the only dreamer in Fleet Street. He is welcomed as a kidded spirit by Lloyd Griffith, the ardent young Welshman, who edits The Sunday Gleam.

NOVELISTS WHO BETRAY

"Most of those who come in, to see me look on the whole thing as a trade," said Griffith. "Our novelists are the biggest enemies of light we have got. The few real novelists who could understand London don't live in it, and the lesser fry look on London—the actual London of the toiling, striving, sorrowful, semi-damned millions—as a place to be got away from the moment they have a 'boom' and can afford a country house or a 'yacht.'"

"I cannot understand such indifference to London," said Arthur. "It contains seven million dramatic humanities. Why, the thought is at once ghostly and glorious. One would find a village fascinating, but that is homely narrative, this is momentous epic."

"It may be—one day. It has hearts and souls that it is glorious to work for, and so has all Britain, a long way dehumanized though it be. We'll see the masses of London and Britain humanized in our day and doing things that will make Europe wonder. Here in London we are gathering an Arthurian company of leal and valiant knights to track down and destroy the enemies of life and leave it sweet and sane. And these knights have a field of adventure more spacious than Mallory dreamed of. Their bond and inspiration is our Sunday Gleam!"

WHO ARE THE ENEMIES?

"And who exactly, in your view, are the enemies, the monsters, that feed on life?"

"They are multitudinous. They prey in the mental and the social world. The novelist with a turgid novel, the fanatic in all its forms, the financier with a bogus company, the quack with a new drug, the peer with an empty tradition and an ill-gotten prosperity, who now takes himself to City, scheming, the swearer, the food adulterator, and the slum landlord—



HORACE E. SCUDDER in some reminiscences of James Russell Lowell pointed out that the poet critic, even in his soberest essays, would sometimes hide away a jest for the delectation of specially discerning readers. Thus in a review of Richard Grant White's edition of Shakespeare, Lowell remarked incidentally:

"To every commentator who has wantonly tampered with the text or obscured it with his inky cloud of paraphrase we feel inclined to apply the quadrisyllabic name of the brother of Agis, King of Sparta."

A more opaque mystification is contained in a passage in the first chapter of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Our Old Home"—opaque only because he purposely seeks to conceal every clue to the fact that a pun is buried beneath the surface.

The chapter is headed, "Consular Experiences." Speaking of the lights and shadows of the consuls' office at Liverpool, where he was stationed during the presidency of Franklin Pierce, Hawthorne dwells with special pleasure on the visits of a young English friend, "a scholar and literary amateur, between whom and myself there sprang up an affectionate and, I trust, not transitory regard."

"This friend used to come and sit or stand by the Hawthorne fireside," with such kind endurance of the many rough republicanism wherewith I assailed him and such frank and amiable assertions of all sorts of English prejudices and mistakes, that I understood his countrymen infinitely the better for him, and was almost prepared to love the intensest Englishman of them all for his sake. It would gratify my cherished remembrance of this dear friend if I could remind him without offending him, or letting the public know it, to introduce his name upon my page. Bright was the illumination of my dusky little apartment as often as he made his appearance there."

The casual reader never suspects that Haw-

thorne has deftly accomplished his purpose. It does not occur to him that Bright, the apparent adjective that so cunningly begins a sentence and therefore achieves the right to a capital initial, may be alternatively read as a proper noun.

Henry A. Bright was, in fact, Hawthorne's only intimate friend in Liverpool. He was a man of wealth and position in that town, a dilettante who had published for his own amusement a botanical manual, "The English Flower Garden." With Hawthorne he would frequently call upon the local bookseller, Henry Young, making use of a little nook in the rear of the shop to examine and discuss the recent publications. This came to be known as Hawthorne's corner.

There is a story told about Sydney Smith that represents him as carrying a concealed pun into the pulpit with him. The most familiar version is that which Lord Houghton used to tell. When settled at his small living in Yorkshire, Sydney willingly assisted his brethren in that neighborhood in their clerical duties. On one occasion he dined with the incumbent on the preceding Saturday. The evening passed in great hilarity, the squire, Kershaw by name, being conspicuous by his loud enjoyment of the visitor's jokes.

"I am very glad that I have amused you," said Sydney Smith at parting, "but you must not laugh at my sermon tomorrow."

"I should hope I know the difference between here and a church," remarked the squire a little tartly perhaps.

"I'm not so sure of that."

"I'll bet you a guinea on it."

"Take you," said the divine.

Next day the preacher ascended the steps of the pulpit apparently suffering from a severe cold, with his handkerchief to his face, and at once sneezed out the name "Kershaw!" several times in various intonations. This ingenious assumption of the readiness with which a man would recognize his own name sounds untellable to the ears of others proved accurate. The poor squire burst into guffaw, to the scandal of the congregation. The minister, after looking at him with stern reproach, proceeded with his discourse and won the bet.

Another version makes the victim of Sydney's jest a certain Sir Archibald Macdonald, equerry to the Duke of Sussex. Sir Archibald said to the prelate, who was then a canon at St. Paul's Cathedral:

"I will come some Sunday to hear you preach."

"If you do I shall name you from the pulpit," was the reply.

"Undaunted by this threat, Sir Archibald went to St. Paul's."

Sydney entered the pulpit, looked hard at the Baronet and was seized with a wonderful fit of sneezing.

"Ar-chie, Ar-chie, Ar-chie!" was how it sounded in Sir Archibald's ears, and he could not help a sudden laugh of recognition.—William S. Walsh in Boston Post.

WEIRDEST CARGO SHIP EVER TOOK

Some time in this month a ship will leave San Pedro with the most gruesome cargo that ever left Southern California, says the special correspondent of The Montreal Gazette. The cargo will consist of the remains of nearly six thousand Chinese, who have died in this country in the last fifty years. It will be the largest single removal of human remains in the world's history, and the preparations have been carried forward so quietly that no comment has been occasioned.

Nearly a year ago the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of San Francisco, sometimes known as the Chinese Six Companies, took out permits for the removals of the remains of the Chinese who are buried in California, and up to this time more than five thousand skeletons have been exhumed and prepared for shipment. The bodies are carefully wrapped each in a separate piece of soft cloth, and then placed in boxes and carefully sealed.

When the cargo reaches China the remains will be taken in charge by the relatives and friends, who in many cases have been waiting for them all these long years, and will be interred with all due honors that should be accorded to such as have ventured into strange lands. The Chinese believe that the eyes of the dead never close as long as they are buried in a foreign land, which explains the reason for the strange transportation. When the work of exhuming and preparing all the bodies has been completed, a special ship will be chartered.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout and founder of the Boy Scout movement, has just been telling a good story that will appeal to Canadians, and to Boy Scouts in the Dominion in particular. A feature of the movement is that the Boy Scouts must do at least one good turn a day. One night, says Sir Robert, a boy in Toronto realized after going to bed that he had forgotten his daily obligation. At that moment he heard the noise of a mouse in a trap, so he got up, opened the trap and—gave the mouse to the cat."

"I wonder," he said, "how many kisses would be the fitting reward for such a beautiful act of benevolence."

"Kisses are not rewards," Mr. Clandillon answered, "though you do not seem to think so."

THEATRES



TOM ARNOLD
The Prince in
"The Prince of Tonight"
Victoria Theatre, May 12.



MISS EVA CAREY
Prima donna in
"The Prince of Tonight"
Victoria Theatre
May 12.



RAY COLLINS
Princess Theatre.



IRENE LORNE
Empress
Theatre.



HAL STEPHENS & CO.
Empress Theatre

COMING THEATRICAL EVENTS

At the Victoria—"The Prince of Tonight," Monday, May 12.
"Maggie Pepper," Tuesday, May 13.
"Princess Chic," Thursday and Friday, May 15-16.
"Introduce Me," Wednesday, May 21.
Princess—"Beverly," a Live Wire, all week.
Empress—Vaudeville.
Majestic—Moving Pictures.
Crystal—Moving Pictures and Vaudeville.

THE PRINCE OF TONIGHT

The fantastic musical comedy, "The Prince of Tonight," by Adams, Hough and Howard, with Tom Arnold as the Prince, will be the attraction at the Victoria Theatre May 12.

The Prince before he is transformed into his remarkable kingdom, is Jim Sutherland, a penniless college youth in search of a position at Palm Beach, Florida. The only position available is that of a life-saver, requiring one who is an expert swimmer. Sutherland knows nothing of swimming; however, he takes a chance. One of the daily tasks is to aid in teaching the many guests at the hotel to swim, yet under all these trying conditions Sutherland congratulates himself that he, though "broke," is among the "four hundred set." Sutherland falls in love with a beautiful girl who loses no time in telling him that without wealth and social position that he is a hopeless case. He is broken-hearted, yet love will find a way, and he seeks aid, through an old gardener, who for years has studied the mysteries of his century plant when in bloom, and agrees to transform the college youth, through the spell of his plant, into a Prince of the mythical land of Lunatania, but his life is to end with the sinking of the Moon, unless he is kissed by the girl he loves. He is given wealth and social position, but devoid of heart, during his reign he scorns all offers of love, even the beautiful heiress, even humiliating her. The tragic hour for the Moon to set arrives. He is about to expire, when she flings her arms about him and prints the kiss of deliverance on his lips. She is the real life-saver after all. From a scenic standpoint the production is magnificent, the costumes are elaborate, and the electric effects are brilliant.

ROSE STAHL AT VICTORIA

Anyone who has ever seen Rose Stahl, either in her present success, "Maggie Pepper," which she will present in this city on May 13 at Victoria Theatre, "The Chorus Lady," which brought her international fame, or emotional roles on the order of "Camille," "Cora," or "Tosca," would know without being told that she has ideals and many of them. She has ideals of women, ideals of living and ideals of the stage, and while she talks most interestingly on all of them, perhaps her stage ideals have aroused the most discussion.

She believes that the style of acting always fits the cut of the cloth that is measured and designed by the dramatist, and that, be he or she ever so clever and versatile, the actor or actress is bound to characterize, subject to the limitations of the creator of the idea.

Miss Stahl is a woman of very charming personality, broad experience and culture. She is optimistic, prone to look always for the best,

in both people and situations, and, as she says, she usually finds that there is a "best" without looking very hard.

PRINCESS CHIC COMING

When the manager of the Juvenile Bostonians secured Kirke La Shelle and Julian Edwards' New York success "The Princess Chic" they scored a ten strike, as this original opera comique has long been under the covetous eye of many road managers who wished to be the first to present this clever and tuneful piece in the smaller cities, but through a lucky combination of circumstances, Messrs. Cosgrove and Lang were enabled to procure it for presentation by their Juvenile Bostonians at a time when other managers had just about given it up. It is seldom, if ever, that local theatre-goers get an opportunity to see a real New York success, except at advanced prices of two to two dollars and a half, but as it has always been the policy of the Bostonians to give their patrons the best obtainable at a standard price of admission, the prices will not be advanced for this engagement. The same costumier and scenic artist who put out the New York production were engaged to put out the production for the Bostonians, and every detail is exactly as presented in New York, with the exception of the added novelty of the cast being all girls.

"The Princess Chic" will be presented here on May 15 and 16 at the Victoria Theatre.

DELLA CLARKE IN "INTRODUCE ME"

In "Introduce Me," which Manager Denham will present at the Victoria Theatre on May 21 for an engagement of one night, Miss Della Clarke, the clever author-actress, is making a bid for popular favor with a clean, clever comedy full of humorous situations and a story that is sustained right to the finish.

Among the people assisting Miss Clarke in the presentation of the characters are: Luella Smith, Hatty Neville, Harriet Kingston, Pauline Woodward, P. S. Whitam, Gordon De Maine, G. S. Payton and William Barber.

"BEVERLY," A LIVE WIRE

It is the custom these days to allude to any human being who is right up to date, full of ginger and go, as a "live wire," and of all the many bewitching heroines George McCutcheon has placed in the romantic environments of that land of romance and intrigue, Graustark



Victoria Theatre, May 13.

ROSE STAHL, in "Maggie Pepper"

Beverly, the American girl is the live wire. By virtue of heredity and education she is the exact antithesis of the dreamy, soulful Princesses and Countesses of the land she has come to visit. For that is how the energetic Beverly reaches Graustark, just a little visit to that exquisitely beautiful Princess Yetive, ruler of Graustark.

The time she chooses for her visit is inopportune by reason of the fact that one of the neighboring Princes has decided to not only annex the kingdom of Graustark, but the Princess herself. But she is saved any little embarrassment like that, and how she is saved, and the part Beverly plays in it all forms the most interesting of the many fascinating tales McCutcheon has written of that wonderful

kingdom. How Beverly annexes a kingdom for herself by securing a Prince all for herself, not knowing he is a Prince but willing to take a chance that he is not the bandit and spy all others deem him is full of interest. This Prince has a rival, and one of the most villainous type, General Malanx, and his machinations have much to do with the plot, for on several occasions he proves the victor. The Princess Yetive, fair, serene in spite of all her worries to keep her kingdom and her person, is a delightful personage, but Beverly manages to hold the centre of the stage most of the time.

In addition to the loves and intrigues there is much comedy, and Aunt Fanny, the colored maid of Beverly, supplies much of it. It was a find for the dramatists, this Beverly and her

adventures, and it was staged in short order. Dave Williams decided to produce it in Victoria with his company of players at the Princess Theatre, and it will open Monday night. It is a play which certainly should draw the full strength of their big clientele, for it is something very much out of the ordinary. It requires special scenery, accessories and some gorgeous costumes, all of which will be supplied with lavish hand.

The lively Beverly will be acted by Miss Page, of course, and it suits her, for she has to exhibit about every emotion known to girls. Mr. Howland will look the part, and play her lover, Baldos, well. Mr. Belasco will play his hated rival General Malanx who is outwitted by the slip of an American girl. Miss Marguerite Marriott will be an ideal Princess Yetive, and Miss Rice will bring the laughs as Aunt Fanny, Byron Aldenn will be seen as the true-hearted Quinnox, with Ray Collins as Ravonne and the others of the enlarged act in suitable roles. "Beverly of Graustark" is booked for a record week at the Princess Theatre.

NOVEL EMPRESS OFFERINGS

Mr. Hal Stephens, for years one of the best known legitimate actors, apparently has forsaken the legitimate field for that of vaudeville, for this is his second trip over the Sullivan & Considine circuit, and he is now preparing another act so that he can return over the time again next season. Mr. Stephens' portrayal of characters from Rip Van Winkle, Shylock from the Merchant of Venice are said to be perfectly presented. Certainly the leading dramatic critics of the country are unanimous in the assertion that Mr. Stephens has few if any peers in this line of delineation. He has staged his present offering with elaborate scenic embellishments and perfect stage effects. He is billed specially this week.

Not at all distressing is the fact that three pianos are used on the stage for the act of the Four Melody Monarchs. The aggregation consists of Charles Shisler, Gus Benkart, and Al Hockey, song writers, who are at the pianos, and George E. Reed, noted juvenile comedian of the "Pink Lady." They are vocalists, instrumentalists and comedians, and have been a big hit wherever appearing.

Sid Vincent, a young chap from London, and Irene Lorne, an American girl, have co-operated and formed a partnership that is to their mutual advantage, for both are clever people with specialties of a widely different nature. Mr. Vincent offers several characterizations of the Coster, the "Fop," while Miss Lorne supplies the singing end of the offering.

With the laughter still reverberating around the circuit, following their tremendous triumph, Van Cleve-Denton and "Pete," the mule, will be a startling feature of the coming week's offering. This trio kept New York audiences at the Hippodrome giggling for months. It is one of the biggest laughing acts booked this season.

To complete the bill "Broom Stick Elliott," with his unique one stringed instrument and his rude mannerisms is a mirth provoker that will be worthy of consideration during the coming week, when this gentleman with his cigar box violin makes his initial bow to Victorians. He is a clever musician and comedian, and through his unusual manner and ability to train the guns of comedy on an audience, has won for him a splendid reputation in the eastern houses.

Look out for the man who looks out for himself.

A PAGE of INTEREST to WOMEN

POPULARITY VERSUS PERFECTION

We have been hearing quite a lot of late about the Perfect Woman.

So much so, indeed, that like most crazes, she is growing a trifle tiresome.

The size of her hips, the exact dimensions of her waist, and her wrists have been repeated until they have produced a sense of weariness.

After all, the perfect woman is rather a rare bird, an exclusive species in a class by herself.

The im-perfect woman, therefore, abounding in greater profusion, is of more general interest.

If the perfect woman has all the points of a prize animal, the im-perfect woman is far from lacking in charm.

She may not have the calf of a goddess or the neck of a classical statue, but, very often, she has a cheery disposition, a merry, ringing laugh, and a way of making herself agreeable, which the anatomically perfect Venus probably lacks.

She may not possess the accepted number of inches, her features may be irregular and her figure moulded on lines which no painter would have over, but she has merry eyes, a captivating mouth, rides like Diana, and dances like an angel, and is, altogether, all round, a jolly good sort.

The goddess-like woman, divinely tall, divinely fair, is so often wrapped up in herself, so dead to everything except the charm of her own personality, so very, very perfect, that she is a bore.

She knows that every eye is fixed upon her, that wherever she goes, whatever she does a chorus of admiring eyes will sing her praises, and, obsessed by this sense of superiority, she does not trouble to do more than look impressively handsome.

The im-perfect woman, on the other hand, lacking these overwhelmingly impressive features, has to fall back upon charms other than those of the merely personal sort, to carry her through life.

That is why the short and stumpy little woman, with the nondescript colored hair and the tip-tilted nose, whose figure lacks the number of inches and curves approved by artistic experts, is so popular.

She is lively and cheery, and makes herself generally agreeable.

Her magnificent sister is dull and silent.

The little plain woman bustles through life with a cheery laugh; Venus glides gracefully and smiles frigidly.

And a frigid smile, even on a pair of artistically-moulded lips, is not nearly as attractive as a cheery grin from a mouth, which, in the eyes of the expert, is lacking in artistic symmetry.

The perfect woman suffers from another defect.

Conscious of her perfections, she is jealous of any other woman with the slightest claims to beauty who may cross her path.

The presence of a rival causes her positive agony.

Unless she has the field to herself she is a prey to the most acute torture.

The im-perfect woman, on the other hand, having no such qualms, has no fear of rivalry.

"I can't understand what men see in that Nostarch girl," she says, biting her lips, as she sees herself deserted and her rival surrounded, "she's so terribly plain!"

Exactly. She is. But therein, paradoxical though it may sound, lies her charm.

It is her so-called plainness which exercises so magnetic an attraction.

There may, of course, be exceptions, but experience shows that, given a fair start, the im-perfect woman, despite her many physical imperfections, will romp home an easy winner in the Popularity Stakes when pitted against her more artistically Perfect sister in the Race of Life.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

My Best Friend:

Assuredly, from all I can gather, the tight skirt will remain with us for a long time to come. Before many weeks the leading dress-makers will show what they've been doing all Winter, and from all accounts, few, if any, changes will take place. The falling of the pannier, which was launched last Spring, only indicates that the pannier remains, though arranged lower on the hips, with possibly less fullness. The pannier has now graduated to a part of the skirt, draped so closely about the lower part thereof that it is almost lost.

If the designers can possibly originate any more plans to make the feminine form longer and more drawn out, they will be the only new Spring ideas we shall have. These dress designers seem to lie awake at night to work out the problem. In fact, if they could they would have changed the form of woman long ago. Her natural curves do not suit their ideas of length and length-only, and they wish to suppress all imitation or demonstration of robustness. So we are sure to keep the long corset and its result on the figure—the short waist, bustless effect, flat hips, hollow chest, etc.

The short or walking-length skirt will remain, and with it the patent leather boots with light cloth tops. These are so smart, and women like them so that to destroy their effect with a long skirt would be desolating. However, skirts are not as short as they were a year ago by any means. The cut used to escape the ankle barely, and now it well covers the ankle. Some couturiers have tried to launch the trailing skirt for afternoon wear, but without success. Skirts are slit at the side or at the front, but no display is ever made, and having become accustomed to the effect, no one is the least shocked. It only looks smart, and if the shoes be spotless and neat then the ensemble is elegant and refined.

The very large hat is rarely seen except on the tall woman, who knows that such a hat suits her best. But, even then, the immense form of a year ago is demode. Nothing is so ladylike as a neat, smart little hat, and the small Parisienne looks her best in such. The round form is fashionable, also the draped toque, and nothing has yet supplanted black and white or all black. The best hats are tiny, of velvet or plush or satin, trimmed in short, full black parade aigrettes. Nothing else is, of course, put on the hat, and the paradise is wonderfully softening and flattering.

White plumes look rather oldish. If so posed to droop on or from the brim of a hat, the effect is better, but at present it is the black paradise. The spirals are not long, about half a yard, when stretched out, but bunched together they look short and always graceful, for a good milliner poses them so as to come in close communion with the face, consequently softening the coloring and features. The little hats hug the head and none of the back hair is seen. Only the front tresses are in evidence, and the marcelled waves pass over the temples and reaching the ears, after covering them, abruptly pass to the back of the head, where the mass is concealed under a small Calot. Some women do not even use the Calot, only a little comb which seems to take the place of their wisp of hair, for small bunches of hair are still very popular in Paris.

Many of the costumes sent to the Riviera recently, and intended for smart occasions, have been composed of draped skirts and a kind of little jacket which was half bodice. This latter is cut low necked with a surplice blouse effect. Yet a narrow cincture is worn, and below there are pieces running all around, curved in front, making the garment look like a coat. Speaking of the surplice blouse effect, one sees nothing else now, and undoubtedly the Spring models will show it in many guises.

In some of the blouses, cut so that one side laps over the other, there is no trimming except a cording around the edge. Occasionally there is stitching in fine silk, but satin blouses are best when corded in coarse finish. In one costume, which was very sweet, of oyster satin and black velvet, the skirt was composed of a slight draping of velvet, longer at one side than at the other, and a severely plain white satin underpart, the side which lapped being open as high as the shoe top. The surplice satin blouse had a broad round collar of black velvet which rested on the shoulders, and the cuffs were of velvet. The cincture was of panne satin, loose and long at one side, and falling prettily over the velvet in a sort of diminutive pannier.

Satin costumes are not novel, but I am told a sensation was created recently by one which was embroidered all over in white floss. The entire dress took only a few yards, for the skirt was surely not more than a yard, and a quarter in width and was only sufficient to allow the wearer to seat herself with ease. The sleeves were kimono, and very little if any fullness was used in the surplice effect. The one side lapped the other with no waste of material.

Another pretty idea for the one-piece gown is that of relieving the top with a kind of vest effect. The corsage or blouse is squared out about the neck, and a piece of white or light-colored satin put in to give the effect of a little vest buttoned at the side, the way a man's does. Only three or four small buttons are seen, of course, but it softens the ensemble and makes a neat finish round the throat. The effect is pointed, as are all the decoletage effects. As a rule women wear pearls about the neck, but just as often the fashion favors bare necks or a fine gold or platinum chain on which is suspended a big locket of colored stone.

It is said that with Spring innovations, the corset may be done away with entirely. The designers are so anxious to have the form soft and supple that any kind of a brace spoils their methods. It is quite probable they will have things their very own way, too. Women are no longer erect or stately, for the haughty heroine is nowadays not considered sympathetic, or one on whom to exhibit the ideas of the makers of modes. The more hollow-chested, flimsy, and loose-jointed a woman be, the better the couturier likes to put his creations on her. No one ever thought such a model would be adopted and enforced, yet anyone who visits Paris at present may see these ideas even exaggerated.

For the past few years fashions have been

showing the figure to such an extent that one would think Dr. Kneipp was in league with the designers. Mousseline dresses, decolete corsets for afternoon wear, and now it is the cob-web stocking and the toe slipper. Not the low shoe, for a shoe of the kind which was worn two or three years ago would make the foot appear too thick. With the shoes in vogue, one might as well have nothing on one's feet.

The effect is exceedingly dainty and pretty, but the wearers of such shiver all Winter long by reason of the dampness, and such an exhibition is apt to add to one's discomfort. However, a shiver more or less does not seem to make much difference to these wearers of Summer styles, whose comfort must come from the consciousness of being daintily shod. Paris has taken to English ideas in shoes, and the slipper most in favor at present is of patent leather, low and quite plain, with a flat black ribbon bow at the instep. This style is for young women. Older women and those who have not a carriage or a car at their call, wear high shoes of black patent leather, with gaiter or upper part of tan, grey, yellow, or cream cloth. Some are buttoned over the instep, while others fasten at the side, beginning under the ankle. The black stocking, except when worn with the toe slipper, is evidently doomed, for women are now buying stockings the color of the gaiter; or, if not that, then a tan or tobacco, which goes well with almost any colored costume. Later on it will be the white stocking with the black shoe or slipper, or the colored stocking; and among the latter those in yellows and delicate browns will be most in favor.

Good-bye until next week,

I am ever yours, M.

THE PASSING OF THE FLAPPER

Is the flapper passing from us?

Is she like Hans Breitmann's "barty" disappearing into the reign of things that have been?

Those who profess to know say that such is the case.

Well, if the flapper ceases to exist she will only be following other crazes which, after a brief life, have been tenderly placed on the shelf.

The Crutch and the Toothpick "Masher" is long since dead; the still earlier Toms and Jerrys, who found a peculiar and particularly childish enjoyment in wrenching knockers from doors and knocking over "Charleys," are historical curiosities; the long-haired Aesthete and the greenery-vallery-Grosvenor-Gallery type of young women; the devotees of the Grecian Bend, the Crinoline and other eccentricities, long ago passed into the limbo of "has-beens."

The flapper will be exceptionally lucky if she escapes the fate which has befallen those who preceded her in the world of crazedom.

If she goes, it will only be obeying a natural law.

There can be no doubt that we are growing a trifle weary of flapperism. Ultra-youthfulness gets on the nerves after a time.

The really natural young girl is all right, but the artificial young girl is all wrong.

If middle-aged ladies, posing in short skirts and pigtails as juveniles are a distressing sight, precocious girls of tender years putting on the airs of adults are certainly not more pleasant.

The fact of the matter is the flapper has overdone it.

She has become so precociously juvenile that we have ceased to believe in her.

Her short skirts, her method of doing her hair, her babyish ways—each little affectation has been so exaggerated that it has ceased to have any effect.

The flapper has over-acted her part, and we are tired of her.

Who is to take the place of the flapper? Some other change is bound to come, but what will be its peculiar character?

Will the big woman re-appear on the horizon? Are the robust well-developed ladies who delighted the eyes and inspired the brushes and pencils of the pre-flapper-time artists, to take the place of the flabby and somewhat silly young women who now apparently hold the field?

The change will certainly be a remarkable one if it occurs, but women have a curious facility of adapting themselves to the varying moods of the moment.

Apparently they can become slim or robust to order, and doubtless it will be a comparatively simple matter for an attenuated flapper to develop into a big woman, though how the feat is to be accomplished will not seem very clear to mere man!

Anyhow, anything for a change. The flapper has had her day, and it has been a fairly long one, and the change is badly needed.

And the precise character of the change is of no particular moment, so long as it is a change.

TACT

It is very difficult to find a more fitting expression than "genteel"—at one time used as a graceful compliment, but now quite out of

fashion, and somewhat objectionable—to describe a very large number of poor folk, who remain quite a class apart.

They are very little understood, if, indeed, at all.

The rich know as little about them as the frankly impetuous—the former having scant sympathy with gentle-folk, who apparently have no claim to be so described, whilst the latter have a contemptuous dislike of what they call "standoffishness" in people whom they hold to be no better than themselves.

It is in the pages of fiction that more is learnt about this class of poor people than anywhere else. They form the heroes and heroines of numberless novels, but the "happy ending" that, in the pages of romance frequently closes their troublesome stories, finds but few parallels in the prosaic paths of real life.

There are two sides to the question as to whether it is silly or sensible to try to keep up appearances as gentle-folk upon very small means.

Perhaps in this, and other newer countries, this is not nearly so apparent as in older lands—where Convention holds greater sway.

There is more "give and take" here. I have heard it said that in countries such as this "everybody does everything"—and one feels almost inclined to add—anything!

But, even so, there are cases, and circumstances where there is a struggle to keep up with wealthier neighbors—to try to cover poverty up with many and varied disguises.

On the one hand this frustrates benefits from those who would gladly bestow them; on the other, there is the consoling consciousness of unbroken self-respect, the abnormal length to which this latter may be strained possibly giving origin to the proverb, "Pride feels no pain."

It crowds the vast army of "superior" poor with thousands of lonely people, whose keenest pangs at poverty's sharp pinches are felt when they are no longer their own secret.

Loneliness is one of the unkindest lots adverse fate can bestow.

It can spoil the choicest luxuries of this rich, and it is a real tragedy to those to whom, chiefly through their super-sensitiveness, the almost priceless gift of human sympathy is lost.

This shy exclusiveness is practically unknown amongst the frankly indigent poor.

There is a fraternity of poverty where the common practice of mutual helpfulness is a sort of unwritten law. Their kindness to one another is proverbial. Nor is it the less selflessly generous by reason of mental penury forming common ground where the helpers of today may be the helped of tomorrow.

Their lack of fastidiousness renders them easy of access to the charitable, and they take, without shame, alms that are given without disguise.

In this they not only save the donors much trouble, but they make philanthropy a pleasant role to those who are not adverse to being known for well-doing.

There are, however, many others whose ideal of charity is to act secretly, but whose efforts in this direction are often crippled by inability to come into touch with deserving subjects needing this special form of aid.

Such philanthropists belong to the tactful ones of the world—they are unostentatious in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of some of their fellow-beings.

Those they seek include many women, long past their youth and fragile in health, who, while striving to avail themselves of such few sources of self-help as are available to them, have yet to live on incomes so meagre as to know nothing of the luxuries and very little of even the comforts of life.

It is here that the value of the great gift "tact" becomes evident.

Kind hearts abound; thank God! But tactful souls are rare.

Both are Nature's gifts; but while little, or nothing, avails to soften a naturally hard disposition, tact, acquired by constant practice, is the next best thing.

But whether real or acquired, never does tact become so absolutely necessary as when women, of ample means, are seeking to benefit other women; whose position—they surmise—was at one time analogous somewhat to their own.

The bestowal of unasked advice, to which some women are so prone, is a trap into which the tactless often fall headlong.

The temptation to add prudent precept to good deeds is too pleasing to forego lightly, and, but for the timely check, that tact alone can give, might take a lead that would easily outrun discretion.

Those to whom the greater refinements of life are not unknown can best appreciate good deeds beautifully done.

A word, a smile, a warm hand-pressure of understanding sympathy, it is these—the little things unknown to lesser souls—that really count.

A charming thread that twines through one of W. Holmes's essays is that about the "Lady Boarder" whose wealthy connec-

tions occasionally sent her some choice flowers. The essayist seems to suggest that the gift should have taken the form of something more substantial.

He, as a philosopher, doubtless knew much about many things, but he seems to have failed to grasp the ways of a sensitive woman with another woman equal in all things, save in wealth, to herself.

Of course it is occasionally possible for tact to defeat its own ends when a critical choice must be made whether to seem ungenerous, or risk giving actual offence.

Yet, it may be taken on trust, that the lady in question looked deeper than the kindly critic into the hidden meaning of these flowers.

THE MENU—SOME FISH DISHES

Plaice a l'Italienne

Lobster Cutlets

Sole a l'Indienne

A Fish Puree

A Steamed Fish Pudding

Fresh Herrings with Tartare Sauce

PLAICE A L'ITALIENNE

Cover the bottom of a fireproof dish with some boiled rice well moistened with white sauce. Lay the fillets of plaice on this with a seasoning of pepper and salt. Put another layer of rice on the top with plenty of sauce poured over it. Sprinkle with grated cheese, and bake in a moderate oven. Tomato sauce can be used instead of white sauce if preferred.

LOBSTER CUTLETS

One small lobster (or one tin of lobster) 4 oz. of butter, quarter of a pint of milk, 1 oz. of flour, juice of half a lemon, salt, pepper, cayenne, one tablespoonful of cream. Chop the lobster very fine. Cook the flour and butter (without discoloring) in a saucepan, add the milk, and stir until it boils. To this add the lobster, lemon-juice, cream, and seasoning. Mix thoroughly. Spread on a greased plate, and cut into eight triangular pieces, forming them into cutlets. Egg and breadcrumb them, and fry a golden brown.

SOLE A L'INDIENNE

Fry the soles in the usual way (lemon soles or fillets of plaice will answer equally well). The Indienne Sauce is made of melted butter mixed with pickles and the liquor of the piccaililli. Pour this round the fish, and garnish with chopped gherkins and capers.

A FISH PUREE

Take a small fresh haddock, wash it and cut off the head, tail, and fins, skin and fillet it, place the head, bones, etc., in a stewpan, with two quarts of water, one tablespoonful of oatmeal, a bunch of parsley, pepper, and salt. Boil it gently for an hour, stirring occasionally, then pass through a sieve, remove all bones from the saucepan, and replace the stock, with a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Stir until the butter is melted, then add the fillets of haddock, boil until the fish is cooked (about ten minutes), and then pass soup and fish through a hair-sieve. Reheat and serve with bread cut into dice and fried. Whiting, plaice, or lemon sole may be used in place of haddock.

A STEAMED FISH PUDDING

Boil and mash four good-sized potatoes. Shred finely ½ lb. of cold fish (cod, haddock or hake), add 1 oz. of butter, and mix well with the potatoes and half a gill of milk. Beat up an egg and stir in. Put the mixture into a greased basin or mould, steam for one hour, turn out, and serve very hot with cheese sauce made as follows: Melt 1 oz. of butter, and blend with it 1 oz. of flour, stir in half a pint of milk, stir the sauce till it boils, then add 1 oz. of grated cheese, a little salt and white pepper, stir well till it is thick and creamy, and pour over and round the fish mould.

FRESH HERRINGS WITH TARTARE SAUCE

Fillet three or four herrings, and place them for some hours in a pie-dish with one spoonful of oil, the same of vinegar, pepper, and salt, an onion cut into slices, and sprigs of parsley. Turn the herrings once. When ready to cook roll them in breadcrumbs, broil them, and serve with Tartare Sauce.

An English woman after a visit to the Montessori schools writes as follows:

"Rumors of the work in the wonderful Montessori schools have reached this country, and a few people have read the translation of Dr. Montessori's book. But the idea of letting children do what they like, without what we are pleased to call discipline, but by which we mean compulsion, work when they like and play when they like, without orders or other drill-sergeant pedagogy, has seemed so fantastic to most people that it is dismissed as another crank business. A world without naughty children is hard to visualize. And yet it may well be that this Montessori system is destined to oust all other systems of juvenile education. But it will take much time."

Too many eye-openers will also put a man to sleep.



CURRENT TOPICS

The new Australian liner Niagara is on her way to Victoria. The citizens of Sydney are very proud of the big ship and great crowds assembled to watch her out of the harbor.

It appears that the tribesmen in Morocco have not yet been wholly conquered by the French. A new rebel leader, El Hiba, attacked the French forces, but was defeated.

The Niagara District in Ontario and the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia are the great peach-growing districts of Canada. There is promise of a splendid crop in both places this summer.

Pope Pius has recovered from his serious illness. He is attending to his duties in church, but his doctors have been successful in persuading him not to receive any of the throngs of people who come to Rome to see him and to receive his blessing.

The steamer Tees was ashore last week in Alberni Canal. No one was injured and the boat got safely away. The camp fires at the Canadian Northern Pacific construction camps confused the captain in a channel not well lighted.

Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, made a public speech a few days ago, in which he stated that no matter how great her army, Great Britain would starve in time of war, unless she held command of the seas. The navy must be supported and strengthened.

In less than a month, if all goes well, the big liner the Empress of Russia, the first of the new steamships to take the place of the old Empresses, will arrive in Victoria. She was at Singapore last week and will visit Hongkong before leaving for this port.

The Algerine, which was at Honolulu a short time since, sent a party ashore at Keelekekoa Bay to put in order the plot of ground around the monument erected to Captain Cook, who was murdered there. The Algerine is on her way home to Victoria from the South Sea Islands.

There is a great deal of cedar growing in British Columbia. The United States plans to put shingles on the roof of the White House. If this is done, Mr. H. R. MacMillan, Chief Forester, thinks shingle mills will be built along the coast, so as to supply the market. In this way, the cedar trees will be used and the land cleared ready for the farmer.

The High School Cadets were inspected by Major Snow, and Cadet T. Heyland won the rifle presented by the Camosun Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire for the best shot among the cadets. While preparing, if necessary, to defend their homes and their country, the cadets are growing strong and learning habits of promptness and obedience that will make them more useful workers in the world.

The Normal School will soon be begun and the High School is almost up. The young people will soon have a chance in the technical school that will be placed in the Norman School building to learn to be skilled workmen. These two fine buildings for older boys and girls and young men and women will give you all the very best chance to get a good education.

The bill to prevent Japanese from buying land in California has passed both houses of the Legislature and it is known that Governor Johnson favors it. He will, it is believed, be sure to sign the bill. The people of California have, in this matter, refused to defer to the wishes of President Wilson as represented to them by the eloquent Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan.

Mr. G. H. Barnard, M.P., told a reporter in Ottawa that provision would be made for the building of three big drydocks, one at Halifax, one in Quebec and the other at Esquimalt. A building for the use of the Marine and Fisheries Department will be erected on the old reserve, and important alterations will be made in the Post Office. All this is very good news for our city.

Dr. Friedmann who claims to have discovered a cure for consumption, recently examined the patients he had vaccinated in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and other Canadian cities. He treated eleven of the Montreal patients with the serum but diseased twenty-nine. It is not yet certain that this substance which has been obtained from turtles, into whose blood the bacillus of tuberculosis has been conveyed, will benefit consumptive patients.

The House of Commons of Great Britain has refused to pass the second reading of the bill which would have given votes to 6,000,000 of women. It is said that this action is owing to the crimes committed by the suffragettes. Although compared with the whole body of Englishwomen, there are but a small number of these agitators, their behavior is such as to show that there are some women who could not be trusted to choose the law-makers of the country.

Archbishop Langevin, of the Roman Catholic Church, has declared that church teaches that all education should be under the control of the Church and not of the State. He spoke in Manitoba and praised the Government for having given the French Catholics a Normal School of their own and inspectors

of their own language and faith. The question of whether or not religion shall be taught in the schools is one which every province must decide for itself under the Constitution of Canada.

The traffic on the B. C. Electric tram lines has grown very fast during the present year. More than five passengers are carried this year where there were four in the same months of 1912. The Burnside, Hillside and Uplands lines were not opened before they were greatly needed. The City Council recommended that a line be opened down Quadra and along Bay streets, but it is not yet known what action the company will take. They are not obliged to do as the City Council wishes.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, kept his sixty-third birthday on the first of May. His cousin, the Emperor of Germany, sent him a letter congratulating him on having been for twenty-three years an officer in a German regiment, the Zieten Hussars. Except for the reception of the officers who presented the letter, the day was passed quietly because of the illness of the Duchess.

Colonel James Allen, the Minister of Defence of New Zealand, was entertained at a banquet at Ottawa on May 1. In a speech which he made he spoke of the duty of Canada, Australia and New Zealand to support the navy of Great Britain and to defend the Pacific Ocean. Australia is keeping her warships in her own waters; New Zealand's Dreadnought was given to England, and is now on a cruise round the world. So far, Canada has had two training ships, one in Victoria, another at Halifax.

The British House of Commons will, at this session, pass once more the Irish Home Rule Bill. No

ment, she believes in its principles, and that the men the people have put at the head of affairs will try to carry out this plan of government. This is not according to the report that this statesman intended to make himself a despotic ruler.

Sandstone is not a common building material in Victoria. A few private residences and some of our largest public buildings are made of it, and a great many more are ornamented with this material. But it is too expensive for general use. In this respect Victoria differs from many Canadian cities. A few days ago a company bought Denman Island, where it is said there are vast quantities of excellent sandstone. This company, of which Mr. T. P. Paterson, nephew of the Lieutenant-Governor, is the president, will have its headquarters in Victoria. Denman Island, as most of you know, is situated near Union Bay.

King Nicholas of Montenegro has placed the fortress of Scutari, which his army gained at a great cost of life, in the hands of the Powers of Europe, and peace is now assured. The whole world will hope that the brave mountaineers will receive some useful territory in place of the city. There are reports that Austria and Italy will send troops to Albania and that the Sultan of Turkey will leave his throne. But all this is guesswork. The ambassadors of the nations of Europe are trying to arrange peace, and the Balkan soldiers will soon return to their farms. They have now to prove that they can rule themselves. They have shown that they can conquer their enemies.

Victoria has now plenty of good water. The city is buying from Goldstream as much as will keep the reservoir full, so that with what comes from Elk Lake there will always be enough for every purpose. It can

Willows Beach. Since the election, Mr. Rattenbury has given a very pretty little beach on Shoal Bay to the children and holiday-makers. No one can ever build on this or disfigure it in any way. All the children know there is no playground half so nice as the sandy beach. All these things will make Oak Bay a place for happy homes. The voters granted \$10,000 towards the new Jubilee Hospital, which was a fair share for Oak Bay to pay to a hospital which will be used by the sick in that municipality on the same terms as those in Victoria.

St. Paul's Cathedral in London is looked upon with veneration by all good people in England. It is not only a grand church, but in it are statues and memorials of many of the great and good men who have fought in defence of their country or have served her in peaceful ways as statesmen, authors, painters, men of science or religious leaders. Many great and solemn ceremonies have taken place within its walls. It is, besides, one of the greatest ornaments of London. Yet all this and much more, which only those who have visited it, can tell, did not prevent some wicked man from trying to injure it not to destroy it. A bomb was left inside the church on Monday and was only discovered by accident. If it had exploded much damage would have been done, and the vast church might have been set on fire. While no one yet knows who committed the outrage, the suffragettes are blamed. It is to be hoped that no woman either planned or carried out this most wicked deed.

Bishop Cridge passed away on Tuesday morning at the great age of ninety-five. Victoria was only a little Hudson's Bay fort when Rev. Edward Cridge came out from England with his young wife in 1855. During the sixty-eight years that have passed since that time Victoria has grown to be a large and prosperous city. From that time till his eyes closed in death, Bishop Cridge loved his people and prayed and worked for their good. He was a brave man and would not do or say what he believed to be false or wrong to please any one. But to the poor, the sad or the lonely he was a comfort, and to all who met him a gracious gentleman. There are few people living now who knew him before he was Bishop of the Reformed Church, and many children have never seen him. But the teaching and example of this good man has helped to preserve much of what is best in the life of Victoria. On another page of this paper Mr. Edgar Eawest tells the story of the life of Bishop Cridge. All the older boys and girls should read it, for it forms an important part of the history of Victoria.

THE LITTLE FURRY ONES THAT SLIDE DOWNHILL

Silverwater was fed by many brooks from the deep-wooded, surrounding hills. Toward one of these, on a certain golden afternoon, Uncle Andy and the Babe were basking themselves along the shadowy trail, where the green-brown moss was soft underfoot, and their careful steps made no noise. When they spoke it was in quiet undertones, for the spirit of the woods was on the Babe, and he knew that by keeping quiet, there was always the chance of surprising some fascinating mystery.

While they were yet some hundred yards from the stream, suddenly there came to their ears, unlooked for, though muffled by the surrounding trees, the sound of a brisk splash, as if something had fallen into the water. Uncle Andy stopped short in his tracks, motionless as a setter marking his bird. The Babe stopped likewise, faithfully imitating him. A couple of seconds later came another splash, as heavy as the first; and then, in quick succession, two lighter ones.

For a moment or two, the Babe kept silence, though bursting with curiosity. Then he whispered tensely, "What's that?"

"Otter," replied Uncle Andy, in a murmur soft as the wind in the sedge-tops.

"Why?" continued the Babe, meaning to say, "But what on earth are they doing?" and trusting that Uncle Andy would appreciate the fact that he asked his question in a single word.

"Sliding downhill," muttered Uncle Andy, without turning his head. Then, holding up his hand as a sign that there were to be no more questions asked, he crept forward noiselessly, and the Babe followed at his heels.

The sounds continued, growing louder and louder, till the two adventurers must have been within thirty or forty yards of the stream. Suddenly, there came one great splash, as if all the sliders had come down close together. Then silence. Uncle Andy crouched motionless for several minutes, as if he had been turned into a stump. Then he straightened himself and turned around with an air of disappointment.

"Gone!" he muttered. "Cleared out!" They must have heard us or smelled us."

"Oh!" exclaimed the Babe, in a voice of deep concern, although, as a matter of fact, he was immensely relieved, the strain of the prolonged tension and preternatural stillness having begun to make him feel that he must make a noise or burst.

Two minutes later, they came out on the banks of the stream.

The stream at this point was, perhaps, twenty-five feet in width, deep, dark, and almost without current. The hither bank was low and grassy, with a fallen trunk slanting out into the water. But the shore opposite was some twelve or fifteen feet high, very steep and quite naked, having been cut out by the floods from a ridge of clay. Down the middle of this incline a narrow track had been worn so smooth that it gleamed in the sun almost like ice.

"What do they do it for?" demanded the Babe, having, perhaps, a vague idea that all the motives of the wild creatures were, or ought to be, purely for some useful purpose.

Uncle Andy turned upon him a withering look; and he shifted his feet uneasily.

"What do you slide downhill for?" inquired Uncle Andy.

"Oh," said the Babe, hastily, "I see!"

"I suppose now," went on Uncle Andy, presently, when his pipe was drawing well, "you know quite a lot about otters!"

"Nothing at all but what Bill's told me," answered the Babe.

"Forget it!" said Uncle Andy, and went on smoking. Presently he remarked: "Tale otter family appears to have been having a pretty good time!"

"Great!" said the Babe.



"Well," continued Uncle Andy, "there was once another otter family, away up on the Little North Fork of the Ottawa, that used to have just such good times, till, at last, they struck a streak of bad luck."

"I'll tell you how it was," he continued, after pressing down the tobacco in his pipe. "The two Little Furry Ones were born in a dry, warm, roomy den in the bank, under the roots of a birch that slanted out over the stream. The front door was deep under water. But as the old otters had few enemies to dread, being both brave and powerful, they had also a back entrance on dry land, hidden by a thicket of fir bushes. The two furry pups were, though, sprawling and helpless as new-born kittens, though, you have ever seen. And being so helpless, their father and mother never left them alone. One always stayed with them while the other went off to hunt trout or muskrat."

"Why, what could get at them in there?" interrupted the Babe.

"You see," explained Uncle Andy, graciously, "either a fox or a weasel might come in by the back door—if they were hungry enough to take the risk. Or, what was much more likely, that slim, black, murderous robber, the mink, might come swimming in by the front entrance, pop his head above the water, see the youngsters alone, and be at their throats in a twinkling. The old otters were not running any risks like that."

"Well, when the Little Furry Ones were about the size of five-month kittens, they were as handsome a pair of youngsters as you are ever likely to set eyes upon. Their fur, rich and soft and dark, was the finest ever seen. Like their parents, they had bodies shaped for going through the water at a tremendous speed, built like a bulldog's for strength, and like an eel's for suppleness."

"But though the Little Furry Ones were thus built for swimming, they were actually afraid of the water. They liked to see their father or mother dive smoothly down into the clear, golden-brown stream that filled their front door, and out into that patch of yellow sunlight shimmering on the weedy bottom, but when invited to follow, they drew back into a corner and pretended to be busy."

"One fine morning, however, they were led out by the back door and introduced to the outside world. How huge and strange it looked to them! For a few minutes, they stole about, poking their noses into everything, and jumping back, startled, at the strange smells they encountered. Then, beginning to feel more at home, they fell to romping on the sunny bank close to the water. Presently their father slipped gracefully over the bank, and began darting this way and that, and sometimes throwing himself half-way out of the water. The Little Furry Ones stopped playing to watch him. But when he called to them coaxingly to come in and try it, they turned away their heads and pretended to think it wasn't worth looking at after all."

"Then, all at once, they got a great surprise. Their mother slyly slipped her nose under them, and threw them, one after the other, far out into the chilly water."

"Ow!" exclaimed the Babe, with a little gasp of sympathy.

Uncle Andy chuckled. "That's just the way they felt," said he. "When they came to the top again, they found, to their great surprise, that they could swim. Feeling most indignant and injured, they struck straight for shore. But there, between them and good dry ground, swam their mother, and would not let them land. They did not see how mothers could be so heartless. But there was no help for it; so they swam out again very haughtily, and joined their father in midstream. Before they knew it, they were enjoying themselves immensely."

"And now life became much more exciting for them. For a while, it was harder to keep them out of the water than it had been to get them into it. They had their first lessons in fishing. And though they were too clumsy at first to catch even a slow, mud-grubbing sucker, they found the attempt most interesting. And soon their parents began to take them on long trips up and downstream. You see, their housekeeping being so simple, they never minded leaving the house to look after itself for a couple of days."

"Then, one day, they came to a clay bank, something like that across yonder. Their old ones had been there before, but not for some time. When they had slid down twice with their fur all dripping, the track became smooth as oil. You may depend upon it, the youngsters did not need any coaxing to learn that game."

"Taking it all together, it was a pretty jolly life. I can tell you, there in the sweet-smelling, shadowy woods. Then, one day, as quick as falling off a log, everything was changed."

(To be continued)

THE WHINE NOT OUT

Two little boys were on their way to school. The smaller one tumbled and began to whine.

The older boy took his hand in a fatherly way and said, "Oh, never mind, Jimmy, don't whine; it is a great deal better to whistle." And he began a cheerful whistle.

Jimmy tried to join. "I can't whistle as nice as you, Charlie," said he; "my lips will not pucker so good."

"That's because you haven't got all the whine out yet," said Charlie; "but you try a minute, and the whistle will drive the whine away."

So he did, and the last few whistles of the little fellows were whistles of pure joy, as if they were through that war of the whine and of life. The younger Christian was free.



doubt the House of Lords will reject it again. At the next session it will be introduced for the third time, and if it passes, will become law. A very important act is being considered. This will give every voter one vote. Now great property owners have several votes. The bill to give women votes has been read. It is opposed by Mr. Asquith and several of the cabinet ministers, but supported by others.

The Leebo, the Newington, the Quadra and the Estevan are all steamers sent to Victoria by the Dominion Government to survey the coast, to place lights and buoys where they are needed, to bring supplies to the light-houses and to help in preventing poaching and smuggling. Besides these, there is a number of smaller craft. It is expected these ships will soon have a wharf for themselves near Hospital Point, where the offices of the Marine and Fisheries Department will be placed.

Who would have thought, even when the Canadian Pacific Railway was built, that it would have been possible to make a tunnel through the Selkirk Mountains? Yet this work has been commenced by Foley, Welch & Stewart, for the C. P. R. The tunnel will be five miles long and wide enough for a double track. The work will take four years and will cost between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars. No feat of engineering skill can, in these days, be pronounced too difficult or too costly to be accomplished in Canada.

The Princess Maquinna, a splendid, big, new steamship, made of steel, is being completed and made ready for the West Coast route. She was built by Messrs. Bullen & Co. at their works at Esquimalt, and is as fine a vessel of her type as can be built anywhere. Shipbuilding is one of the occupations for skilled workmen that Victoria boys may prepare to learn. There is room for hundreds of men now at Bullen's ways, and before long there are likely to be thousands engaged in shipbuilding here and in other parts of Vancouver Island.

The United States has been the first nation to recognize the Chinese Republic. Other countries still treat Yuan Shi Kai as a rebel against the Manchu dynasty. In his answer to President Wilson's kind message, Yuan Shi Kai says that though China does not yet understand the republican form of govern-

ment, she believes in its principles, and that the men the people have put at the head of affairs will try to carry out this plan of government. This is not according to the report that this statesman intended to make himself a despotic ruler.

There is to be before next winter a wireless telegraph service between Great Britain and Canada. The eastern station is near the mouth of the River Shannon in Ireland. The company is called the Universal Radio Syndicate, and the Poulsen system is used. It is claimed that messages will be delivered more quickly and cheaper than under the old telegraph cable now in use. Time will prove whether or not it is as certain. Wireless telegraphy is proving as useful as it is wonderful. If we could imagine a world without electricity how differently we would be forced to live. Yet great deeds were done and noble lives lived long before Franklin showed that electricity could be made a servant of man.

The boys and girls in Colwood and Melchosa are learning to make gardens and have undertaken to keep the roads tidy. There are on Vancouver Island many beautiful flowers and shrubs. If violets, lilies, wild roses, dogwood, buttercups, daisies, and dozens of other beautiful plants are left to grow on or near our roadsides, and if vines and roses cover the walls of our schoolhouses, if fruit-trees and vegetables grow near the playground, the children and the country people will be better, happier and richer. Town pupils, with one or two exceptions, are satisfied to let a gardener or janitor do the gardening, and in some cases no attempt is made to beautify the grounds. It is a shame that hundreds of children are content that their school houses shall be bare while beautiful gardens are to be seen all round.

Oak Bay will keep its beautiful golf links. No one who walks or drives or lives in that beautiful part of the town but will be pleased to think this fine place of amusement will be preserved. It is true, the links belong to the Golf Club, but players visiting the city are seldom, if ever, refused the privilege of their use, and all who pass have the benefit of the view. Money was voted to buy a new park at the

Notable Bomb Outrages

HAPPILY bomb outrage, either for political or other reasons, are somewhat rare in England, and it is necessary to go back to the time of the Fenian activities in the eighties for parallel cases to that of February 19, when the suffragettes wrecked with canisters of gunpowder the house that Lloyd George had arranged to lease from Sir George Riddell.

The period covering the years 1883-87 was one of great anxiety for the police, who were constantly engaged in circumventing the plots of Fenians and discovering the preparations of diabolical bomb outrages which sometimes resulted in the sacrifice of human life. But, although the Fenians, like the Suffragettes, were actuated by political motives, the former, unlike the latter, were no respecters of human life, and caused bombs to explode indiscriminately.

The first great outrage was a terrific explosion which occurred on March 15, 1883, at the Local Government Board offices in Whitehall. So violent was the report that it was heard over an area of three miles. In the House of Commons, where the sound of the explosion was of most alarming nature, the report was accompanied by a shaking of the whole building and caused the most lively anxiety among the members. It was at first supposed that the explosion was caused by gas, but on examination the serious damage suffered by the Local Government Board offices, as well as by many adjoining buildings, soon satisfied the authorities that it must have been caused by dynamite or explosive of a similar nature.

A DEEP PLOT

Indeed, the late Sir Howard Vincent, who was at the time head of the criminal investigation department, said that undoubtedly a considerable quantity of nitro-glycerine had been deposited inside the balustrade of the Local Government Board offices and ignited by a time fuse. Ultimately four of the conspirators were arrested and sentenced to penal servitude for life. According to Sir Howard Vincent, they had come from the United States in February of the same year, and, after visiting Glasgow, established a nitro-glycerine factory in a house in Jedsame, Birmingham, from whence the explosive was conveyed to London in indiarubber bags, the conspirators acting under the direction of Thomas Gallagher, an American medical man, who was one of the four conspirators sent to prison.

In the same year some startling outrages took place in Glasgow, when various members of what was known as the Secret Ribbon Society, which had for its subject the subdivision by violence of the Government in Ireland, attempted to destroy, by means of dynamite, public buildings and works in other things, to blow up a gasometer and destroy the canal bridge at Possil Park. Altogether ten men were arrested; five were sentenced to penal servitude for life, the remaining five receiving sentences of seven years each.

MORE GOVERNMENT OUTRAGES

In spite of the capture and imprisonment of some of their members, the dynamiters were quickly on the warpath again. In February, 1884, there was a terrific dynamite explosion in the cloakrooms of Victoria Station, much damage being caused by the shock as well as by a fire which ensued on the bursting of the gas-pipes. This was followed by a startling sequel, for portmanteaux containing large charges of dynamite, with clockwork detonators, were also discovered at Charing Cross, Paddington and Ludgate Hill stations.

At the end of the same year there was a great dynamite explosion at London Bridge. A charge of dynamite, it was discovered, had been attached to one of the buttresses, and at 5:45 p.m. on December 14, an explosion occurred, shattering many windows and severely shaking many foot passengers, but doing no damage to the masonry of the bridge.

NARROW ESCAPES

Having failed in their purpose in 1883, when they attempted to wreck the Government offices at Whitehall, the Fenians made another attempt on January 24, 1885, to wreck simultaneously the Houses of Parliament and the Tower of London. A suspicious package having been observed in St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster by a lady, information was at once given the police in attendance. Constable Cole rushed into the crypt and picked up the package, but almost as soon as he reached Westminster Hall he was obliged to let it fall. A terrific explosion followed, blowing a hole in the pavement six feet in breadth, making another in the roof, and shattering all the glass throughout the hall. A few minutes later a second explosion followed in the inner part of the building, and it was then found that an infernal machine had been placed in the House of Commons.

Mention should also be made of the diabolical Fenian outrage in December, 1867, at Clerkenwell House of Detention, when, with the hope of rescuing a couple of prisoners named Burke and Casey, a huge parcel of gunpowder was exploded outside the prison walls.

There was quite a number of police on special duty round the walls of the prison, it being anticipated that there would be some violent attempts to rescue Burke and Casey. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of December 13 some persons were seen to wheel a barrel into the thoroughfare called Corporation Lane, one side of which for some distance was formed by the prison wall. What followed was done with lightning rapidity. The barrel was placed on end, a man was seen to place a squab of fuse in it, then coolly apply a match, and, in a few moments, an explosion followed which resulted in a dozen people losing their lives, 120 being injured. But the plan miscarried, for Burke and Casey were locked up in their cells at the time. Had they been taking exercise in the yard, as was anticipated by the plotters, they could hardly have escaped.

LIGHTNING CALCULATION

The following "short-cut" in addition, is much used by expert accountants and auditors, also by bank and insurance clerks. The following example practically explains itself:

6,482,35
3,514,62
2,398,27
7,143,65
8,343,79
1,085,64
2,007,39
4,586,72
5,888,27
9,847,23
51,302,93
53
44
58
54
37
47
51,302,93

Instead of "carrying" from one column to

another, set down the sum of each column by itself as shown above. The sum of these smaller amounts will be the total of the whole. The recommendation of this method, where one has to work rapidly, is that if the figurer's attention is distracted in any way, thus causing an error, only the column then being added would be affected, and the mistake could be corrected in a fraction of time.

THE GREEN LADY

A lady sat singing alone in the mire:
"The New Year must come, and the Old Year retire;

But I, the Green Lady,
Smell lilacs already,
And I hear in the tree-veins the sap rising higher."

The wind was as sharp as the fang of a snake,
But the lady's warm fingers bade snowdrops awake,

"I saw you, I heard you,
When no vision stirred you
Of bursting your buds for the Green Lady's sake."

The lady went smiling with rain in her face,
And the puddle she trod turned a beautiful place,

Where thirsty birds drinking,
Might sudden be thinking
Of downy broods warm in a feather-lined space.

She passed, the Green Lady, and with her and after
A beam of clear sunshine pierced heaven's cloudy rafter.

It struck to earth's bosom,
And there it bade blossom
The rapture of roses, the hyacinth's laughter.

—Nora Chesson in London Chronicle

The first hinge was probably that of the oyster. The thorny oyster of the Pacific coast has its two shells joined together by a hinge as good as any found in any hardware shop of the country. There are other hinges found in nature, but that of the oyster reaches the highest perfection. We have made little advance upon this device in all of our years of patenting and inventing.—St. Nicholas.

What Is Soluble?

WHAT is soluble? Sugar in water? That's easy, although you have to be born in Kentucky to perform the trick in the mint julep trade.

Is glass soluble in water? Offhand we say no. We are wrong. It is. You can try it yourself.

Take an ordinary eight ounce water glass, a glass that holds eight ounces, grind it up to a powder and pour the powder into another glass full of water and stir it up. Then analyze it, or, if this is above you, take it around the corner to a man who can, and he will tell you, and with truth, that the water in that glass had actually dissolved 3 per cent of the glass powder.

Glass is soluble, nearly as soluble as bi-chloride of mercury.

Everything is soluble in water. Furthermore, everything in the universe is soluble in everything else in the universe. That is what they are telling us now, and the men who tell us can perform an astonishing experiment right before your eyes to make you more than half believe them.

They take a bar of gold and a bar of lead. They lay one bar on the top of the other. Then they sit around and smoke cigars and wait, say a year. Then they take the two bars and analyze them chemically. In the gold bar they find lead. In the lead bar they find gold. Gold and lead are soluble in each other.

If you haven't time to wait a year to find out, the trick can be performed in much shorter time. All that has to be done is to raise the temperature of the two bars to a very ordinary heat—say 300 or 400 degrees F. With this added heat the same results are reached overnight. Traces of gold are found all the way through the lead bar and vice versa.

The theory is that all substances, whether gold or butter or leather, are really composed of the smallest kind of small particles—about the size of the particles making up the tail of the late lamented comet, which were described

as the elemental essence of nothingness. These particles, which are as much bigger than an atom as a mountain compared to a mouse, are in motion, revolving round each other faster than thought, much the same as the planets revolve round the sun.

If our microscopes were big enough a chunk of gold would appear to our eyes much the same as a fly hopper full of flies (the kind of hoppers they keep in the cheese department of a country grocery store in August). The particles are buzzing and jumping much the same as these flies.

When a bar of gold comes in contact with a bar of lead their respective revolving buzzing particles get together and get acquainted. They go exploring and are lost, and before long, instead of having a bar of pure lead and a bar of pure gold we have two bars of alloyed metals.

This discovery has upset all sorts of scientific calculations. If everything is soluble in everything else—and scientists can go on duplicating the gold-lead example without end—how can any thing exist in a pure state? It can't. Chemists dispense chemicals under the label "C.P." or "chemically pure," but if Dr. Willey got after them on the strict letter of the new theory he would send them all to jail, because the chances are that all alleged pure chemicals have absorbed a little of everything they came in contact with in the process of their manufacture.

Analytical chemists of this day have to take into account the amount of glass any given solution contains, when they are testing that solution in test a tube. Otherwise their results wouldn't count for anything.

This discovery suggests an explanation of that mysterious element in outdoor life, scent. How can a hound trace his quarry? Everything a man touches dissolves a little of him. When his foot falls on the ground he leaves a trace of himself. In warm weather or in wet weather he leaves a bigger trace than in cold or dry weather. A hound follows a damp trail. Usually his sense of smell is not acute enough to follow a dry trail.

The suggestion that a fugitive pursued by a bloodhound actually dissolves a few particles of himself every time his foot touches the ground, just as though he were a lump of sugar in water, sounds fanciful, but it is appearing more and more reasonable in the light of recent researches.—F. I. Anderson, in Chicago Record-Herald.

SCIENCE AMONG SAVAGES

Whilst lecturing on atoms at the Royal Institution, London, Sir Joseph Thomson alluded to an extraordinary method for obtaining fire that was practiced by at least two savage tribes—a method in which compressed air was used.

Sir Joseph had just been explaining how intense cold could be produced by suddenly expanding air, and how equally intense heat could be caused by compressing it. "It is one of the most extraordinary things in connection with the habits of savage races," he continued, "that at least two tribes use this method to get fire. It is an extremely difficult problem to know how ever they got hold of the idea. I am quite sure they did not obtain it from lectures on physics; so it must have come from some kind of practical experience."

Even with special apparatus it was not easy to accomplish the feat in a laboratory. One could easily understand how men had discovered that branches rubbing together sometimes caught fire. This would give the idea of rubbing sticks together, but so highly complex an operation as making fire by compressing air could hardly have been copied from any natural phenomenon.

The only thing he could think of was that these tribes might have been accustomed to shoot their arrows from blow pipes. If one of these wooden tubes got obstructed, it was conceivable that vigorous efforts to dislodge the obstruction would cause the blow pipe, or some part of it, to take fire.

Now and then one sees in the English papers advertisements announcing that So-and-so has a large stock of orange skins for sale. As a matter of recommendation as to quality the advertisement concludes with the statement that they are from such and such a music hall.

There is a big business in secondhand orange skins, lemon peel, etc., on the other side of the Atlantic. Most of them are bought by makers of jams and marmalade. This was brought out when there was an investigation of the preserving industry in England.

In certain portions of the theatres and music halls of London and other large British cities the seats are not reserved. Admittance to the pit is generally sixpence. Once a person leaves his seat it is immediately grabbed by some one else. In order to get a good seat one must come early. One grows hungry as the hours go by before the performance ends. The favorite sustenance of those who sit in these cheap seats is oranges.

They consume them in large quantities and throw the skins on the floor. After each performance the skins are carefully gathered up and sold to dealers.—New York Sun.

A Social Reformer at Ninety

IT is now considerably more than half a century since Dr. Russel Wallace, at that time a naturalist wandering in the Malay Archipelago, sent a manuscript essay to Darwin which revealed to the great scientist that the doctrine of natural selection over which he was secretly brooding had suggested itself to a kindred mind," says The Glasgow Herald.

"In the progress of modern science Darwinism has come to be assailed at various points, but the foundation stone of natural selection, in the laying of which the names of Darwin and Russel Wallace are imperishably associated, remains unshaken through all the dusts of controversy. And whatever views the readers of this book may take of some of the writer's political and sociological opinions, none of them can fail to pay an admiring tribute to the virility and versatility of the Nestor of British science when he comes forward, after his 90th birthday is past, to clear his own doctrine of natural selection from some misapplications in the sphere of human society to which it is frequently subjected, and to indicate the promise that still lies within it of a continued spiritual progress of the race.

"Darwin was a naturalist first and last, but the genius of Dr. Russel Wallace has always ranged freely through various 'parishes of the infinite.' And he has never written anything that shows more clearly than the work before us his deep concern with practical human problems and his high faith in the power of science to lead man onward and upward through all the confusions of the time."

HOW WE LIVE

The book to which The Glasgow Herald refers is "Social Environment and Moral Progress." (3s. 6d. net. Cassell and Co.)

Dr. Wallace's picture of the actual social environment in which we live today is very sombre—but who can doubt its truth? Here is the summary of the main facts of the growth of that environment in the nineteenth century.

"It is not too much to say that our whole system of society is rotten from top to bottom, and the Social Environment as a whole, in relation to our possibilities and our claims, is the worst that the world has ever seen.

"We see a continuous advance of man's power to utilize the forces of Nature to an extent which surpasses everything he has been able to do during all the preceding centuries of his recorded history. We also see that the result of this vast economic revolution has been almost wholly evil.

"We see that this hundredfold increase of wealth, amply sufficient to provide necessities, comforts and all beneficial refinements and luxuries for our whole population, has been

distributed with such gross injustice that the actual conditions of those who produce all this wealth has become worse and worse, no efficient arrangements having been made that from the overflowing abundance produced all should receive the mere essentials of a healthy and happy existence.

"We have seen huge cities grow up, every one of them with their overcrowded, insanitary slums, where men, women and children die prematurely as surely as though a body of secret poisoners were constantly at work to destroy them.

"We see thousands of girls compelled by starvation to work in such an empoisoned environment as to produce horribly painful and disfiguring disease, which is often fatal in early youth, or in what ought to have been, and what might have been, the period of maximum enjoyment of their womanhood. And to this very day no efficient steps have been taken to abolish these conditions.

"We see millions still struggling in vain for a sufficiency of the bare necessities of life (which in their misery is all they ask), often culminating in actual starvation, or in suicide to which they are driven by the dread of starvation. Yet our Governments, selected from among the most educated, the most talented, the wealthiest of the country, with an absolute power to make what laws and regulations they please, and an overflowing fund of accumulated wealth to draw upon, do nothing, although more people die annually of want than are killed in a great war, and more children than could be slaughtered by many Herods.

"And while all this goes on in the depths, where—

"Pale anguish keeps the heavy gate,
And the Warder is Despair"—

a little higher up, among the middle-men distributors of the necessities and luxuries of life, bribery, adulteration, and various forms of petty dishonesty are rampant. And higher yet, among the great Capitalists, the merchant Princes, the Captains of industry, we find hard taskmasters who drive down wages below the level of bare subsistence, and who support a more gigantic and widespread system of gambling than the world has ever seen."

THE ROOT CAUSE AND THE REMEDY

"If we review with care the long train of social evils which have grown up during the nineteenth century, we shall find," adds Dr. Wallace, "that every one of them, however diverse in their nature and results, is due to the same general cause, which may be defined or stated in a variety of different ways:

"1. They are due, broadly and generally, to our living under a system of universal competition for the means of existence, the remedy for which is equally universal co-operation.

"2. It may also be defined as a system of economic antagonism, as of enemies, the remedy being a system of economic brotherhood, as of a great family, or of friends.

"3. Our system is also one of monopoly by a few of all the means of existence; the land, without access to which no life is possible; and capital, or the results of stored-up labor, which is now in the possession of a limited number of capitalists, and therefore is also a monopoly. The remedy is freedom of access to land and capital for all.

"4. Also, it may be defined as social injustice, inasmuch as the few in each generation are allowed to inherit the stored-up wealth of all preceding generations, while the many inherit nothing. The remedy is to adopt the principle of equality of opportunity for all, or of universal inheritance by the State in trust for the whole Community.

GOVERNMENT'S FIRST DUTY

"These four statements of the existing causes of all our social evils cannot, I believe, be controverted, and the remedies for them may be condensed into one general proposition, that it is the first duty (in importance) of a civilized government to organize the labor of the whole community for the equal good of all; but it is also their first duty (in time) to take immediate steps to abolish death by starvation and by preventable disease, due to insanitary dwellings and dangerous employments, while carefully elaborating the permanent remedy for want in the midst of wealth."

WE HAVE DONE IT

Evil though our social deeds have been, it is good to know that, as Dr. Wallace says:

"We have ourselves created an immoral or unmoral Social Environment. To undo its inevitable results we must reverse our course. We must see that all our economic legislation, all our social reforms, are in the very opposite direction to those hitherto adopted, and that they tend, in the direction of one or other of the four fundamental remedies I have suggested. In this way only can we hope to change our existing immoral environment into a moral one, and initiate a new era of Moral Progress.

THE WAY OUT

"I have shown that the well-established laws of Evolution as they really apply to mankind are all favorable to the advance of true Civilization and of Morality. Our existing competitive and antagonistic Social System alone neutralize their beneficent operation. That System must therefore be radically changed into one of brotherly co-operation and co-ordination for the equal good of all. To succeed we must make this principle our guide and our pole-star in all Social legislation," concludes Dr. Wallace.

A Long Life Devoted to Good Works

"A man he was to all the country dear."
—Goldsmith.
(By Edgar Fawcett)

It is fitting that I, who have known the subject of this reminiscence, man and boy for over 54 years, should recite for those interested, and who is not? What I know of the dear old man.

There are others who have known Bishop Cridge as long and longer than I, and they too may also have their testimony to offer, but still I must tell what I have to tell. I might to commence call him the Grand Old Man, from a clerical point of view, of British Columbia.

On Sunday morning, April 1st, 1855, Bishop Cridge with his wife (who was a bride of a few months) and his two sisters arrived from the Old Country in the Marquis of Bute. The vessel, after a good passage, anchored off Macaulay Point, and a landing was made the following day. From the description given by Bishop and Mrs. Cridge they must have been, as they really were, enchanted with Victoria in its native loveliness, covered with oak and pine trees, and with a profusion of wild flowers.

The Reverend Mr. Cridge, it may be said, was appointed to succeed the Rev. Mr. Staines, who after a short residence here, started for England and was drowned, by the loss of the vessel. Bishop Cridge was born in Bratton, Fleming, Devonshire, December 17th, 1817. His father John Cridge was a schoolmaster, and married Miss Grace Dyer, who passed away when her son Edward was a child. Bishop Cridge's early education was carried on under the direction of his father, and he afterwards entered the schools of WORTH and South Milton.

He was third master of the Grammar School at Oundle, Northampton, and finished his education at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, receiving the degree of B.A.

In 1848 he passed the theological examination at Cambridge, and was ordained by the Bishop of Norfolk. He was appointed Curate of the Church of North Walsam, Norfolk, and was also second master of the school in that city. In 1851 he was appointed to the charge of Christ District Church, at Westham, London. In 1854 Rev. Mr. Cridge was appointed Chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company for Vancouver Island. Before coming out to assume his duties, he was married in 1854 at Westham, to Miss Mary Winnill, and left for his far-off duties at Victoria, where he arrived in April, as already mentioned.

Until a church could be erected for him he held the first Episcopal Services within the fort. Christ Church, named by Mr. Cridge after his church in London, was completed in 1856, the late J. D. Pemberton having been the architect, and the late William Leigh the builder. The church was burnt down in 1869, and rebuilt in 1872. Besides holding regular services at Christ Church, Mr. Cridge carried on his ministerial work at Colwood, Esquimalt, and other places. In 1857 he held services in Nanaimo, and baptized several children, his being the first Protestant services in that part of the country. In 1859 he accompanied the late Mr. Gamage, a missionary sent out by the Propagation Society as far as Hope, and thence by canoe to Yale, and across the mountains on horseback to Lytton and Lillooet, and home by way of Douglas. The Bishop and Mrs. Cridge had nine children, three only survive. He was a great lover of music, and since early life had been trained in the appreciation of the art, and was an accomplished player on the 'cello.

Seventy odd years ago he was one of the organizers of the Cambridge University Musical Society, which is still in existence. A few years ago he received a letter from the Society, asking for his photograph, playing on the instrument he used in the first concert of the Society, which is here reproduced.

My mother, who was a devout member of the Church of England, was a great admirer of Mr. Cridge's Christian character. She used to coax me to accompany her to church, and, as she used to go frequently, I saw a deal of him when I was a boy of twelve years. We then lived on the corner of Blanchard and Kane Streets, so were near the church. At a Sunday afternoon service some three years later, at which I used to officiate at the barrel organ, as I have before stated in my "Boyhood Experiences," an incident of interest occurred. When at the proper part of the service Mr. Cridge rose in the reading desk, and published the banns of marriage between a well known rural couple whom I knew, and when he came to that part where he asks, "If anyone knows cause or just impediment why these two persons should not be joined, etc., etc.," a woman rose in the congregation and in most forceful terms said, "I forbid the banns." The rector in quiet terms merely said, "You will meet me at the close of the service in the vestry and state your objections." Since this time I do not remember to have heard the banns of marriage published in church but once. I might state that the mother's objection did not stand. Of the pioneers, whom has he not baptized, whom has he not married, and whom has he not buried? And how many I have seen baptized, married and buried by him in the days

that are gone! "The merry marriage bells, and the solemn funeral knells," in succession they pass before me from boyhood to manhood. I see him as the Rector of Christ Church in surplice and college cap, heading a funeral procession from the church to Quadra Street Cemetery.

There was not any use for carriages in those days. We all walked, the distance being so short. I saw a funeral procession later on, and instead of being at the head of the process-



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LATE BISHOP CRIDGE

sion he was the principal mourner. It was the occasion of the burial of one of his children. This scene was repeated three times in as many weeks, for the Angel of Death entered the Rectory four times, taking one olive branch after another through black measles, the little white coffins being carried up the hill from the rectory to the church, and from there carried to the cemetery. The monument with their names, as also that of the Bishop's sister, recorded, stands intact today in the Quadra Street Cemetery. It reads as follows:

IN MEMORY OF

Frederick Pemberton, died December 11, 1864. Age, 10 mos.
Edward Scott, died February 4, 1865, age 7 yrs., 8 mos.
Eber, died February 11, 1865, age 6 yrs., 2 mos.
Grace, died February 13, 1865, age 2 yrs., 10 mos.
children of Edward and Mary Cridge

—THE EPITAPH—

"Show Thy Servants Thy Work, and Their Children Thy Glory."
Psalm 90, 16 verse.

Again, and forty years later (18th December, 1905) I see my old friend with bowed head as he leans on his daughter's arm, and follows the remains of his dear wife; she who has been

ful and resigned under affliction, as "It was God's will," Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

For my services as organ blower, and for playing the barrel organ Sunday afternoons, evenings and week days, I got my education at the Collegiate School, and also the Rector used to help me with my Latin on certain afternoons when I used to go to the Rectory for that purpose. As before stated, he was very fond of music, and used to have the choir at the Rectory on stated evenings of the month; when he played the 'cello as accompaniment to the piano, at which Mrs. T. Sidney Wilson, of St. Charles Street, often presided. Mrs. Wilson was organist of Christ Church then, and is, with the exception of Mrs. Senator Macdonald and her two sisters, the only lady living of those comprising the choir. Myself being the only male member still surviving.

I was then a boy of twelve years, and I think I should have known him well, and to know him was to love him. I never saw him angry, or his temper ruffled in the slightest. That he was a Christian goes without saying. One incident might alone show this. After he had appealed to the Supreme Court against the proceedings of the trial by Bishop Hills, and his license to preach had been revoked by him, he one day met Bishop Hills on James Bay Bridge, and in passing him Mr. Cridge raised his hat in salute, when that hard man refused to recognize him, passing him by without notice, although he, Bishop Hills, had prosecuted and persecuted him to the fullest extent.

This un-Christian bitterness was because Mr. Cridge did not after the trial, make overtures to him to be reinstated, and also for not apologizing, instead of (as he complained) joining an antagonistic sect. At an Empire Day celebration—some years ago—as I was standing at the Post Office in the morning waiting for the Fifth and Sixth Regiments to come over the Causeway, I espied his prominent figure as he stood against a telephone pole at the north end of the Causeway. I passed over the street and greeted him. In his ever cheerful way he shook hands. "Oh, Mr. Fawcett," or "Edgar," as he sometimes called me, "What a



VICTORIA DISTRICT CHURCH

beautiful day for the celebration; it is beautiful indeed, and I am enjoying the warm sunshine. Would you believe it I am here to see the soldiers? I have come from home on purpose. They have always had a fascination for me since I was a bit of a child, when I ran away from home and took up a position on a

Mallandaine's Directory of 1859 that Mr. Cridge was Clerk of the Legislative Council on the formation of that body in 1856, also it announces that Rev. Edward Cridge holds services on each Sunday afternoon on Wharf Street, opposite the Fort gate, also that we have an hospital started by Rev. Edward Cridge, and now sadly overburdened with debt. I noted also that he was in 1860 Superintendent of Education.

In September, 1874, Dean Cridge was put



REV. ED. CRIDGE IN 1859

on trial by Bishop Hills. The Court having also Rev. C. T. Woods, Rev. Geo. Mason and Mr. O'Reilly as assessors. The charges were "brawling in church," and various other misdemeanors, resulting from what occurred after a sermon preached by Rev. W. S. Reese, in which he (Reese) advocated ritualistic practices. This sermon was preached at the reopening of the Cathedral, after being re-built, on the 5th December, 1872.

At this service, at the conclusion of the sermon and before dismissal, Dean Cridge arose and addressed the congregation on the subject of Mr. Reese's sermon, saying "that it was the first time since the church had been built, and he its minister, that such doctrines had been advocated, and with God's help he would see that it was the last as long as he was its minister."

For this Dean Cridge was brought to task by Bishop Hills, and asked to apologize to Mr. Reese and himself. This Mr. Cridge refused to do, saying, that as the minister of a Protestant Church, his conscience would not allow him to sit still while such doctrines were advocated in his church. The whole congregation upheld the stand he took, almost unanimously.

Many at the conclusion of his remarks showing their approval openly. This was the beginning of the trouble, which culminated in Dean Cridge being brought to trial as aforesaid. For months The Colonist and Standard carried on the war; letters appearing almost daily; the great majority being in defence of Dean Cridge, who gained more friends than ever, by the manly stand he took for Protestant principles as against a domineering, unpopular bishop, and ritualism. I have many of these letters in a Scrap Book and with editorials from the papers at the time; they are now interesting reading. Showing how the general public viewed the proceedings of the trial or prosecution, as many called the Court, in Pandora Street Church. One of these letters says, "It is a notorious fact that the Rev. Mr. Reese, Archdeacon of Vancouver, who caused all the trouble, was in his deportment and character, a disgrace to the denomination to which he professed to belong." Were these facts so notorious to others, unknown to the bishop? It would seem incredible. Then what inference can the public draw from his silence on the subject, and his tacit consent to his promulgating doctrines in the pulpit of Christ Church at the Consecration, which he knew would be terribly offensive to the dean, and majority of the congregation?

And why, may I ask, was the wolf in sheep's clothing allowed to abscond like a felon from the Province, and maybe to this day retains a fair and unsullied reputation as a clergyman of the Church of England? Doubtless Mr. Reese was a creature willing to do his bishop's bidding, and the small sins of omission and commission were readily absolved by auricular Confession.

The sins of commission were known, and caused him to leave the country. Such was the man whose sins were passed over by his bishop, while the dean was persecuted and punished for expressing his opinions openly against the obnoxious doctrines advocated by a bad man.

Having been found guilty by the Bishop's

Court he was sentenced by Bishop Hills to lose his license to preach as a minister of the Church of England. At the conclusion of the Court proceedings, some of Dean Cridge's friends, who were in the building, which was, by the way, the Presbyterian Church on Pandora Street, proceeded to the church tower, and tolled the big bell for some minutes to show their disapproval of the sentence.

The tolling of this bell on a week day, when it was well known there would be no service held, caused a deal of surprise in town, and soon a number of citizens came from various directions to know the reason for the unusual occurrence. Much sympathy was expressed for the dean, and denunciation of his opponents, and Bishop Hills was more unpopular than ever. But Mr. Cridge's old congregation of Christ Church rallied round him, as at a public meeting called to organize, held on the 27th October, 1874, Senator Macdonald presiding, and seventy-five per cent of the dean's former congregation being present. It was decided unanimously to join the Reformed Episcopal Church, which church having been established in Canada at Ottawa by Bishop Cummings of the American Episcopal Church—previous to this meeting. Dean Cridge was there elected a Bishop, to have jurisdiction from San Francisco to Alaska. The Presbyterian Church on Pandora Street, in which Mr. Cridge was tried, was now put to a better use, for it was leased, and opened as a Reformed Episcopal Church, and was so used until the present church was built in 1875.

On the opening Sunday the old congregation's officers were well represented, including the Church Warden, Church Committee, Organist and Sexton. It was predicted by Bishop Hills and his friends that Dean Cridge would be without a follower in three years. This was a vain boast, as the last 40 years has shown. Quite recently, in course of conversation I remarked how well he looked, and that it was wonderful how he bore his great age. "How do you account for it, Sir?" "Well, I think it is on account of the active life I have always lived, walking so much, why when I was a young man, before I was 25, and before I went to Cambridge, I used to jump over 17 five-barred gates, one after another. But I afterwards became very delicate through over work in a London Parish." It was on coming to Victoria that I resumed my long walks, and life in the open air." But to pass on. While his case was before Judge Begbie in the Supreme Court as an appeal against Bishop Hills' judgment, overtures were made to Dean Cridge from the Judge, to the effect that if he, the dean, would apologize to the Bishop, even then, the Bishop would stay the proceedings, and reinstate him as dean. This Mr. Cridge could not see his way to do, as he considered that he would be admitting that he was wrong in speaking against Reese in that memorable sermon. On this, Sir James Douglas and Senator Macdonald met the dean, and after discussing the pros and cons, asked him in the interests of peace to forego his determination. Finally, on Sir James showing his feelings and begging him to accede, he relented and apologized. This to satisfy his two friends only. They who had been two of his committee of supporters throughout all the trouble.

Notwithstanding all this, Begbie, in giving judgment against the dean, outraged the feelings of the dean's friends by his animadversions on the dean's "crime," as he would have made it out to be, of refusing implicit obedience to his bishop, when he demanded an apology for the crime of denouncing such a disgrace to the ministry of Reese.

Senator Macdonald called on Judge Begbie a day or two later, and in strong terms rated him for the way he had spoken to the dean in giving judgment. This overbearing manner was characteristic of Judge Begbie, and made him as much hated a man as the Bishop at the time. The result of this interview was, that Judge Begbie sent the dean a cheque for \$1,200 to cover the expenses of the dean's trial. (A public subscription having been taken up in the city, the public subscribed \$1,500 for that purpose, more than sufficient for all purposes).

The late Mr. Justice Robertson was the dean's counsel.

This cheque is still in the possession of the dean's family, for he refused to accept the value of the cheque.

THE BEGINNING OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL

In course of conversation one day, Bishop Cridge told me the origin of this institution. I think it was in 1858, that one day a sick man was found in Dean Cridge's garden, lying on a mattress. The man admitted that he had been brought there by certain parties, who shall be nameless. I asked him why they had brought the man to my house, and clandestinely too? "Oh! they thought I was the proper man, and I suppose I was under the circumstances. We set to work to meet the case," said the bishop, "and rented, temporarily, a cottage owned by Mr. Blinkhorn, on the corner of Yates and Broad Streets, now occupied by the (Continued on Next Page)



BISHOP AND MRS. CRIDGE

Photo taken on occasion of Jubilee anniversary of wedding.

his partner in joy and sorrows for so many years. I see him as he follows up the church steps, as another repeats, "I am the Resurrection and the Life, etc.," and I feel deeply for him in his sorrow. A few months later while walking through my grounds at Dingley Dell, with my little daughter, he conversed with the child about Mrs. Cridge, and remarked, "Yes, my dear, she is gone, but it will not be long before I go to her." But he was not one to show his sorrow openly, but always appeared cheer-

ful and resigned under affliction, as "It was God's will," Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

By this time the two regiments marched by us and up Government Street, so we shook hands and remarked, "Well, I've seen the soldiers, and now I'll go home again." With this off he walked as sturdily as if only fifty years, instead of as he was eighty-seven. I note in

Items of Interest on Topical Subjects

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS ADDED TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL

- Bryce, James—South America: Observations and Impressions. (1912). Describes seven of the republics: Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil—the account of Panama being particularly good.—918-B91.
- Burrows, Guy—Land of the Pigmees. (1898.)—916-B-897.
- Johnson, Clifton—Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes. (1911.)—917-166.
- Marks, Jeannette—Gallant Little Wales. (1912). The author manages to get the atmosphere of the country and to convey it to her readers.—914-29-M34.
- Talbot, Frederick A.—Making Good in Canada. (1912.)—917-11-T43ma.
- Taylor, H. West, and Hayne, M. H. E.—Pioneers of the Klondike; being an account of two years' service on the Yukon. (1897. Gift.)—917-111-T24.
- Treves, Sir Frederick—Other Side of the Lantern; an account of a commonplace tour round the world. (1912. Illustrated. "A paper lantern hangs under a cloud of cherry blossoms in a Japanese village; some children crossed the green to see what is on the other side of the lantern. A like curiosity has led to writing of this trivial book.")—916-4-T84.
- Washburn, Stanley—Trails, Trappers and Tenderfeet in the New Empire of Western Canada. (1912. B. C. and the Mountains of Alberta.)—917-11-W31.

BIOGRAPHY

Collective

- Bryce, James—Studies in Contemporary Biography. (1903). Disraeli, Deans Stanley, William Robertson Smith, etc.—920-B915.
- A Clayton, Joseph—Rise of the Democracy. (1911. A sketch of democracy in England only, from the time of Anselm to Lloyd George.)—924-C62r.
- Harrington, Walter Stevens—Heroes of Canadian History. (1910. An account of Marguerite de Roberval, Madame de la Tour, Laura Secord, Abigail Becker and others.)—920-H56.
- Lee, Sir Sidney, Ed.—Dictionary of National Biography; second supplement. 3 vols. (1912. Furnishes the biographies of noteworthy persons who died between January 22, 1901, and December 31, 1911.)—Ref. 920-L48d.
- Parry, D. H.—Britain's Roll of Glory, or the Victoria Cross, Its Heroes and Their Valour. (1906.)—920-P26.
- Wilkins, Philip A.—History of the Victoria Cross; being an account of the 520 acts of bravery for which the decoration has been awarded, and portraits of 302 recipients. (1904.)—920-W68.

Individual

- (Congreve) Gosse, Edmund—Life of William Congreve. (1891. Gift.)—B-C749g.
- (Crabbe) Alinger, Alfred—George Crabbe. (1903.)—B-C884r.
- (Francesco D'Assisi) Egan, Maurice Francis—Everybody's St. Francis. Illustrated by Boutet de Monvel. (1912. A book of simplicity and beauty, in which both author and artist have caught and conveyed the spirit of the saint whom they depict.)—B-F818e.
- (Gray) Gosse, Edmund—Gray. (1902. Gift.)—B-G782.
- (Lessing) Rolleston, Thomas William Hazen—Life of Gottfried Ephraim Lessing. (1891. Gift.)—B-L639r.
- Markino, Yoshio—When I Was a Child. ("A picture which probably no other man alive could have given of a Samurai household.")—B-M345w.
- (Palmore) Gosse, Edmund—Coventry Palmore. (1905. Gift.)—B-P311g.
- (Strauss) Newman, Ernest—Richard Strauss. (1903. A brief story of the life of Strauss with considerable space given to analysis of his operas.)—B-S912n.
- Wagner, Richard—Story of Bayreuth, as told in the Bayreuth letters of Richard Wagner. Translated and edited by C. V. Kerr. (1912. Puts the material in convenient shape for Wagner students who cannot understand German.)—B-W125w.
- (Wesley) Southey, Robert—Life of Wesley and the Rise and Progress of Methodism. (1889. Gift.)—B-W514c.
- (Whitman, Walt) Carpenter, George Rice—Walt Whitman. (1909.)—B-W615c.

HISTORY

- Bain, Robert Nisbet—Last King of Poland. (1909. Gift.) Sketch of the life of Stanislaus Poniatowski, in which the downfall of Poland is brilliantly related.—943-B416.
- Bradshaw, F.—Self-Government in Canada, and How it was Achieved, the story of Lord Durham's Report. (Gift.)—971-03-B81.
- Gibbon, Edward G.—Ockley Simon—History of the Saracens and the Rise and Fall of Their Empire. (Gift.)—953-G43.
- Hume, Martin Andrew Sharp—Year After the Armada and other Historical Studies. (1896.)—904-H92y.
- Low, Sidney James Mark, and Pulling, Frederick Sanders—Dictionary of English History. (1910. A useful reference book.)—Ref. 942-L91.
- Robinson, W. S.—Short History of Greece. (1899. Gift.)—938-R66.
- Rose, D.—Popular History of Greece From the Earliest Period to the Incorporation With the Roman Empire. (Gift.)—938-R79.

FICTION

- Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman—The Marshall. (A story of France and the Bonapartist Cause.)
- Austin—Mary—A Woman of Genius.
- Bower, C. M.—Pseud.—Clip of the Flying U. (A ranch story.)
- Burnett, Francis Hodgson—That Lass o' Lowrie's.
- Converse, Florence—The House of Prayer. (The story of a dreamy little boy.)
- Davis, William Stearns—Friar of Wittenberg. (Martin Luther and his times.)—2-D265f.
- Garnol, Jeffery—The Amateur Gentleman.
- Fox, John, Jr.—Heart of the Hills.
- Futrelle, Jacques—My Lady's Garter.
- Harris, Jai Chandler—Free Joe, and Other Georgian Sketches.
- Herrick, Robert—The Common Lot.
- Knibbs, Harry Herbert—Lost Farm Camp. (A breezy, wholesome novel of the American backwoods.)
- Lewis, Alfred Henry—Faro Nell and Her Friends. (Wolfeville stories.)
- Locke, William John—Stella Maris.
- Lowndes, Jack—Son of the Sun.
- Lowndes, Mrs. Belloc—Mary Peckell.

Merrick, Leonard—This Stage of Fools (Short stories).

Phillips, Eden—The Lovers.

River, Hollie Erminie—Satan Sanderson. (Gift.)

Snafin, John Collis—An Affair of State.—2-S669af.

Sullivan, Thomas Russell—Heart of Us.

Zola, Emile—French Market Girl. (Gift.)—2-Z86tr.

TRAP CRIMINALS BY THEIR TEETH

At the present time the police departments of Europe and America are seriously considering a system of criminal identification by the teeth, advocated by Dr. Richard Grady, who has been official dentist at the Naval Academy at Annapolis for several years. Indeed, many experts consider that Dr. Grady's method has distinct advantages over the Bertillon fingerprint system.

Each cadet on entering the academy, is examined by Dr. Grady to ascertain the condition of his teeth. Every irregularity is charted, and the peculiarities of each tooth duly noted. The chart is then carefully preserved, and should one of the cadets at any time be killed or mangled so that ordinary body marks might become unrecognizable, identification by means of Dr. Grady's card index is always possible, providing only that most of the teeth remain.

As an illustration of the value of identification by the teeth, Dr. Grady cites the Prince Imperial of France, who was slain in the Zulu War in South Africa in the late seventies. The Prince, who was serving with the British forces, was cut off, and, with his command, was massacred, his body being so badly mutilated that it seemed identification was impossible. Not a shred of clothing was left on the body, and, of course, no documents or papers of any kind remained to aid in establishing the identity of the body.

However, it was well known that a dentist of Paris had performed several dental operations upon the Prince, and had filed a number of teeth, as well as treating some of the front teeth to overcome the results of an accident, in which they had been slightly broken. With this information, and a diagram of the Prince's teeth showing exactly the work that had been done upon them, identification was made easy.

It is contended by Dr. Grady that if such a system were applied to criminals it would prove even more reliable and successful than any other system of identification. It is pointed out that thumbs and fingers may be covered or their lines altered by means of acids; scars can be imitated; birthmarks may be removed, or so changed as to become unrecognizable, but the man who had a noticeable peculiarity of the teeth—noticeable that is, to the careful dentist who makes a cast of the individual's mouth; upper and lower jaws, and makes a careful chart therefrom—cannot change the record unless he has every tooth removed, which is a thing few criminals would have the forethought or fortitude to do.

Experiments with Dr. Grady's system have already been made by the New York police with astounding results, and several burglars, who have endeavored to escape the penalty of the law by pleading wrongful arrest, have been identified by means of the mouth chart.

THEIR MOTHER TONGUE

An American in London, living in a private hotel, inquired of an English acquaintance how it was that every one in the house immediately recognized his nationality. In "Vagabond Journeys" Mr. Percival Pollard records the conversation.

The Englishman looked at our American friend for a moment and then ventured this explanation:

"Oh, of course, don't you see, they would know you, you see, like a shot. I mean to say, you see, that it's quite odds on, don't you see, that you are, that you are, you see? Eh?"

The American chewed on this a little and then remarked, apropos of nothing:

"Say, ain't it a fine thing we speak the same language? Yes, sir! That's what keeps the two countries so close together—the language. Still, as I was saying, I can't make up my mind whether it's my feet or my language. I'd like to have a real heart-to-heart talk with you about some of these little details of the language that binds us together, tongues across the sea, as it were. Come and have lunch with me at the Cecil."

"Quite sorry! I just went and had a bone an hour ago."

"Beg pardon?"

"Oh, I mean to say, of course, don't you see, I had a grilled bone at the club."

"Well, there's another thing I'd like to talk to you about when you have time some day. That's the exact definition of the week-end. I've noticed that when your lawyer or stockbroker, and so forth, says he's going away for the week-end it means that he's leaving Thursday evening and not showing up again until Tuesday morning. There goes a boy from E-ton; I can tell him by his clothes."

"From where?"

"E-ton," repeated the Yankee. "Accents on the 'on,' doesn't it?"

"No; don't you see, it's just E-ton."

"Oh, rhymes with 'meetin',' eh, dropping the 'g' carefully at the same time as the voice and otherwise concealing the alphabet as much as possible? Well, well! and the American pulled up his horse. "Ain't it great we speak the same language?"

SERENADE

Stars of the Summer night!

Far in yon azure deeps,

Hide, hide, your golden light!

She sleeps!

My lady sleeps!

Sleeps!

Moon of the Summer night!

Far down yon western steep,

Sink, sink in silver light!

She sleeps!

My lady sleeps!

Sleeps!

Wind of the Summer night!

Where yonder woodbine creeps

Fold, fold thy pinions light!

She sleeps!

My lady sleeps!

Sleeps!

Dreams of the Summer night!

Tell her, her lover keeps

Watch, watch while in slumbers light

She sleeps!

My lady sleeps!

Sleeps!

—Longfellow.

THE EMPEROR'S STAR

Emperor William is the busiest man in Germany. He revises or approves all decisions in public matters, supervises all art and architecture and lectures everybody. In illustration of the deference paid to his wishes in even the smallest details, they tell in Berlin, writes Mr. Samuel G. Blythe in Everybody's Magazine, the story of the star above the cross on the spire of the Emperor William Memorial Church.

Of course the Kaiser insisted on revising the plans of the church. The architect brought the plans to him, and the Kaiser scratched out what he fancied before he gave them the imperial O. K. The church was built. There was to be a big gilt cross on the spire, and it appeared in its proper place. But, much to the general astonishment, when the cross was put up a large, many pointed star was raised above it on a heavy rod. The Berliners could not understand the star. They inquired. The architect said the Kaiser had added the star to the plans.

The plans were examined. Then it was found that in revising them the Kaiser had let fall a drop of ink from his pen, which hit the paper just above the cross. The architect studied a long time over this blot of ink. There could be no appeal, no inquiries. He finally decided that the blot of ink signified a star above the cross, and he put the star there, making it to correspond as nearly as possible with the outline of the blot. The star is still there.

THE CHILDREN OF TRAMPS

Mr. Charles E. B. Russell gives a most interesting account in The Morning Post of his visit to a unique school in Norway for the Children of Tramps.

"There is a system, in force in Norway under which tramped parents (Ornstrøfer)—happily a very limited class—may present themselves before the representative of the Poor Law of a district, and, on making a statement that owing to the father's inability to find work they cannot maintain their children, may sign a document renouncing for good and all every parental right in favor of the state.

A MODEL SCHOOL

"It is obviously a great advantage for the children that they cannot be claimed and recalled to evil surroundings, as so often happens with Poor Law and ex-Industrial School children in England, as soon as they attain an age at which their wage-earning capacities may be exploited.

"The school at Lepso—near the mouth of the Hardanger Fjord—does not admit children under four years of age, and the average age at the time of my visit appeared to be from six to ten years, though a few inmates were much older. It forms a most successful demonstration of the principle of co-education for though it contains twenty-one boys and seventeen girls it was stated that no difficulty even of the slightest had ever arisen in this connection. The boys are placed out on farms or sent to sea when fourteen or fifteen, and here again there seems to be little supervision of them after they have left. The girls are generally sent to service when about sixteen, and are watched over until they are married.

"Until they are eight the children

structed on the premises, but after that they attend the public school of the district, where they are regarded as equals by the more happily circumstanced children of the local farmers and peasants. These latter are encouraged to come and play with the inmates in the grounds of the Home, which consist of an extensive unfenced expanse of pasture, heather and rocks, sloping to the shore—as charming a playground as any child could desire, and one which they are allowed full freedom to enjoy. A number came running to look at the motor-boat in which I arrived, and it was some minutes before I realized that most of them were actually the children I had come to see, for though their excellent clothing was of more or less uniform pattern, there was nothing about it to mark them out amongst their freer companions except the fact that the younger ones, the weather being hot, were wearing no shoes or stockings. All looked very healthy, chubby and happy, though a few bore on their faces the familiar signs of early neglect.

"The building, a handsome one for Norway, with an exterior that suggests a first-class hotel, is excellently designed for its purpose. All the rooms face south, and command a fine view. The sunshine which filled them could not reveal a speck of dirt or a square inch of dinginess. A comfortable sitting-room is provided for the big children, and an equally homely play-room for the little ones, whilst a very large covered ground permits of outdoor recreation in bad weather.

"The dormitories, fitted with ingenious bedssteads that grow longer with their occupants, are singularly bright and uninstitutional, juvenile pictures on the walls, tables with vases of flowers, and chests of drawers with neat white covers contributing to the attractive effect. Technical education not being as essential to the boys' future as with us has been hitherto neglected, but shoemaking, tailoring and carpentry are to be introduced. The well-kept garden is entirely cultivated by the children, and all learn how to manage cattle and poultry. The girls do all the housework, and the older ones not only make their own dresses, but weave the cotton cloth for them with handlooms.

A MODEL INSTITUTION

"This is a simple, unpretentious little school compared with many of our own, but would that all who are concerned with analogous institutions could visit it and see how entirely possible it is, even in an institution, to combine perfect discipline, with a really bright, untrammelled, child-like, home-like life. The place has left on my mind a blithe impression never experienced in connection with the machine-like order and cloistered seclusion from their fellows of our own Industrial School children."

FROZEN BY FISH POWER

Not all the fish prevaricators live in the United States, according to The Mariner's Advocate. An editor recently received the following letter:

"I have read an interesting account of singing fish in your paper. It recalled to me the memory of a rather remarkable fish we have in Nova Scotia. It is known as the 'frost fish,' because it may be frozen like a lump of ice, but if placed in water in that condition it soon thaws out and swims around as vigorously as ever. The natives make use of this property to make ice cream. The fish is caught, frozen and placed in the cream. In thawing out it freezes the cream, and its movements at the same time beat the mixture, making it smooth."

Taking them by and large, from Moosehead Lake to Puget Sound and from the upper Mississippi to the gulf, we have some very capable and industrious fish liars in this country. But we hand the reel and rod over to Nova Scotia. We have talent in this country, but Nova Scotia is the abode of genius.

A gentleman was staying at an English country house, when, hearing a great clatter below one morning, he looked out and saw a couple of grooms holding one of the servant maids on a horse, which they led with difficulty once round the yard. He asked them what it all meant.

"Well, you see, sir," said they, "we're going to take the horse to market to be sold, and we want to be able to say that he has carried a lady."

"You advertised for a young lady to be married in a cage of lions."

"That's right. Fifty plunks. Where's your young man?"

"Don't you provide the man? What do you suppose was my object in going into this affair?"—Pittsburgh Post.

"Don't you win anything in your suit for damages?"

"Don't you engage a bright lawyer to take my all?"—Philadelphia

"Don't you take my all?"—Philadelphia

A LONG LIFE DEVOTED TO GOOD WORKS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

B. C. Hardware Company (the first patient's name was Braithwaite) and placed W. S. Seeley (afterwards of the Australian House) in charge as Steward, and Doctor Trimble being appointed medical officer in charge. This was the beginning of the Royal Hospital. Afterwards a wooden building was erected on the Indian Reserve on the site of the Marine Hospital. Later on the hospital was again moved to the hill on upper Pandora Street. It can be seen from all this, that my dear old friend led a most active life, from the time he landed until he got too old to do so. I might state that Mrs. Cridge and Mrs. Macdonald were the founders of the Protestant Orphans' Home, through Mrs. Macdonald having a family of orphans brought to her notice by some friend. She first of all found homes for each child, then as other cases were brought to her she and Mrs. Cridge took the matter up, and rented a cottage and put the orphans in charge of a Miss Todd. In course of time the children increased so that a larger building was rented on the corner of Blanchard and Rae Streets. This in time became too small, another move was made, through the munificence of the late John G. Taylor, a member of Bishop Cridge's Church, who left all his property to the founding of the present home, \$30,000.

I might state that Mr. Charles Hayward has the honor of being the oldest friend of the late Bishop, having attended his church and Sunday School in England, as did all Mr. Hayward's family. Mr. Hayward's father was one of Mr. Cridge's Church-Wardens, and it was through Mr. Cridge's letters home describing this beautiful city that induced Mr. Hayward to come out here 50 years ago. Thus I conclude this reminiscence of my dear old friend of 55 years.

Among the old-timers who left the church, and followed their pastor with their families were:

Sir James Douglas, Hon. Dr. Helmcken, Senator Macdonald, Judge Pemberton, Judge Elliott, Charles Hayward, J. D. Pemberton, Sheriff Harris, Capt. Ella, Cap. Mouat, B. W. Pearce, Capt. Lewis, Capt. Devereaux, Hon. D. W. Higgins, T. N. Hibben, Hon. Allen Francis, Richard Lewis, Capt. Moffat, A. J. Langley, T. L. Fawcett, Capt. Stevenson, Richard Carr, Wm. Newbury, Wm. P. Sayward, George Richardson and many others making a total of over 250, the most of whom were old and personal friends of the Dean and Mrs. Cridge.

QUEER WAYS OF THE ARAB

An Arab on entering a house removes his shoes, but not his hat. He mounts his horse upon the right side, while his wife milks the cow upon the left side. In writing a letter he puts nearly all the compliments on the outside. His head must be wrapped up warm, even in the Summer, while his feet may well enough go naked in Winter.

Every article of merchandise which is liquid he weighs, but he measures wheat, barley and a few other articles. He reads and writes from right to left. He eats scarcely anything for breakfast, about as much for dinner, but after the work day is done he sits down to a hot meal swimming in oil or, better yet, boiled butter.

His sons eat with him, but the females of his house wait till his lordship has dined. He rides a donkey when traveling, his wife walking behind. He laughs at the idea of walking in the street or of even vacating his seat for a woman. If he be an artisan he does work sitting, perhaps using his feet to hold what his hands are engaged upon.

He drinks cold water with a spoon, but never bathes in it unless his home be on the seashore. He is rarely seen drunk, is deficient in affection for his kindred, has little curiosity and no initiation, no wish to improve his mind.—Everyday Life.

Make an oblong narrow box out of four pieces of quarter-inch board about two feet long by sixteen inches wide, and fit a piece of clear, clean glass across one end, held in place by brass-headed tacks driven into the wood and overlapping the glass. Fill all the cracks with sealing wax to keep out the light. Then plunge the glass end two or three inches into the water and look through the open end. This simple marine telescope is made on the principle of the more elaborate glasses through which to look at the famous gardens under the sea near the Catalina Islands.—Christian Herald.

"Are you the villain in this troupe?" asked the baggageman who was handling theatrical trunks.

"No," replied the youth with black, curly hair. "I used to be, but the real villain is the treasurer of the company, and by this time he must be about 500 miles on his way to some other place."—Washington Star.

81STON ST, SNAP--60x120, close to

SNAP—Carey Rd.; lot facing Carey Rd., 30 x 131 feet; three minutes from

airline; sidewalks to car; there is a
room snack on this lot which with

park could be lived in and your rent
 plenty of room for garden, and only
 450 cash, balance 410 per month.
 15 Central Building, ask for Mr. Ab-
 bot, phone 504.

GE. lot, 126x118 feet in 1 1/2 mile
 circle and level, only \$900, terms; good
 seller's buy. Macgregor, 207 Central

A. A. THUR—Fifty feet on Hillside
 Marine for only \$2,100; \$600 cash,
 rest two years. Box 371, Colonist.

THIAGN ST.—Lot 1332, next corner St.
 Lawrence, 60x120; price \$8500; 1/4
 balance easy. See A. D. Malet and

DIAGN ST.—Lot 1333, next corner St.
Lawrence, 60x120; price \$8500; 1/4

FAIRFIED RD. - Near Uplands, a level grassy lot: \$1475; only \$275 cash. 303 Hibben-Bone bldg.

KE IT A POINT TO SEE THIS AT ONCE: FAIRFIELD RD., Pinewood subdivision. A beautiful car line lot, nicely treed, an ideal location, size 8x105. This is an unusual buy and a great opportunity for enormous profit. Price \$1,600 cash, or terms. Open evenings. Herbert & Co., 635 Fort St. Phone 1610.

Only \$1850; 1/2 cash or builders' terms.
A. D. Malet and Co., fourth floor, Cen-
tral Bldg.

Choice building lot on Finlayson street,
near Stevenson, for 1960; 1/4 cash.
Gregor, 207 Central Bldg.

Choice building lot on Hau-

K BAY AVENUE SNAP—50x120, 100' deep, 100' wide, 100' high. Only \$4,700. Owner. Box 1118 Colon.

PORT ANGELES—Inside lots, one-third down and \$10 a month; also close-range at lowest prices. L. C. Branson

REKDALE—Lot on Cadillac Ave.; high with good view, \$500. Law, Butler & Co., 207 Central Building.

EDUCED \$500; most important double corner, Oak Bay, 160x90; \$5500 gross terms, for rapid sale; phone 1335.

lot, beautiful house site; very cheap
on easy terms. Wise and Co., 10
Hoberton blk.

BUCHMOND Park, 75x125, for quick sale
\$1,650. \$65 Yates. Phone 4882.

SCOTT ST.—Near Hillside ave., sever-
fine lots, excellent soil, good location
and price \$1200. See A. D. M.

SEVERAL LOTS—On the 1½ mile circle below value, \$100; very easy terms. Call on Malet and Co., fourth floor, Central bldg.

T. PATRICK ST., OAK BAY—Lot 5
1934, between McNeil and Centre
only \$1750, easy terms; this is aw
low market value. Davies, Shaw & C
Union Bank bldg.; phone 4452.

to sell my beautiful corner lot in
corner Rose and Wildwood; one block

TWO lots in Oak Bay; level; no rock trees; \$1,600; one-quarter, 6, 12, snap these up. J. W. Archer, 1414 G. Street.

WATERFRONT lots, Shawngnan La
from 50 to 330 feet waterfront
about 500 feet deep; delightful Summer
homes; sites from \$6 to \$10 per front f
H. M. Leigh, owner, 1357 Haro St., V
ouver.

WATERFRONT LOTS—"Leigh Pa

WATERFRONTAGE at Cadboro Bay. I have a few lots left. See us at Union Loan and Mercantile Co., Ltd.

WE HAVE for sale 30 lots inside the circle in Alberni in lot 112 for each. The terms are very easy, only cash and \$5 per month. This is a pickup for the shrewd investor. John Turner and Co., 201 Times Bldg.

side, lane at rear; 50 x 115; 1/2
\$300 cash, balance \$15 monthly. L. J.
R. M. D. No. 4, Victoria.

WATERFRONTAGE—View Royal. 6
200; Esquimalt Harbor; \$2,250.
H. Leigh, owner, 1357 Haro St., Vancouver.

YOU'LL like Luxton Park. For particu
Essex, Lond. Co., Eng.

\$150. BUYS a good level, clear built lot. 1 1/4 mile circle; close to easy monthly payments; price \$700.

\$150 CASH. balance easy terms,
at a bargain choice lot, 50x14
lane, near water, choice trees, car wa
distance. Owner, P. O. Box 1454.

view; walking distance to bus, P. O. Box 1464.

\$550 WILL buy a lot and stor Coleman, Alberta; would change for Victoria property. Apply A. McDonald, Beaumont, B. C.

PROPERTY WANTED

ABOUT thirty feet of vacant residential property within walking distance of post office, required. Location and to Box 897, Post Office.

GOOD level lot wanted in Esquimalt District, owners only. Phone 1885

I HAVE \$500,000 to discount agree

I AM representative of a large estate syndicate and have \$50,000 as first payment on downtown property producing 10 per cent. I am not particular the buildings are old as long as the property will go up. Box 1006, Colonist.

WANTED cheap trouble free
Bay district. Also ten acres,
cheap, reasonable figure. Also 100
acres, Comox, part improved. Grayson
Realty, 137 Fort St.

WANTED for client, good lot at the
that \$300 cash will handle, on E
Holland or Austin aves.; must be bu
reference to National Realty Co.

WANTED—Good residential lot, 60 frontage, one mile circle; rock trees preferred; old house constant. State location, cash price. Post office 16.

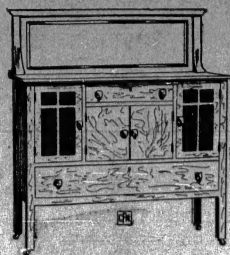
ING VICTORIA.

The Master of the Steamer on William
 Thompson, of the Motor Boat, Winnipeg
 All persons having claims against the
 said Winnipeg are hereby notified to
 lay the same before the undersigned
 therefor, duly verified, to the und
 signed on or before the final day of
 the month of February next, at the
Francis William Vincent, acting as
 distribute the said Estate according
 to the provisions of each claim, and
 that he may thus have notice of
 the same. Dated this 12th day of Feb,
 1912.
BODWELL & LAYBON,
 Solicitors for the Executor, 315 Gore
 street, Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE
 TAKE NOTICE that application will
 be made at the next meeting of the Board
 of Licensing Commissioners for the City
 of Victoria for the issue of a license
 for the sale of spirits and ferment
liquors at the Grotto Saloon, situate in
 the City of Victoria, from me to Benny
Shore and Robert Grant, both of the
 City of Victoria.
 S. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
 Solicitor for the Applicant, 315 Gore
 street, Victoria, B.C.

See Our Broughton Street Window Display of Choice Lace Curtains, Nets, Etc.

Substantially Built Buffets in Many Choice Designs



Here is an example of Weller values taken at random from our huge stock of inexpensive but serviceable buffets.

Built of the finest quarter-sawn oak, showing beautiful figure; has a fumed finish; top measures 20x48 inches, and the mirror 12x40 inches. Design as illustrated.

Price Only \$42.00

Subject to 10 per Cent Discount for Cash

NOTTINGHAM lace curtains come in a huge assortment of artistic designs, including many with plain centres and beautiful border effects, others in dainty floral and foliage patterns, small designs on plain backgrounds and many other pleasing effects.

Vitrage lace curtaining is well represented in this showing, and the dainty designs show excellent taste on the part of the artists.

Book muslins, coin spot muslins, bungalow nets and many other styles necessary to decorate the windows of the modern home.

The huge variety and the vast difference in the range of prices make it impossible to give details here, but the window display should be of special interest.

A Very Attractive, White Enameled, Wood Bed

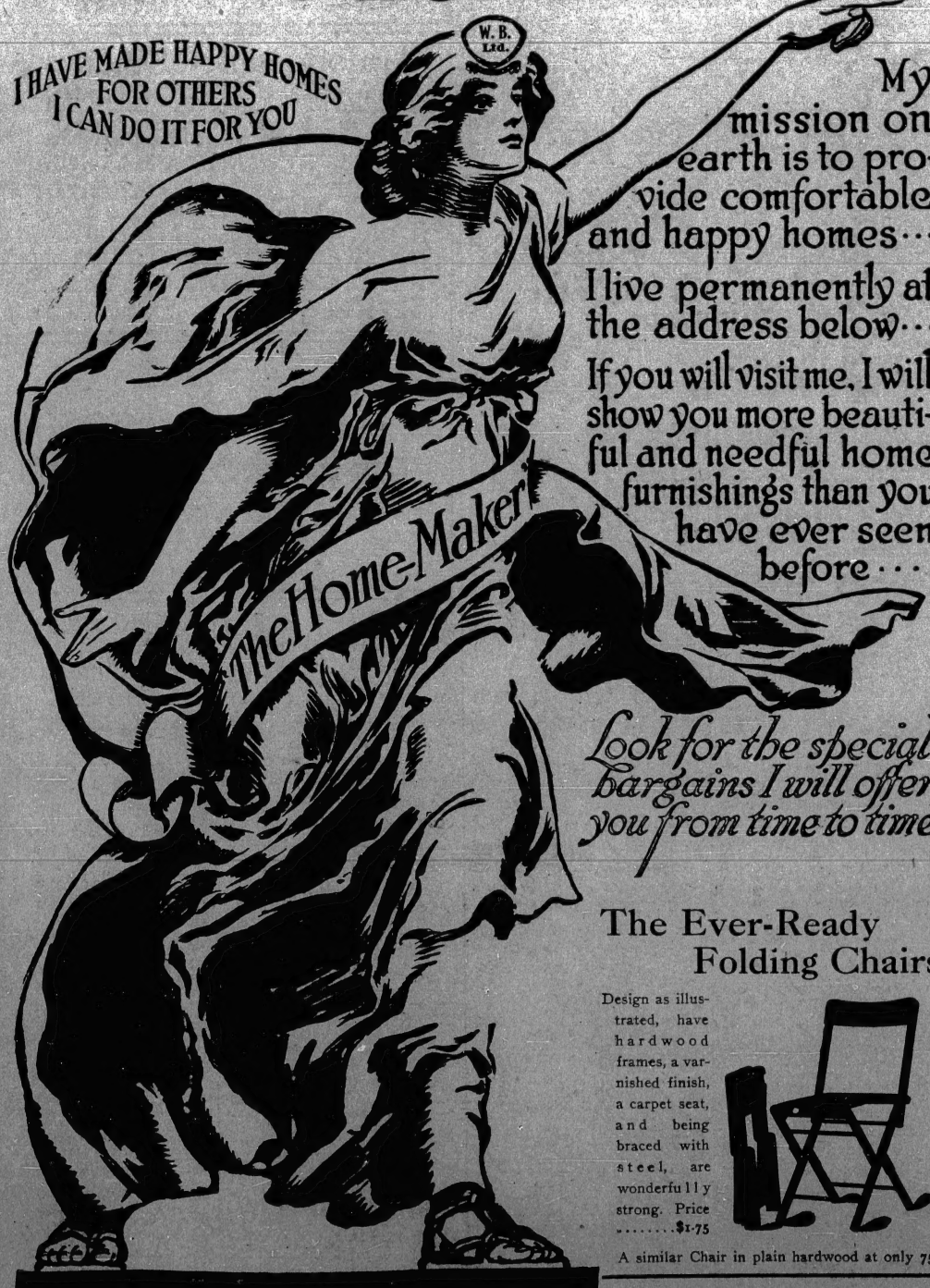


Made of well-seasoned hardwood; has a smooth, bright finish and is exceptionally well built. A value hard to beat at \$28.00.

Subject to 10 per Cent Discount for Cash

I am the "HOME-MAKER"

I HAVE MADE HAPPY HOMES
FOR OTHERS
I CAN DO IT FOR YOU

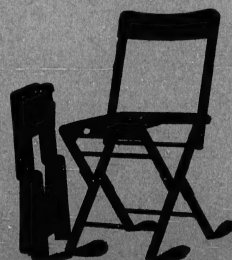


My mission on earth is to provide comfortable and happy homes... I live permanently at the address below... If you will visit me, I will show you more beautiful and needful home furnishings than you have ever seen before....

Look for the special
bargains I will offer
you from time to time

The Ever-Ready Folding Chairs

Design as illustrated, have hardwood frames, a varnished finish, a carpet seat, and being braced with steel, are wonderfully strong. Price\$1.75



A similar Chair in plain hardwood at only 75c

Opening a New Department

Gas Ranges in Various Styles Now Being Shown on Our Main Floor

The numerous requests of our customers for ranges made us look around for a range that we could back with our usual guarantee.

After a thorough search of the market, we are glad to announce that we have secured the exclusive agency for a range that we have every reason to believe is second to none.

We shall be pleased to have you come in and demonstrate the value of "Weiler's" cast-iron, white enameled, sanitary line of gas ranges.

They include all the latest ideas for convenience and economy, and we shall value your opinion as to their worth.

The Brantford Refrigerator

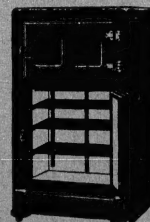
A Model That Will Delight Exact-
ing Housekeepers

The illustration gives you some idea of the style, but it cannot show—to do credit to the Refrigerator—the numerous interesting features.

Its perfect insulation makes it economical in ice consumption. The air currents are so controlled that you get full benefit from your ice. The white enameled interior is easily kept clean, and, together with the nickelled wire shelves, certainly look the part.

Prices, \$40.00 and \$35.00

Subject to 10 per Cent Discount for Cash
Other models in stock. Prices from \$125 down to \$12.50.



There's a Wealth of Pleasure and Comfort in an Inex- pensive Hammock



Those who have been privileged to make good use of a Hammock know of the pleasure and comfort that it affords. Those who have denied themselves of what they have termed a luxury have a treat in store. Once you hook one up to your veranda, or to the branches of a shady tree, you will know what real comfort is, and will make up your mind never to be without one again.

Prices from \$18.00 Each, down to as low as \$1.50

Folding Lounge Chairs— The Joy of the Camper



Here are some strong Hammock Chairs that afford lots of comfort, are light in weight, fold into small space, and cost but little. Prices, \$2.00 and \$1.75.

English Willow Arm and Rocking Chairs

Armchairs, with deep seats and in pleasing shapes, at, each, \$11.00 and\$8.00

Rocking Chairs

—As illustrated; light or dark finishes; strong and comfortable. Price only\$14.00



Victoria's
Popular
Home
Furnishers

WEILER BROS LIMITED

You
Will do
Better
At Weiler's